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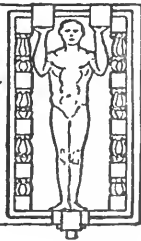
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# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919

NUMBER 1

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, AT LUNCHEON

PROF. EDWARD A. STEINER

WILL SPEAK ON

## "The Immigrant and Immigration After the War"

Dr. Steiner's writings upon the immigrant and the immigrant's relation to America are widely known. His books include "The Immigrant Tide," "Nationalizing America," etc.

## The Coming Legislative Session

THE Fifty-first General Assembly of Illinois, which meets next Wednesday, January 8th, promises to be a busy one. Indications are that a large grist of important new legislation will be presented for its consideration.

The "wet and dry" issue, particularly because of the fight which is to be waged for ratification of the national prohibition amendment, is expected to play a dominating role in the organization of the House. The contest over the speakership has aroused fear that there will be a delay in the organization of the House. Over a thousand bills came before the House at its last session, not including several hundred bills received from the Senate. Considerable delay would have the effect of shortening the period for the consideration of bills and would throw a heavy load upon the already over-burdened legislative machine. It is hoped that the forces which are arrayed against each other over the speakership will reach an early decision so the legislature may proceed at once to business.

It is not possible, of course, at this time to enumerate more than a few of the measures which are likely to be put forward. Legislative

action, however, will undoubtedly be sought on the following subjects:

*The calling of a constitutional convention*, including provision for the election of delegates, for the finances of the convention and the necessary details of organization. The chief issue which looms at this time is whether delegates to the convention shall be elected at party primaries or by non-partisan methods.

*The ratification of the national prohibition amendment* and enactment of law-enforcement measures, including a "blind-tiger" law, to back up the amendment if it becomes law. No state-wide prohibition bill such as that which was so bitterly fought over at the last session is contemplated. The Senate is counted a "dry" body and the Anti-Saloon League claims that a sufficient number of members of the House are pledged to the constitutional amendment to insure its passage.

*Governmental reorganization and financial relief for Chicago.* The program under discussion by representatives of various civic organizations of Chicago is printed elsewhere in this Bulletin. The City Council of Chicago is now considering,

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## A Journal of Active Citizenship

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By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

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through its judiciary committee, a program recommended by a special committee on legislation and embodying the following measures: The election of the mayor, the city clerk and city comptroller by the City Council, provision for a Commissioner of Finance, park consolidation and non-partisan elections.

*Educational reorganization*, including provision for vocational education. Efforts are being made to reconcile the differences between the advocates of the "dual" and the "unit" systems so that a united front may be presented to the legislature. Regardless of other legislation on this subject, steps will be taken to obtain for the state, by the acceptance of the Semith-Hughes law, its allotment from the federal government for vocational education. The legislature will probably be asked also to allow school districts to require attendance of employed children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen in continuation schools and to require attendance of apprentices in classes provided in their trade.

*The enactment of labor laws.* Legislation for an eight-hour day and for one day's rest in seven for working women will probably be sought. An effort may also be made to obtain legislation creating a woman's division in State Department of Labor. A commission appointed by the Fiftieth General Assembly has been making a survey of women's work in the State and the legislature will have the benefit of its conclusions

in framing legislation on this subject. Labor will undoubtedly seek, as it did at the last session, a modification of the injunction laws.

*The protection and sound financing of pension funds for public employes.* The State pension laws commission will submit to the legislature a report on this subject, probably accompanied by a bill.

*Health insurance.* A commission appointed by the Fiftieth General Assembly to consider this subject has been making an extensive survey and will present a report to the legislature. No announcement has yet been made to indicate whether legislation is to be recommended.

*The enactment of a program of social legislation* formulated by the State Department of Public Welfare. This program includes such measures as the codification and improvement of laws relating to children, the creation of new State institutions for the feeble-minded, for delinquent women, for crippled children; appropriation for the establishment of a state farm colony authorized by the last legislature as the solution of the County Jail problem, and better provisions for other institutions, such as the State Colony for Epileptics.

*The improvement of the status of children born out of wedlock.* Women of the state, particularly, are aroused to the necessity of procuring justice for the innocent victims of illegitimate unions. The Illinois law on this subject dates from 1847 and is wholly inadequate. A bill already drawn and endorsed by the Women's Legislative Congress which met in Chicago, December 27 and 28, 1918, endeavors to remove so far as possible the social stigma attaching to the child and to insure that it gets from its parents sufficient support at least for proper care and training.

*The enactment of a state-wide housing code*, similar to that introduced by Senator Kessinger two years ago.

*The enactment of a "Zoning Law"* permitting cities to establish residence and other districts and to prescribe building regulations affecting heights of buildings, etc., for those areas. A bill similar to that offered by Ald. Merriam two years ago is now before the judiciary committee of the city council.

*Reform of the election machinery.* Some of the proposals which will be presented to the legislature will cover non-partisan elections; the elimination of various elective offices (short ballot); and re-adoption of the central registration system, embodied in an act of the legislature two years ago, but declared invalid because of errors in the engrossment of the bill.

*The reorganization of the courts.* A plan will

be put before the legislature for the creation in Chicago of a metropolitan court consolidating, as far as may be, under constitutional limitations, the various courts in this city. A plan for reorganization of the courts downstate will also undoubtedly be put before the legislature. The State Bar Association and others are considering legislation which would confer rule-making powers upon the courts.

*Waterway development*, particularly for that part of the proposed Lakes-to-Gulf route between Joliet and La Salle. Conditions of congestion upon the railroads are expected to give impetus to this long-deferred project.

*The appropriation of funds for the construction of good roads*, to "cash in" on the federal allotment of nearly \$2,000,000 for this purpose which would become available for Illinois during the next two years. The emphasis put upon the rapid carrying forward of public works as a means of absorbing surplus labor during the transition of industry from war to peace basis will give special urgency to this legislation.

During the 1917 session of the legislature, 1,655 bills were presented, of which 407 were passed. There is nothing to indicate that the burden this year will be any lighter.

## The International Control of Shipping

THE unified control of allied shipping during the war was a remarkable achievement in international co-operation and a pattern, possibly for a broader international organization after the war, according to Prof. James A. Field, member of the American Shipping Mission, who spoke at the City Club last Tuesday. Prof. Field, who is a member of the Department of Political Economy at the University of Chicago and a member of the City Club, had just returned from a ten months' stay in England, during which he was constantly in touch in an official capacity with the work of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, the joint body which determined the shipping policies of the Allies. He left for Washington shortly after his address at the City Club, expecting to return to England to take up his work upon the shipping problem. Charles H. Hamill presided at the meeting.

### FOR A UNIFIED SHIPPING POLICY

In the organization of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, as in the unification of the military command, America, to a considerable extent, according to Prof. Field, supplied the initiative, although in a characteristic American manner (due perhaps to our traditional isolation and lack of experience in international co-operation) we were the last to appear on the scene and maintained throughout a certain attitude of aloofness. American representatives upon the Council lacked the authority possessed by the delegates from the other nations.

The Council, Prof. Field said, was made up, in addition to America's representatives, of representatives from the ministries of England, France and Italy, with underlying organizations of experts for each nationality, who performed the technical services. It was an advisory, not an operative body, for each nation had its own

machinery for carrying out the policies decided upon. The significance of its work was probably even less in its acts than in the spirit of international co-operation which grew out of it. Even England, with her immense maritime superiority, accepted substantially in her shipping policy the judgment of all the nations acting together.

### AN EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATION

When the minimum claims of the various allied countries were footed up, they were found to exceed by about 10 per cent the amount that the available shipping could carry. It was necessary to reconcile these rival claims. It was dangerous to the unity of the Allies to have these differences settled by the competition and jealousies of the ministries, so machinery was devised through which the necessary accommodation of interests might be secured. Committees were formed, one for each of the important commodities, such as coal, cotton, petroleum, hides and leather, etc. (later, also, foodstuffs and munitions), and representatives of the different nations, experts in those particular commodities, were generally able in these committees to come to an agreement about the distribution of tonnage. These committees, Prof. Field said, will probably not be forgotten out of international experience, for not only in their decisions, but in the atmosphere which pervaded their deliberations, they marked a real achievement in co-operation between the nations.

### THE FUTURE

After the signing of the armistice, the question arose: Should this machinery be carried on? Should it simply be continued in its present form, built up into machinery of a more permanent character or swept away altogether? England, France and Italy were prepared to go ahead, at

least for the period of reconstruction. It remained only for America to give its adherence. But America's traditional aloofness again showed itself. America apparently wanted to hark back again to the role of a high-minded bystander. While we were hesitating the concert began to break up and different factions showed themselves. It is now uncertain whether the experiment will be discontinued or whether the organization will be taken over into the machinery of a league of nations.

"I am not," said Prof. Field, "pleading for a continuance of the organization in its present form. If it goes on it ought to be considerably changed in representation and other ways. But I feel that there is real vitality in it. To knock it down capriciously before we put up something in its place may cause confusion and injury to the spirit of co-operation which has arisen out of it."

CARRY AN APPLICATION CARD in your pocket.

## A Program of Reorganization

A conference of civic organizations has held several meetings at the City Club recently to formulate a program for local government legislation for Chicago. Last week sub-committees were appointed on registration, on non-partisan elections and on reorganization of local government. Charles R. Holden, of the Association of Commerce, is chairman of the conference and Joseph R. Cummins, chairman of the City Club Committee on Local Government, is secretary.

A tentative program presented for consideration by the conference and approved in principle by several of the organizations, though not as yet considered by all, comprises the following "planks":

*First Item:* Legislation to provide for non-partisan election of city officials.

*Second Item:* Legislation to provide for fewer elections and a less number of elected officials, with the following as specific instances for application of that principle:

A. The reduction of the number of aldermen from 70 to 35, one to be elected from each ward.

B. Election of all aldermen at the same time, for a four-year term.

C. Provision for ensuring redistricting by the City Council of the city into wards of equal population before the new plan goes into effect.

D. Provision for recall of aldermen after expiration of one year of service, with proper provision for avoiding misuse of the power of recall.

E. Provision that the City Council elect its own presiding officer from among its members.

F. The Mayor or chief executive officer be appointed by the City Council to serve at its pleasure, and the administrative departments of the city government be, through such executive, under the control of the City Council along the general lines of the plan of city administration known as the City Manager Plan.

G. If the Mayor continues an elective official he should be elected for four-year term at the

same time as the election of aldermen and be subject to recall after one year of service, with proper provision for avoiding misuse of the power to recall.

H. The City Clerk to be appointed by and subject to removal by the City Council.

I. The City Treasurer to be appointed by and subject to removal by the City Council.

*Third Item:* Reduction of the expense and burden of elections.

A. By repeal of the statutory provisions making primary and local election days legal holidays, the present provision for time to vote being retained.

B. Provision for complete new registration of voters only once in four years, and provision for only one supplementary registration of voters prior to each city election, eliminating the present post primary registration.

*Fourth Item:* Provision for increased efficiency of employees.

By comprehensive civil service legislation to include employes of Cook County, the Sanitary District and the Municipal Court of Chicago.

*Fifth Item:* The support of such legislation as may be requisite to make practical the resubmission and application of the plan for park consolidation.

*Sixth Item:* The transfer of all matters relating to collection of city special assessments from the city collector to the county collector.

The organizations so far co-operating in the conference are: The Citizens' Association, The City Club, The Woman's City Club, The Association of Commerce, The Civic Federation, The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, The Chicago Real Estate Board, The Union League Club, The Hamilton Club, The Chicago Woman's Club, The Chicago Woman's Aid, The Cook County Real Estate Board, The Chicago Political Equality League, The Western Society of Engineers, The Rotary Club.

## America and Internationalism

TWO phases of internationalism were discussed at the City Club, Saturday, December 28, at the joint meeting of the City Club and the Corda Fratres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. The relation of America's immigrant peoples to the new internationalism was the theme of Prof. Graham Taylor's address. John J. Arnold, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, spoke upon "Industry and Internationalism." E. W. Burgess, president of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs and a member of the City Club, presided. Dr. Taylor was the first speaker. He said in part:

"This war has opened our eyes to cosmopolitan America. The descendants of America's early settlers have cherished a certain limited cosmopolitanism in their Holland Societies, their British Societies and the other bodies reminiscent of the lands from which their ancestors came. But ordinarily they have displayed an aristocratic feeling toward the newcomer. Whole books have been written to warn us of the dangers from the new influx of immigration which they claimed was deteriorating our stock.

### THE OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION

"I wish to challenge that idea. It cannot be proved that the later immigration from Eastern and Southeastern Europe has introduced any element into our population that is inferior to the earlier immigration from Northern and Southern Europe. In the earlier immigration there were no tests whatever for admission to this country. I venture to say that, on the whole, the immigration which has stood the test of our later standards will rate higher than our earlier and more homogeneous immigration. At one time the British poorhouses, the German insane asylums and the Irish jails were emptied indiscriminately upon America for us to absorb. It cannot be proved that recent immigration has deteriorated the stock of our race or increased the amount of dependency.

### IN TOUCH WITH THE HOMELAND

"There are two phases of the problem of internationalism from the American point of view—internationalism at home and internationalism abroad. At home we want to turn cosmopolitanism into a real internationalism, to realize and appreciate the elements brought into our population by the various immigrant peoples. There is nothing more stupid in our native stock (if there be a native stock) than the attempt to foster opposition to the rootage of these pop-

ulations back in the soil of the fatherland. I have little sympathy with the demand for the elimination of the so-called hyphen, if by that is meant the connection of the people with their old national life. The attempt to sever this connection is a short-sighted, narrow and cruel attitude.

"We seem to be in an everlasting hurry to make people over. We ought to give our immigrant peoples a chance to *grow into* American citizenship. We expect them, without instruction or explanation, to obey sanitary orders which are against everything they have formerly believed necessary to keep them well. We make no attempt to instruct them in police ordinances. The immigrant gets his idea of America from our policemen; the police court judge; the naturalization office, and his first vote. Our education of the immigrant is generally left to some one who has a political or financial interest in him.

### WE ARE THE SLACKERS

"This is the tragedy that is going on. *We*, not they, are the slackers in the matter of Americanization. The spirit of patriotism, I believe, is more intense and enthusiastic among our foreign citizens than among those to the manor born.

"A little land for the immigrant seems to be necessary if we are to settle these problems rightly. Whole peasant populations from Europe have been swept by force of circumstances into American cities. If we understood the land hunger of these people, we would adopt a far-sighted policy along the lines of the New Zealand plan, which would give them an opportunity to come to a ready-made farm in this country and to pay for it within a term of years.

### THE QUESTION OF LANGUAGE

"The difference in language, too, is a barrier to American citizenship. The Governor of Idaho a few days ago boasted before the Association of Commerce of his utterly foolish proclamation to abolish every language but the 'constitutional language.' English should, of course, be the language of instruction, but to say that any other language should not be taught is a Prussianizing of our population.

"It seems that we could get more out of our citizenship if we were more international—more cosmopolitan in our attitude toward the immigrant."

Discussing internationalism abroad, Dr. Taylor said: "America has never had even a na-

tional mind; it has been a congeries of peoples. I believe that it is the influence of our foreign people more than anything else that has brought us into the open. I doubt that President Wilson could have started the backfire behind the German lines which broke the morale, had it not been for the foreign people in this country, and if the Bolsheviks of Russia had not put over a form of democracy which caused a disintegration behind the German front lines."

#### AMERICA AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

Dr. Taylor referred to the Russian situation as follows: "If the Bolsheviks went too far, who led them? We trained some of them under the iron heel of industrialism at Lawrence, Mass. But under all, in Russia, there is a real, unconquerable democracy. The Bolsheviks will probably fade away but democracy will be rooted forever in the Slavic race.

"If we can only hold our native and foreign populations in cosmopolitan internationalism," concluded Dr. Taylor, "we will have prosperity such as we have never before seen. Never has there been such an urgency to give and take, to cross barriers, to be one great cosmopolitan people, as in this great year which is now drawing to a close."

Mr. Arnold said in part: "Internationalism does not mean the elimination of boundaries or of nations. It does mean the breaking down of boundary-barriers artificially produced.

#### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE NATIONS

"Internationalism has for its purpose not a lowering of standards, but a lifting of standards. Some people think that there ought to be a swing back from the high costs and wages of the war; but we should not go back to pre-war standards. We ought to help bring other countries up to our standards.

"It is better to aid our customers and competitors than to prosper at their expense. Canada, to the north, is prosperous, and we benefit from her; Mexico, to the south, because of her poverty and distress, has, on the other hand, proven a liability. It will be better for Canada, the United States and Mexico if we can aid Mexico back to a condition of prosperity. That is the new vision which has come to American industry.

"The policy of American industry toward other peoples in the future is to be based on co-operation, it is against a policy of exploitation. Co-operation does not mean simply that the big nations are to serve the little. I know that Canada is not anxious to be served by America, but would be glad to co-operate on an equal basis.

It is the principle of co-operation which should dominate.

#### FINANCIAL IMPERIALISM

"One of the most insidious things in international life has been financial imperialism, the policy of placing loans with weaker nations hoping that some day the financial powers would be able to foreclose the mortgage. I believe that American industry today is working for a new status of things.

"There is a struggle on today to determine whether London or New York shall be the financial center of the world. I hope for the establishment of a system whereby no one nation, either America or England, can dominate the international finance of the future.

#### WORLD CO-OPERATION IN FINANCE

"Prior to the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System, New York was in a position to dominate the finance of America. The Federal Reserve System established twelve reserve centers, each under the Federal Reserve System and the power to dominate lies in no one center. In international life we ought to have a system similar to this, with the financial powers of each country—the United States Federal Reserve System, the Bank of England, the Reichsbank, etc., operating through an international system. Each should serve its own nation first, but in matters of world finance should co-operate through a central international board.

"President Wilson, at the beginning of his administration, declined to sanction the participation of America in the five-power loan to China, because he saw that in such a loan lay the danger of financial imperialism. But if the loan had been arranged by all the nations operating through an international board, do you think that anybody would object?

#### THE SHIPPING POOLS

"Before the war different nations had their shipping pools, each conniving against its competitors and its customers. There was a pool at Liverpool, another at Bremen, another at Tokio. I hope to see the day when ocean transportation will not be under the control of the shipping pool of any nation, but of a world shipping pool, so that any nation, great or small, will have the same opportunity in ocean transportation."

Mr. Arnold closed his address with this warning about the situation in Germany: "These ideals are possible of realization, but there is one condition in the world which we will have to meet if we are to realize them. I say this not out of sympathy or of charity (though these

things in themselves we ought to have), but for our self-protection. The greatest job before the leaders of the entente and the United States is to help Germany establish the right kind of government. Chaos and disintegration seem to be sweeping like a stream toward Germany. If Germany has the opportunity to establish a real republic there is a chance to stop the tide, but if chaos continues in Germany, Europe will be hopeless for a decade."

## Is This Economy?

The City Planning Committee of the Club last week sent protests to Washington against the proposed stoppage of work upon government housing enterprises.

The government, as a war measure, after much urging and much delay, embarked upon a series of great housing enterprises in connection with various war industries. Millions of dollars were appropriated for the purpose. In accordance with the experience of England in housing her war workers, a very large part of the new construction was to be of a permanent character.

### UNNECESSARY WORK STOPPED

When the armistice was signed the work was in all stages of completion. Many of the projects on which it was apparent that further expenditure would be a waste of money were discontinued. Fifty-five projects in charge of the Housing Corporation, a body representing the government in the conduct of war-housing enterprises, were abandoned and fourteen were curtailed.

Housing authorities, however, were convinced that much of the new housing could be put to profitable use and that a discontinuance of the work on such projects would be equivalent to throwing away the millions of dollars expended in bringing them part way to completion. The Housing Corporation planned to proceed with twenty of its projects (besides the fourteen which were curtailed) where in its judgment there would be a permanent demand in peace times for such housing.

### ARBITRARY ACTION PROPOSED

Congress, however, in Senate Joint Resolution 194, adopted by the Senate and pending before the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds, is considering the stoppage of practically all work in charge of the U. S. Housing Corporation, irrespective of conditions. That resolution, in Section 2, directs the Corporation "to suspend work upon all projects in which it

is now engaged in all cases where the construction is not more than seventy-five percent completed, and to cancel all contracts for furniture and to return wherever possible all unused furniture on hand or in transit."

### RESOLUTION IS CONDEMNED

The City Planning Committee of the City Club in its protests to Washington last week condemned this legislation as "arbitrary, uneconomical and ill-advised." The protest was in the form of a telegram to Hon. Frank Clark, Chairman Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of the House of Representatives and of letters to Illinois Congressmen. They were signed by Henry K. Holsman, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Housing.

### A RECKLESS POLICY

The National Housing Association is on record against the stoppage of this work. It charges that action contemplated by Congress is not based on complete knowledge of the facts. "The practical thing," it asserts, "would be to complete those projects which should be completed and then dispose of them under a well-considered plan." . . . "To arbitrarily stop these projects in mid-air without consideration of the loss involved to the community, . . . is reckless, to say the least."

Any reader of this article who desires to back up these protests should write (or preferably wire) his congressman and also the chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

## The Conservation of Noise

The Soldiers and Sailors Entertainment Committee recently donated to the American Red Cross for use at the Fort Sheridan Hospital the records which it had collected for the entertainment of enlisted men at the club house. The following acknowledgment has been received by the Secretary of the Club:

My dear Mr. Yeomans:—We wish to acknowledge the receipt of the Victrola records received with your letter of December 30th. Our Central Division office is constantly sending things to the Fort Sheridan Hospital and we are arranging to have these go with the next shipment. We wish to assure you that records such as you have sent us are constantly in demand and greatly appreciated especially by men in hospitals.

You are very good to permit the Red Cross to act as intermediary in supplying these needs.

Very truly yours,  
Chicago Chapter, American Red Cross,  
LEVERETT THOMPSON.

IF YOUR GUEST enjoys his lunch at the Club—and of course he will—give him a chance to join. He'll thank you.

## DID YOU FORGET

Your Pledge to Get a New Member for the City Club by

*New Year's Day?*

If you did, NOW is the time to clear your record!

If you didn't make a pledge, NOW is the time to remedy your oversight!

If your office partner will make a good member, NAIL HIM!

**DO IT TODAY**

## Reconstruction and the City Plan

The Chicago Plan Commission in December submitted to the City Council a "Reconstruction Program" asking for the energetic promotion of certain far-reaching public improvements. The City Club Committee on City Planning last Friday sent to the City Council a resolution urging prompt and conclusive consideration of this program and pledging its fullest co-operation toward that end. The Committee stated its belief that the projects recommended are meritorious in their conception and deserving of profound study. The Committee "recognizes the necessity of a centralized agency, such as the Chicago Plan Commission, with specific duties to study, analyze, develop, perfect and recommend to both city authorities and laymen such plans, especially in their technical features. And it emphasizes the necessity of having all such plans worked out first by technical men and approved in their general features by lay bodies before final ordinances are drawn for submission to referendum."

"The exact order in which these projects are to be carried out," says the Committee, "depends of course upon their relative urgency, but it is obvious that when actual work is undertaken, it should be of such character as to become an element in the broader plan, and the several elements thereof should be interdependent in their major features." The Committee states that it is at this date impossible to submit to

the City Council positive recommendations as to this order, and that the Committee cannot yet become definitely committed to any plan or plans.

In pledging its co-operation, it urges that these vital elements be observed in the consideration of the plan: "Co-operation, constructive criticism, positive expression of views, timely decision, rigid exclusion of unessential political elements of discord, and an earnest effort to explain complicated technical features before the support of the public is requested."

The communication was signed by J. R. Bibbins, F. S. Hickok and George W. Maher, subcommittee.

## For Non-Partisan Elections

"WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance that the delegates elected to the forthcoming constitutional convention of Illinois shall be men of special fitness for their work in order that it may be well done and may inspire public confidence; and

"WHEREAS, The nomination of delegates at partisan primaries will tend to result in the selection of men who are not specially fitted for the work of the convention which should not be permitted to become partisan; and

"WHEREAS, The nomination of candidates by petition is likely to secure the election of men of greater ability and fitness, and also will be the most economical method; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency join with the Citizens' Association and other civic organizations in urging the Illinois Legislature to provide for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention upon a non-partisan basis."—Resolutions adopted by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.

## A Big Position Open

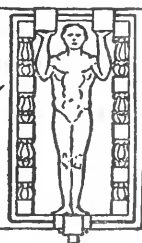
On January 18th an "unassembled examination" will be held for the position of chief examiner and secretary of the Illinois State Civil Service Commission. This is a most important position and it is hoped that there will be a good registration for the examination. Any member of the Club who knows a person qualified for the position will do his State, as well as his friend, a service by inducing him to become a candidate. The salary is \$3,500.00.

Applications must be on file in Springfield before 5 P. M., Saturday, January 11th. Information concerning application blanks, etc., may be had by telephoning the editor of the Bulletin, Harrison 8278.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919

NUMBER 2

NEXT FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th, AT LUNCHEON

## "The Meaning of Democracy"

PROF. LYNN HAROLD HOUGH

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Prof Hough has just returned from England, where, as representative of the Lindgren Foundation of Northwestern University, lecturing upon the Aims of the War, he was engaged upon the highly significant and important task of explaining one great democracy to another. His recent address before the Chicago Association of Commerce on "British Day" has been described as "an international message of breadth, sympathy, vision and brilliancy."

Prof. Hough has been concerned with some of democracy's most pressing, practical problems as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Voters' League and his message will be concrete and practical in its bearing upon the great world issues.

## A Plan of Reconstruction for Chicago's Local Government—I

CHICAGO hopes to go to Springfield this year with a more nearly unified plan of campaign for local government legislation than it has had at past sessions of the legislature. A preliminary program of proposed legislation drawn by various civic organizations and submitted for consideration in detail to a legislative conference in which about fifteen civic organizations are co-operating, was printed in the Bulletin last week. Simultaneously, a special legislative committee of the City Council is considering a series of bills which in principle coincide to a considerable extent with the program before the citizens conference.

Chicago's government, as every citizen knows, is a rambling and poorly adjusted affair, built up, by various legislative accretions, on the cities and villages act of 1872. The machinery of

government is not well co-ordinated and, even when its parts are not working at cross purposes, there is friction and lost motion. The city, practically bankrupt, at this time, cannot pay its bills to the Sanitary District, which represents to a considerable extent the same constituency. Because one of our three main park systems has within its boundaries the high priced property of the loop, the other two, in which population is relatively more dense, receive less than their proportionate share of revenue. There are, as the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency has pointed out, 23 distinct local governments in Chicago, most of which possess independent taxing powers.

### 1. The Consolidation Act.

Since 1904, when an amendment to the consti-

# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship

Published Weekly Except July, August and September;  
bi-weekly during July, August and September

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

### OFFICERS OF THE CLUB

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tution permitting special legislation for Chicago was ratified, a number of efforts have been made toward the unification and reorganization of Chicago's government. In 1907 a charter, drawn by a Chicago convention and passed with modifications by the legislature, was submitted to the voters of Chicago. It was rejected because the legislature, in amending the charter bill, undertook to gerrymander the city and inserted other provisions unacceptable to Chicago. A second charter convention in 1909 sent down to Springfield a series of eleven bills, which together comprised a new charter, but these were not passed. Finally, in 1915, a measure known as the "park consolidation act" was passed, which provided for the consolidation of all local governments within the city limits of Chicago, except the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Board of Education. It was rejected by Chicago at a referendum, its defeat being generally credited not to dissatisfaction with the bill but to a lack of confidence in the administration under whose auspices, if passed, the act would go into effect. There was also controversy about some of its provisions, for instance, the consolidation of park revenues in the general revenues of the city and the merger of the library administration and revenues with those of the city.

This act is still on the books and needs only ratification of the voters to become law. The

citizens "legislative program" calls for such legislation as may be requisite to make practical its re-submission to the voters and its application to Chicago. What that legislation is, the program does not specify. Undoubtedly, however, some modification of the tax rate provided for in the bill will be necessary. The rate, as it stands in the bill is \$1.60, slightly more than the combined rates of the bodies to be merged, when the bill was passed. Since that time the tax rates have increased and the rate provided for in the bill would probably be inadequate. A bill before the legislative committee of the City Council proposes an increase in the rate from \$1.60 to \$2.90. It also proposes to eliminate the provision, which places a portion of indebtedness of the Sanitary District and of Cook County within the debt limitation imposed upon Chicago.

### II. Unnecessary Registrations.

The financial embarrassment of the city at this time lends special weight to the proposal for a reorganization on lines of greater efficiency. The Finance Committee of the City Council has proposed two alternative budgets for 1919, many millions of dollars apart, representing respectively the amount which, in the judgment of the committee, is necessary and the maximum amount which will be available unless the legislature grants financial relief.

The necessity for a permanent increase in the taxrate can be considerably lessened by consolidation, more efficient organization of the city government, improved methods and special economies. One immediate economy which the "citizens conference" is undertaking to accomplish by emergency legislation is the elimination of the post-primary registration at the spring elections. This proposal, which would save approximately \$200,000, is explained at greater length elsewhere in this Bulletin.

### III. Reducing the Number of Elections.

A reduction in the number of elections and in the number of elective officers is a major plank in the "conference program." The number of elections it proposes to cut down by providing for a four-year term for aldermen and by making the city treasurer and the city clerk appointive instead of elective officials. Under this plan municipal elections would occur every four years instead of every year as at present.

The cost of a municipal primary and election, with their accompanying registration and revision days today, is not far short of \$700,000. The elimination of three such elections in every quadrennial period would thus save the city over two million dollars in direct expense. The sav-

(Continued on page 15.)

## Immigration After the War

THE unlawful activity of certain types of "super-patriots" in applying degrading forms of compulsion to immigrant peoples has done serious damage to the country, according to Prof. Edward A. Steiner, who spoke at the City Club last Thursday at luncheon.

### AMERICA'S NATIONAL FEELING

We are really a nation, he said, in spite of the variety of national groups which exist here. The war has welded the conglomerate populations of America into one people. There is probably no nation today which is so unified in feeling as the United States. One thing which has helped to unify the American people has been the stoppage of new immigration. Every alien group has become more intensely American, because the process of assimilation has not been disturbed by the arrival of new immigration. Our immigrant population has also been bound closer to America because of the idealism which prompted our entrance into the war. They learned to believe in America.

But this aroused spirit of loyalty has not received encouragement at the hands of the "super-patriots," according to Dr. Steiner. The human spirit revolts against compulsion of the sort represented in the flag-kissing episodes which occurred in many communities. The attempts to suppress the use of foreign languages have been equally ill-advised. America is really the only great unilingual nation. Every European nation has its language problem. Wherever force has been applied to suppress a language, the people have become more attached to it than ever.

### THE LANGUAGE QUESTION

In America, Dr. Steiner continued, we were on the road to eliminating foreign languages through a perfectly natural compulsion, because a person who did not know English couldn't get anywhere. But during the war attempts were made in certain communities to suppress the use of foreign languages by force. In Iowa, the Governor issued a proclamation that no language but English should be used. Stores posted placards warning people who could not use English to go elsewhere. No language but English could be used in the churches. This sort of repression had its natural reaction. The thing cannot be done by compulsion.

There is a bill before Congress for the deportation of any alien who has not learned the English language after a residence of five years in this country. But adults find it difficult to

learn any new language. That is particularly true of men who are occupied from eight to sixteen hours a day at the hardest kind of physical labor and who are too tired at night to undertake any kind of mental work.

Prof. Steiner said that he had been the object of much personal abuse and persecution for having protested against the treatment accorded the immigrant in his home state, Iowa.

### IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR

What is to be the future of immigration in this country during the next few years? During the war, Dr. Steiner said, many immigrants were saving up money with the expectation of returning to their native countries after the war to take up the broken bits of family life. But the economic collapse makes it doubtful that this movement will take place. Instead the pressure is likely to be to get out of Europe.

Our soldiers because of their bearing and apparent prosperity made a great impression and the generous pouring out of our resources to feed the devastated countries has made America seem very attractive to Europeans. The question is whether the trend will be to the United States or to South America. There may be a reaction in this country against receiving new immigration and more severe restrictions may be placed upon it. There are a number of laws now pending in Congress to bring this about.

### DAMMING THE STREAM

Dr. Steiner discussed several of the measures on this subject before Congress. The "Gulick bill" to restrict the immigration of any nationality to 5 per cent of total number of naturalized immigrants of that nationality now in the country is intended to legalize a limited Japanese immigration. The bill also prohibits immigration from the Central Empires for ten years. Dr. Steiner expresses himself as opposed to this bill but favored a bill which prohibits immigration entirely for a period of two years.

It may be necessary, he said, for us to take time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. The population which we would receive now would be more difficult to assimilate than that which we have had in the past. It would be a more discontented class—made up to a considerable extent of cultured people who have lost their position and property as a result of the war. People of this sort, in whom the national culture has been most highly developed, are likely to be the hardest to assimilate.

## Have you done "it"?

Rather an impertinent question!

But we want you to give us the name of:

only one (1) man—

Your best "prospect" for a City Club member.

Please do it today.

Now.

This minute.

Thanks.

Happy New Year.

Yours truly

Membership Extension Committee

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed by \_\_\_\_\_

Member

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO THE CLUB

## New Books in Reading Room

Brady—Waif of the Sea  
Butler—Philo Gubb  
Chambers—The Laughing Girl  
Ford—The House of Torchy  
Lincoln—Shavings  
MacFarlane—The Crack in the Bell  
Rouvier—Present-Day Warfare  
Sinclair—Skyrider  
Streeter—Dere Mable  
Van Schaick—The Peace of the Roaring River  
Webster—An American Family

THE CLUB'S OPPORTUNITY for service bears a ratio to the size of its membership.

EAT AND GROW FAT—by dining at the City Club.

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS from Rembert C. Anderson, driver of the City Club Ambulance, have been forwarded to us by his father, from Los Angeles. Mr. Anderson tells of some interesting phases of the fighting which came under his observation.

## Club Entertains Blackhawks

We don't want the bacon!  
We don't want the bacon!  
All we want is a piece of the Rhine!

One hundred and forty-one husky, sunburned boys in khaki, members of the Blackhawk Division, just back from overseas, let loose their army appetites on City Club "chow" this (Monday) noon. The Club is entertaining three units of this famous division from Camp Grant, which is on its way back to be mustered out of service.

The men were met at the City Hall and escorted to the City Club by George H. Mead, President, Charles Yeomans, Chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors Entertainment Committee, and Bradford Gill, Chairman of the House Committee. The boys—and wives, mothers and sweethearts of some of them—filled four long tables in the main dining room and City Club members occupied all that was left of the capacity. Everybody was happy, the piano was kept busy and the boys joined in the singing between the courses. President Mead's welcome to the boys was heartily cheered.

The same units returned to the City Club tonight for dinner.

## You Didn't Do It?

Well, somebody did! Here is a list of new members. We are glad to welcome them into the fellowship of the Club and hope that each one will be so pleased with the Club that he will pass its membership privileges on to his friends. The new members are as follows:

Jirah D. Cole, Manager Pyrene Mfg. Co.  
Robert R. Greig, Secretary-Treasurer "Railway Review."  
C. E. Cook, Vice-President Sall Mountain Co.  
F. T. Greaves, Engineer Malcolmson Briquit Engineering Company.  
George P. Ellis, Manager Tanner, Gilman & Ellis.  
Mack E. Gillis, Lawyer.  
Isidor Philipson, Secretary-Treasurer Liebman Philipson Co.  
Fred B. Hamm, Blakely Printing Co.  
George W. Omacht, Lawyer, Tenney Harding & Sherman.  
B. F. Taylor, Assistant Paying Teller Corn Exchange Bank.  
U. C. Upjohn, Assistant General Agent Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
James D. Rogers, Engineer La Salle Engineering Co.  
William C. Tyler, Secretary-Treasurer Blakely Printing Co.  
Frank E. Plowman, I. P. Frink Inc., New York.  
George S. Galloway, Assistant General Manager Hooker-Holmes Bureau.  
S. W. Dixon, Lawyer.  
R. C. McAllaster, C. M. & St. P. R. R.  
J. W. Blessing, B. F. Cummins & Co.  
John R. Shaw, John V. Farwell Co.  
W. D. Richardson, Swift & Co.  
Walter E. Parker, Marine Insurance.  
Herbert A. Friedlich, Lawyer, Rosenthal, Hamill & Wormser.

## Save This Money! Emergency Law Asked

TO save to the city the cost of the extra registration following the municipal primaries, estimated at between \$190,000 and \$200,000, the legislative conference of civic organizations, which has been meeting at the City Club, took steps last Friday, to secure the introduction in the Legislature of a bill to eliminate that registration. In order that this saving might be accomplished immediately, the bill is drawn with an emergency clause and every effort will be made to secure its enactment in time to eliminate the registration of March 11th.

In order to protect the constitutional right to vote, the bill provides that a voter who has moved since the last registration may swear in his vote.

The committee which drafted the bill submitted to the conference the following explanatory comment:

### THE COST OF REGISTRATION

"The cost of a registration in the City of Chicago is between \$190,000 and \$200,000. The items per precinct are as follows:

Salaries of judges and clerks of election for registration day .....	\$25.00
Salaries of two clerks for canvass .....	10.00
Salaries of judges and clerks for revision night .....	25.00
Rental of polling place on registration day .....	5.00
Rental of polling place for revision night .....	3.00
Total .....	\$68.00

"As there are 2215 precincts in the City of Chicago, the total of the above items for the city would be \$150,620. Other expenses connected with the registration are estimated by the officials of the board of election commissioners at between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

### EXTRA REGISTRATION UNNECESSARY

"A registration prior to the city primaries will be held on February 4, which is less than two months prior to the date of the city election, which is April 1. In view of the shortness of time between the registration of February 4 and the election of April 1, it would seem that no other registration of voters by precincts should be necessary. However, existing law requires another registration of voters by precincts on March 11.

"It would seem that this registration of March 11 should be dispensed with not only this year but every year, thus saving the taxpayers of Chicago from \$190,000 to \$200,000 a year. If that saving is to be effected this year, the Legislature will need to pass a bill to that effect, with an emergency clause, within the next few weeks. . . .

"Very quick action will be necessary if this

bill is to be passed as an emergency measure in time to serve its purpose. If the registration of March 11 is to be eliminated, the fact that it is to be eliminated should be known long enough in advance so that citizens entitled to vote but not registered may be urged to register on February 4 in order that they may vote at the election of April 1."

The report was prepared by a sub-committee consisting of George C. Sikes, Joseph Cummins, and Alice F. Loeb.

## The Trial Clause

TWO years ago a knock-down battle was fought in the state legislature of Illinois over the proposal to eliminate the trial clause from the state civil service law. The opponents of the trial clause won. Rumors have been afloat that an effort would be made at the present session to do away with the trial clause in the city and other local civil service acts.

### THE OBJECTIONS

What are the objections usually raised against the trial clause? Fred G. Heuchling, superintendent of employment for the West Chicago Park Commissioners, in an article in the current issue of the National Municipal Review states these objections and replies to them. They are:

"1. That the discipline in a department is interfered with by the protection from removal which an employe gains through the trial clause, and because it makes him independent of the jurisdiction of his superior.

"2. That the department head is himself placed on trial when he prefers charges against an employe and they are heard by the civil service commission.

"3. That the cause for discharge must be very glaring and apparent in order to have an employe discharged, and for this reason inefficient employes manage to retain their positions on the public payroll."

### CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

A proper administration of the civil service law, Mr. Heuchling believes, would prevent any slackness in discipline which might arise through the existence of the trial clause. Most civil service laws confer upon the department head the power of suspension without pay. "I can imagine no situation," says Mr. Heuchling, "which is insufficient to warrant discharge by trial which cannot be overcome through the use of the suspending power." He cites examples

in certain large-scale private corporations to show that the tendency in modern business establishments is to give to the immediate superior of an employe only the right of suspension, reserving to the general manager or the employment department the right of discharge. Private corporations are coming to see that efficiency and economy in their everyday operations are furthered by assuring every employe a hearing before some reviewing officer or body before he can be separated from his job.

#### PROCEEDINGS INFORMAL

The objection that the department head is himself placed on trial in the trial of an employe, Mr. Heuchling says, is based upon the supposition that the hearing must have all the aspects of a trial by jury with its intricate technicalities, cross-examinations and heated arguments. The term "trial" is an unfortunate one. The proceedings should have the character of an informal investigation. In the West Park system, Mr. Heuchling says, "we should punish an employe for expressing disrespect of his superior while testifying. . . . Our departmental heads feel that the investigation of charges brought against employes in their departments is of particular value to them," in disclosing facts that would not otherwise come to their attention.

The final objection, Mr. Heuchling asserts, arises through faulty administration. Where

careful efficiency records are kept there is no reason why an inefficient employe should not be removed, transferred or demoted.

#### THE POLITICAL WEDGE

"Where an employe's retention or discharge from the service rests entirely with his departmental head," says Mr. Heuchling, "there may be good discipline in the office but that discipline extends further than the office door. It extends to the ward, the precinct, and the polling booth. And this is just what civil service laws were drawn to prevent."

Even an honest department head who has control over the jobs of his men becomes the target of the politician, who seeks to punish his workers for infractions of party discipline or to reward them for faithful service. "To say that the trial clause protects the inefficient employe, is no argument against this protection for the efficient, honest and valuable public employe who must necessarily suffer under any other system of removal."

#### IN PRIVATE BUSINESS

If it be true, Mr. Heuchling concludes, in private corporations where unrelenting dividend production is a constant check on efficiency, that efficiency is promoted by assuring to every employe a fair hearing, it cannot well be other than true in the public service.

## Labor Legislation in Wartime

"LABOR legislation during the second year of American participation in the world war shows that protective labor standards have won recognition as a sound basis on which to maintain and increase the fitness and efficiency of the country's industrial army. Despite scattering attempts to suspend measures for the protection of industrial workers, Congress and twenty-two states and territories which this year held legislative sessions have almost unanimously insisted on upholding, enforcing, and extending labor laws.

#### A NEW RECRUIT

"Virginia is the latest recruit in the workmen's compensation camp, making forty-one states and territories now having this form of social insurance, in addition to the model act of the federal government for its million civilian employes and the soldiers' and sailors' insurance act.

"Of far-reaching national import is the passage by Congress this year of the law providing for the rehabilitation and reeducation of crippled soldiers and sailors and their restoration to self-

sustaining industrial pursuits. Following this lead, Massachusetts provided for similar rehabilitation of crippled victims of industrial injuries. In several additional states existing compensation laws were liberalized. Louisiana created a commission to study state workmen's compensation and similar insurance.

#### FOR WOMEN WORKERS

"The enlistment of a host of women in the industrial ranks found an echo in the New York law prohibiting them entirely from employment as night messengers and from day messenger service under twenty-one, and in the extension in other states of existing women's hour regulations to new occupations. Five states strengthened their child labor acts, and Rhode Island proscribed the "kiss of death" suction shuttle in textile mills.

"Efficiency in the administration of labor laws is a matter of increasing concern. Three states amended their systems of administering workmen's compensation, and Massachusetts provided for a study of its labor department.

"Interesting legislative by-products of the war

are the anti-sabotage statutes passed in five western states and the laws of nine commonwealths—Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and South Dakota—making work compulsory during the war for able-bodied males.

"New York, New Jersey, and the federal government provided extensions of their public employment bureau systems.

"Gains through legislation have been greatly augmented by presidential or other federal ad-

ministrative orders, such as those creating the War Labor Board to improve industrial relations and the War Labor Policies Board to establish proper standards of employment."—*American Labor Legislation Review*, September,

ALFRED YEOMANS sailed about a week ago for France. He is to be in Y. M. C. A. service with the French Army.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET a membership application card by asking a waiter.

## Conservatism and the Short Ballot

THE Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, writes Augustus R. Hatton in the *National Municipal Review*, failed conspicuously in one particular. While it submitted no objectionable proposals and did, in fact, propose several important changes in political methods, "the net result of its long deliberations was to leave the structure of government substantially unchanged." Mr. Hatton described the influences which arrayed the leaders of both political parties against fundamental change.

Particularly to be regretted, according to Mr. Hatton, was the failure of the convention to make any decisive move in the direction of a short ballot. "If experience in Massachusetts be any guide," he writes, "the short ballot in state affairs will find the pronounced conservatives arrayed against it wherever the state-wide primary is in operation.

"It is not so very long ago that the short ballot numbered more adherents among the conservatives than among the liberals. That was primarily because the conservative usually desired efficient administration and he saw the possibilities of the short ballot as an efficiency measure. Its equal potency as an instrument of democratic control was either not understood or was discounted with the idea that a 'safe' candidate for governor, running on a 'safe' platform could be assured. With a convention system of nomination it was believed that such a situation could usually be brought about. And, really, the short ballot in state affairs, provided, always, that the candidates for governor could be hand picked and their platforms carefully phrased and censored, would not be such a terrible thing from a conservative point of view. But the state-wide primary makes that sort of management precarious if not possible.

"Beyond doubt a combination of short ballot and direct primary would provide an unprecedentedly effective system for the popular control of state government. Under such a system

the quality of successful candidates and the wisdom of prevailing issues would depend on the intelligence and patriotism of the voters to whom appeal would have to be made in a direct and intelligible form. As yet, however, the American conservative seeks to avoid submitting his cause to that tribunal."

## A Plan for Chicago's Government

(Continued from page 10.)

ing to the community by a reduction in campaign expenditures would also be considerable.

The objection which has been made to an extension of the term of aldermen to four years has been that the Council would thereby become less responsive to public sentiment, that the public would have no opportunity to correct mistakes or to make itself heard on new issues arising during the four-year interval.

This objection, the program endeavors to meet by providing for recall elections under safeguards which would prevent the misuse of this device in malicious or ill-considered ways. The recall could be put into effect only after the expiration of one year of service and other safeguards would be thrown around its use. The program also provides machinery for the recall of the Mayor, in case he remains an elective official. One of the bills before the legislature committee of the City Council provides for a four-year term for aldermen with a recall after one year of service, upon a petition equal to not less than 25 per cent of those voting at the last election for alderman.

### IV. Reducing the Number of Elective Officers

The City Clerk and the City Treasurer, under the "conference program," would be made appointive instead of elective officials and the number of aldermen would be reduced from seventy to thirty-five.

The ballot in Chicago municipal elections is

not excessive in length as compared with the ballot used in our State and County elections. There appears, however, to be no reason why voters should be asked to choose a city clerk or a city treasurer, officials whose duties are not policy-determining but purely administrative and who should be chosen for honesty and competence, and not on political issues. The program before the citizens conference contemplates the election of these two officials by the City Council.

(Next week the analysis of this program will be continued by a discussion of the "Mayor-manager" plan and the plan for a reorganization of the City Council, as proposed in the "conference program.")

## Your Bulletin

Do you get it promptly? Several complaints have been received from members that their Bulletins occasionally arrive late—sometimes too late for the meetings which they announce. We have referred these complaints to the postoffice and in a number of cases have secured an adjustment which means more prompt delivery.

In several cases the delay was due to the infrequent collection of newspaper box mail from the postoffice. In some other cases, the difficulty was apparently due to failure to deliver the Bulletin promptly to the addressee's desk after delivery at his office. In general, first and third class mail have the priority over second-class mail in sorting and delivery and some of the delays no doubt are due to this fact.

It is the aim of the Club to issue the Bulletin in sufficient time to give proper notice of meeting—allowance being made for incidental delays. The circumstances under which meetings are arranged, however, do not always offer this opportunity. Prof. Field's address, Tuesday, December 31, could not be arranged until Monday noon, and it could not be set for any later date. The Bulletin had to be printed, addressed and mailed to members after noon Monday. Even with the special co-operation of the postoffice, it is probable that some members did not receive the notice in time for the meeting Tuesday.

If your Bulletin arrives late, write the Editor.

**Eat and Grow Fat  
By Patronizing the  
City Club Dining Room**

## Soviet "Rehousing"

A feature of Bolshevik rule in Russia about which little has been heard in this country has been the "nationalizing" of housing accommodations. Lubov Hicks, writing in a recent issue of "The New Europe," tells how people have been forced from their homes or forced to share them with others by the Bolsheviks. People who occupied the whole of a house, he asserts, were forced to vacate on twenty-four hours' notice. People who occupied flats were allowed a certain number of cubic feet of air space, and all space above and beyond was assigned to Red Guards or other persons with or without families.

In August, 1918, the Bolsheviks began to seize the upper stories of houses for machine gun posts. Subsequently whole blocks of flats were taken over on a single day's notice, and handed over to the workmen. "In these cases," says Mr. Hicks, "not a single piece of furniture was allowed to be taken away, as it was now declared to be national property. One can easily imagine the despair of thousands of people who were thrown out into the street with small children and invalids, without any of their belongings, except a very modest amount of linen and clothing." These people in order to get rooms had to show the "Lodging Committee" documents proving that they were not guilty of counter-revolutionary tendencies. Mr. Hicks does not indicate the places in which this policy has been carried out.

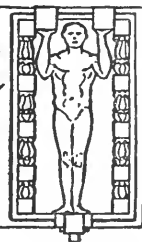
The soviet news bureau in Berne, Switzerland, has published a denial of the charge that excesses were committed in the requisitioning of houses in Moscow and supplies the following explanation of the policy:

"The Soviet Government was forced to take in hand the rationing of dwellings, because the working class of Moscow lives under very bad housing conditions, the dark and damp dwellings forming breeding places for all sorts of epidemics. The matter of dwelling requisitions is in the hands of special factory committees, and these examine each house carefully and determine whether this or that locality shall be occupied by workers' families (not, as has been claimed, exclusively by Bolsheviks). The right to requisition dwellings belongs only to the local Soviets and their dwelling commissions. . . . Dispossession pure and simple is applied to parasitic elements leading an idle life on incomes obtained without work. Property in realties is requisitioned only from such persons as have to be banished from Moscow or who are hiding in the city."



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1919

NUMBER 3

NEXT WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, AT LUNCHEON

## "A Year in German Prison Camps"

PRIVATE ROSSITER

of the Canadian Army

Private Rossiter entered the service in 1914. He was wounded and taken prisoner. The story of his life in the prison camps is said to be intensely interesting and well told. Private Rossiter's book, "Kultured Kaptivity," is rated as one of the most popular of recent war books.

NEXT FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, AT LUNCHEON

## "The Problem of Ireland and the Settlement"

FRANCIS HACKETT

Associate Editor of "The New Republic"

It has been said of Mr. Hackett: "Brilliant talk is as easy and natural to him as dullness to most of us." Readers of the *New Republic* know his eloquence and wit and his keen judgment of men and affairs. Mr. Hackett's book, "Ireland—A Study in Nationalism," published last summer, has been described as one of the three authoritative books on that subject published in the last fifteen years.

Mr. Hackett, in Chicago, is visiting the scene of his early literary ventures. From 1906 to 1911 he was on the staff of the Chicago *Evening Post* as editorial writer and literary editor.

## New Civic Committees Announced

THE Public Affairs Committee of the Club last week announced new civic committee appointments, a list of which is printed below. The committee, in making these appointments, followed so far as possible the preference of members as indicated in their first choices. Where this was not possible members were assigned to the committees of their second or third choices.

The committee scheme has undergone some revision since it was originally announced by the

Public Affairs Committee last October. The Committee on Local and State Charities has been assigned a wider field and will be known as the Committee on Public Welfare. It will deal not only with the problems of poverty but with those of disorder and crime, formerly within the field of the Committee on Public Order and Safety. The latter committee will be discontinued.

It is believed that a more comprehensive and unified treatment of problems affecting the phys-

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GEORGE R. HORTON

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ical framework of the city will be the result of the consolidation of the committees on Highways, Bridges and Garbage Disposal, Housing, Water Supply and Public Utilities with the Committee on City Planning. This consolidation of course makes a very large committee, but its varied subjects will be dealt with through sub-committees. The City Planning Committee, thus reorganized, has already held several meetings and sub-committees on the following subjects have been appointed: Harbors, Waterways and Bridges, Zoning, Aesthetics, Streets and Roads, Housing, Transportation and Waste Disposal.

The Committee on Legislative Program has been renamed the "Committee on Local Government Legislation"—a title which more accurately describes the particular functions which the Public Affairs Committee had in mind for it in connection with the present legislature. The former Committee on Political Nominations and Elections has been merged with this committee.

The Wartime Committee of the Club has been continued as the Committee on Reconstruction (membership announced next week).

The Public Affairs Committee desires to announce that the field of committee service is not closed to members by the announcement of these appointments. Any member not on a committee and wishing to serve is invited to send three choices to the Civic Secretary.

The new committee list, with a statement of the object of each committee, is as follows:

### COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL ART

*To promote the adornment of the city according to the best standards of fitness and design, and to protect it from disfigurement.*

Everett L. Millard, *Chairman*

C. F. Brown

Henry K. Holsman

W. F. Conlon

Eames MacVeagh

J. L. G. Dykes

Irwin S. Rosenfels

Walter T. Field

Percival H. Truman

E. J. Goodspeed

### COMMITTEE ON CITY PLAN

*To aid in improving the physical frame-work of the city with a view to its general convenience and good appearance and to the health and comfort of the population.*

Fred G. Heuchling, *Chairman*

B. F. Affleck

F. S. Hickok

Albert P. Allen

C. D. Hill

Albert O. Anderson

E. F. Hiller

Percy H. Arden

Henry K. Holsman

E. H. Bangs

Herman V. von Holst

Louis J. Behan

George R. Horton

E. W. Bemis

Richard L. Huehne

C. F. Berg

Lester Kirchbraun

J. R. Bibbins

E. G. Krumrine

Edward P. Brennan

J. W. Mabbs

F. M. Button

George W. Maher

Charles L. Byron

Wiley W. Mills

J. Paul Clayton

Felix A. Norden

J. F. Cornelius

William Z. Nourse

Morton S. Cressy

Frederick J. Pearson

C. R. Dart

Dwight H. Perkins

J. B. Dibelka

George G. Phillips

Daniel J. Donovan

Fred D. Porter

Charles J. Eldridge

Richard Pride

Cecil F. Elmes

J. H. Prior

Stanley P. Farwell

C. H. Reeves, Jr.

Robert C. Fay

Ralph H. Rice

Julian B. Freeman

E. A. Rummier

Oliver M. Gale

J. T. Stockton

Morris L. Greeley

Everett W. Turley

George W. Griffin

A. M. Van Auken

Elijah T. Harris

H. S. Wetherell

E. L. Hegeman

Franklin G. Whitney

Eugene H. Heller

Robert G. Work

Warren K. Henning

J. G. Wray

### COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

*To assist toward the maintenance of proper methods in the selection and discharge of public employes, and to promote efficiency in the public service.*

Samuel G. Carney, *Chairman*

F. H. Bengel

W. L. Mee

E. O. Griffenhagen

John W. Radford

C. E. Hoyt

F. W. Schacht

William H. Long

Julius Stern

C. A. McCulloch

Charles M. Williams

COMMITTEE ON STATE CONSTITUTION

*To work toward an up-to-date state constitution.*

P. Orman Ray, *Chairman*

C. E. Affeld	William H. Holly
Henry R. Baldwin	C. A. Kent
Robert R. Baldwin	Jesse Lowenhaupt
William H. Browne	Willis M. Lyman
Charles V. Clark	Nathan W. MacChesney
Charles E. Collins	Hayes McKinney
Israel Cowen	Edward H. Ochsner
Harlan W. Cooley	John F. O'Connell
Frank Crozier	Hubert E. Page
H. M. Darling	Shelby M. Singleton
George E. Dawson	L. A. Stebbins
Charles S. Eaton	Oliver W. Stewart
John A. Fairlie	Charles M. Thomson
Harry M. Fisher	Harold F. White
J. J. Forstall	Alonso E. Wilson
Michael F. Gallagher	E. M. Winston
Irwin Gilruth	Weightstill Woods
H. N. Gottlieb	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

*To improve educational and administrative standards in the public school system.*

Stewart Waring, *Chairman*

Henry D. Agnew	Max Loeb
E. S. Ames	H. B. Loomis
John E. Bacon	George B. Masslich
William J. Bogan	Samuel McClintock
Theodore A. Buenger	J. S. Meyer
E. L. Burchard	George H. Miller
G. N. Carmen	E. E. Olp
Edwin C. Crawford	C. H. Perrine
John W. Dietz	Henry Raeder
Albert W. Evans	George E. Schoenfeld
Newton C. Evans	Herbert W. Smith
Leslie F. Gates	Jesse L. Smith
Harry O. Gillet	F. G. Stecker
A. G. S. Josephson	C. B. Stillman
Charles H. Judd	J. F. Strouse
William E. Keily	W. M. Welch
F. J. Lane	Edward Yeomans

COMMITTEE ON LABOR CONDITIONS

*To bring about improved conditions of labor and better industrial relations.*

H. A. Millis, *Chairman*

George S. Albaugh	Isai T. Kahn
Joseph H. Blake	W. A. McKnight
Charles J. Boyd	R. L. Melendy
Fred J. Bristle	Edward M. Moore
J. F. Dammann, Jr.	F. C. W. Parker
F. Guy Davis	Toby Rubovitz
T. S. Evans	B. L. Shepard
Jerome N. Frank	Cyril A. Soans
F. J. Gardner	Thomas W. Sprowls
John Gutknecht	James H. Tufts
J. B. Haslam	John F. Turner
James S. Herrick	S. J. Williams

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

*To forward measures calculated to conserve the health of the community and to reduce accidents.*

John E. Ransom, *Chairman*

Sydney J. Adler	F. B. Moorehead
Charles B. Ball	Langdon Pearce
C. W. Bergquist	Norval H. Pierce
W. E. Buehler	W. A. Payne
Henry W. Cheney	Hugh T. Patrick
J. R. Cravath	Victor E. Russum
F. L. Dunlap	Heber J. Sears
Morris Fishbein	George M. Shaw
G. S. Galloway	S. J. Sherer
Robert H. Herbst	W. R. Smith
Irving Herriot	L. M. Tolman
William Hoskins	Charles Truax, Jr.
E. O. Jordan	Percy G. Ullman
R. C. McAllaster	Albert Woelfel
Harry McCormack	

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

*To promote the adoption of more efficient and more representative election machinery and a better system of local government for Chicago and Cook County.*

Joseph Cummins, *Chairman*

C. S. Bacon	Raymond Kelly
W. D. Bangs	Louis J. Kempf
Dwight S. Bobb	Edward T. Lee
Kenner S. Boreman	W. J. Lindsay
Harry Brown	Bruce McLeish
Webster H. Burke	W. P. MacCracken, Jr.
C. M. Cartwright	W. D. McKenzie
Percival B. Coffin	Ralph L. Peck
John M. Curran	Alexander J. Resa
Gotthard A. Dahlberg	A. A. Rolf
Homer C. Dawson	Morris S. Rosenwald
J. D. Dickerson	Channing L. Sentz
George W. Dixon	F. E. Short
James P. Harrold	George W. Swain
Ralph R. Hawxhurst	Frank W. Swett
Samuel H. Holland	Graham Taylor
Lambert Kaspers	Daniel P. Trude

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

*To encourage out of door life and the extension and use of park and playground facilities.*

Frank I. Moulton, *Chairman*

John Benson	William V. O'Brien
Olin J. Daniels	Alexander L. Parker
Eugene G. Fasset	W. E. Parker
Maxwell S. Green	Charles A. Ringer
R. E. Hieronymus	John T. Ryerson
Warren D. Howe	H. S. Sackett
Edwin F. Kanst	W. A. Scharon
C. V. Kasson	George H. Simmons
H. C. Koll	O. C. Simonds
Eugene T. Lies	Charles H. Smith
Frank D. Loomis	J. C. Vaughn
Alfred McArthur	Thomas H. West
Albert W. Noll	(See next page)

### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

*To encourage and protect aliens in becoming citizens and to aid in their assimilation into American life.*

*Chairman (to be announced)*

T. W. Allinson	Harold E. Potter
A. R. Baldwin	Haven A. ReQua
Frank O. Beck	Frederick Rex
Henry S. Brown	Wilfred S. Reynolds
W. E. Duncan	L. M. Rieser
E. A. Fischkin	Carl B. Roden
D. M. Frederickson	L. Romanski
John L. Horsley	Charles P. Schwartz
A. K. Maynard	Philip L. Seman
W. A. McKinney	T. J. Smegalski
Charles C. Meloy	John M. Stahl
J. H. Meyer	Harry Wolf
Robert E. Park	Ernest Woltersdorf
Chesley R. Perry	

### COMMITTEE ON MUSIC EXTENSION

*To increase the opportunities for musical education and for the enjoyment of music.*

*Victor Yarros, Chairman*

John W. Barnhart	J. Harry Jones
Otto M. Becker	George S. McReynolds
Horace J. Bridges	Thomas J. Mercer
Carl L. Callman	Albert Scheible
C. Jasper Cobb	M. J. Seifert
Peter J. Dunne	Clayton F. Summy
A. R. Fischer	

### COMMITTEE ON REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

*To promote proper methods of raising, collecting, and expending public revenues.*

*Herman L. Ekern, Chairman*

Samuel T. Atkins	Elias Mayer
F. B. Cozzens	B. J. Mullaney
M. E. Ellinwood	G. E. Pfisterer
George P. Ellis	Philip S. Post
William H. Hill	Harold H. Rockwell
Robert L. Hunt	George T. Rogers
Z. L. Jensen	Fred A. Sager
James M. Judson	A. B. Schaffner
Carl A. Keller	John J. Sonstebly
F. William Kraft	Lyman O. Stanton
W. E. Lagerquist	William A. Stewart
Albert E. Lucius	Jacob M. Ullman

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WELFARE

*To assist toward better means and methods for dealing with and lessening poverty, disorder, and crime.*

*W. T. Cross, Chairman*

Elbert Beeman	Sol Kline
M. I. Berger	Sidney Kuh
E. W. Burgess	A. J. Lang
H. I. Davis	Sidney Lowenstein
Simeon W. Dixon	F. Emory Lyon
W. D. Freyburger	Joseph L. Moss
Frank H. Hadley	Charles E. Reed
Joel D. Hunter	Erastus H. Scott
D. C. Hutchins	W. C. West
C. Arthur Jevne	Sidney D. Wilgus
George A. Kilbey	Charles R. Young

## The Ogden Avenue Improvement

The City Planning Committee of the City Club last week endorsed the proposed extension of Ogden Avenue and addressed a communication to the City Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, before which that proposal is pending, urging that the work be commenced immediately and pushed to an early completion.

"At one time," says the Committee in its communication, "a modification of the original project was considered and looked upon with some favor by the Committee. Since that time the route of the proposed extension has been revised in certain particulars and the Committee believes has been improved thereby.

"The Committee recognizes the advantages of an excess condemnation statute in carrying through the project, but is advised that it may require several years to secure the enactment of such a law, and in the meantime the value of property along the route of the proposed extension may increase very materially. The Committee feels, therefore, that in order to provide the much needed connection between the north and west sides and taking further into account

the desirability of providing public employment at this time, the work should be commenced immediately and pushed to an early completion."

## Blackhawk Day

The Blackhawk boys enjoyed the entertainment they received at the City Club last Monday. One feature which contributed much to the good feeling of the occasion was the "community singing." For this we thank the War Camp Community Service which had charge of this feature of the entertainment. Lieut. George N. Holt and W. O. Miessner from that organization led the singing.

The following letter was received last week from Elmer T. Stevens of the "Welcome Home Committee": "We are all very happy in the fact that the reception to the Blackhawk boys was a thorough success from every viewpoint, and the officers of the Chicago Welcome Home Committee wish to be instant in extending to your organization our thanks for your efforts and our deep appreciation for what you have done to make Blackhawk Day in Chicago the splendid success it was."

## A Program of Reconstruction for Local Government in Chicago—II.

*Last week the following features of the program which is being considered by the citizens' conference on local government legislation were discussed in the Bulletin: The revision of the "park consolidation act," the elimination of the unnecessary post-primary registration for the spring election, a reduction in the number of elections and of elective officers. In this issue, the proposals for the "mayor-manager" plan and for a reorganized City Council are discussed.*

### V. THE CHOICE OF A MAYOR

**M**ORE far-reaching, however, than the suggested change in the method of choosing the City Clerk and the City Treasurer, is the proposal in the "conference program" for the election of the Mayor by the City Council. The "city manager plan" has been widely adopted by the smaller cities of the country. It has followed closely upon the heels of the "commission form of government." It has in fact been "tacked on" to the commission plan in practically all communities where the city manager idea has taken root. Its success in such communities is generally conceded.

Is the city manager plan adapted to large cities, having a "council form" of government? Large European cities have for many years been governed—and governed successfully—by mayors selected by the municipal councils for their training and ability in administration rather than their cleverness in the strategy of controlling votes and winning elections. The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, which has given the subject profound study, believes that the city manager plan may be applied successfully in a council-governed city like Chicago. Two years ago it recommended a plan to make the mayor elective by the City Council instead of by popular vote, and to substitute an indefinite tenure for the present fixed term. The argument for such a plan is stated as follows:\*

"For a generation or more political mayors have been the rule in Chicago. The present system naturally tends to produce political executives. Whereas, under Council selection, it might be possible to secure an executive who would be a capable administrator. At any rate, the control would be centralized in one responsible body instead of being divided between the Mayor and the Council as it is now. The present system gives rise to too much wrangling and friction. Constant bickerings between the Mayor on the one side, of the Council on the other, interfere with efficiency. The practical way out of the embarrassment is to do away with the

elective Mayor and make the executive the agent of the Council. In that way popular control over government would really be strengthened. The power of the people is dissipated and weakened when delegated power is divided among different independent elective authorities instead of being centralized in one responsible body."

The "conference program," in declaring for a mayor appointed by the City Council, recommends also that the City Council elect its presiding officer from among its members.

### VI. THE CITY COUNCIL

A further step in the reduction of the number of elective officers is proposed in the "conference program" through the elimination of dual representation of the wards in the City Council.

Many American cities in recent years have reduced the size of their legislative bodies. In commission-government cities and in some others this has been accompanied by an abandonment of the ward system and the substitution of an election at large. Detroit, for instance, last year adopted a new charter which replaces its City Council of forty-two members with a board of nine, elected at large.

A small board elected at large may be the most appropriate and successful form of legislative body for small cities. Its appropriateness for large, cosmopolitan cities is still a subject of controversy. It may be that populations of large cities, diverse in race, language, conditions of living, etc., cannot be adequately represented in a small body which by its manner of election would have no direct touch with local groups. Against this, of course, will be balanced the fact that the ward system has encouraged log-rolling and has oftentimes influenced the alderman's vote in the direction of local as against general interests.

The "conference program" proposes to retain for Chicago the ward system of representation but to cut the Council to half its present size by providing for the election of only one alderman instead of two, as at present, from each ward. The proposed charter of 1907 and the bill now before the legislative committee of the City Council provide for an increase in the number

\*The full outline for this plan, with the draft of a bill, is contained in a report on "The City Manager Plan for Chicago" by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Court.

of wards from thirty-five to fifty and the election of one alderman from each.

The case for a smaller City Council with a single alderman from each ward, as proposed in the charter of 1907, was put by Charles E. Merriam as follows: "It was thought by the convention that one alderman in a ward would be in a position to render more effective service and could more easily be held responsible than two aldermen, as at present. It was believed that a body of fifty aldermen, being smaller and more compact, could render more effective service than an organization containing seventy."

The program calls for the redistricting of the city into wards of equal population. This redistricting, it says, should be done before the reorganization of the City Council is carried into effect. To avoid a gerrymandering of the city by the state legislature, such as it tried to accomplish in the proposed charter of 1907, the program stipulates that the redistricting should be done by the City Council.

The urgency for a redistricting of the city is shown by the statistics of population and of registered voters in the various wards. In 1916, according to figures compiled by the municipal reference librarian, the population of the various wards of the city ranged from about 45,000 to 110,000; the discrepancy has since undoubt-

edly increased with the growth of the outlying wards. The number of registered voters in Chicago, November, 1918, varied from 5,581 in the seventeenth ward to 34,068 in the twenty-fifth ward. On this basis one voter in the seventeenth ward possesses in the City Council six times the influence of a voter of the twenty-fifth ward, five times that of a voter of the seventh ward or twenty-seventh ward and four times that of a voter of the sixth ward. Growing neighborhoods tend to lose and stagnant or retrogressive communities to increase their comparative strength in the Council, at the divergence in population grows. The wards were last redistricted in 1911.

The bill before the legislative committee of the City Council for a reorganization of the City Council provides that the city shall be redistricted into fifty wards within three months after the adoption of the act. To insure the carrying out of this requirement, the bill provides further that if the City Council should fail to pass a redistricting ordinance as required, one-fifth or more of the aldermen may submit a redistricting ordinance to the voters for approval at referendum. It also provides for a decennial redistricting of the city on the basis of the national census, beginning in 1931.

*(To be concluded.)*

## America's Watchword and Its Meaning

**A**N unanalyzed watchword is a menace to the nation—a menace the more profound because we hardly realize the danger, said Prof. Lynn Harold Hough of Northwestern University in his address at the City Club last Friday on the "Meaning of Democracy." Of such words, he continued, the most prevalent and the most variously interpreted in America since we entered the war is "democracy." We are making the world "safe for democracy." If we attack a thing we say that it isn't democratic, if we favor it we say that it *is* democratic. How many people mean the same thing by "democracy"? How many have even stopped to analyze it?

Prof. Hough returned recently from England where he lectured for the Lindgren Foundation on the Aims of the War, interpreting American democracy to England. He said in part:

### DEMOCRACY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

An analysis of "democracy" must involve some interpretation of the relation of the individual to the state. Since the fifth century B. C., political history has revolved about the conflict of these two for supremacy. But there are

real difficulties with either conception pushed to its logical extreme. A world built upon the individual is anarchy; a world built about the state is tyranny. Real democracy regards life not as a circle with the state or the individual at the center, but as an ellipse with two foci—one the individual, the other the state.

To what degree is America actually a democracy? asked Prof. Hough. To what extent, more specifically, are its political parties instruments of democracy? In the early life of the republic, political parties were the instrument of actual and vital political ideas. But after the Civil War, we find the political party existing for its own sake and the professional politician using his powers essentially to keep in public life, often exploiting his constituency.

### THE FAILURE OF THE INDEPENDENT

In the early stages of this development "the independent" evolved. "The independent," said Prof. Hough, "turned from the party because the party was corrupt. He was incorrupt and impotent. To his horror he discovered that the big chiefs of politics loved him. He was a safety valve they knew how to manage.

"After the failure of the independent there developed the party man who played the game for the sake of ideals and not for politics only. Mr. Roosevelt was the pioneer in this regard. In fundamental political philosophy Mr. Wilson has followed quite in his steps. This type of leader knows all the pass words, is part of the big organization, but uses all his power to bend it to the purposes of true patriotism. The difficulty is that such a leader has to pay too large a price. It was so with Mr. Roosevelt. It is so with Mr. Wilson. Recently Mr. Wilson secured some forward-looking legislation at the price of what has been called the worst pork-barrel Congress since the Civil War.

#### THE BALANCE OF POWER

"Thoughtful men are beginning to feel that the party man *per se*, the independent, and the man who plays the game with principles back of all he does, all represent an inadequate functioning of democracy. They have observed a remarkable tendency in the great political parties to come near to an equilibrium and more and more they are seeing the possibility of balance of power groups which will throw the weight of an organized independency toward forward-looking men and measures in every congressional district."

#### DEMOCRACY IN A HURRY

The functioning of the democracies of France and England furnish a lesson to America, according to Prof. Hough. The difficulty with the French, he said, is that they want to do "right off after breakfast" all the things that would normally take a hundred years to accomplish.

England, on the other hand, combines with her idealism an uncanny common-sense. She is always willing to forego logic to get the practical thing done. In her dealings with Canada and South Africa, England has recognized the principle of self-government, but in the crown colonies where the people are not ready for it, she is shrewd enough to recognize that complete self-government is not possible. England knows the distinction between the "pipe dream" and the thing that is feasible this morning.

Prof. Hough drew another lesson for American democracy from Germany. "There is always danger," he said, "that certain types of mind will mistake comfort for freedom. After 1871, where the Socialists were increasingly significant Bismarck tried to curb them. When this failed he tried by a subtle process to buy off the people from new and dangerous interests. He saw that there were two things back of the general unrest. One was a desire for

## THANKS!

The Membership Extension Committee is pleased that so many members have responded with the names of prospects.

But that committee is a bear for work.

It wants more names.

And MORE  
And MORE

Are you one of those who forgot?

If so, retrieve yourself now!

Fill out this blank and send it to the Membership Extension Committee by return mail.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed by \_\_\_\_\_

comfort, the other was a desire for freedom. He knew that freedom was inconsistent with his highly articulated policy of state control, but he organized the state in such a fashion as to offer efficient administration and comfort such as had not been dreamed of before.

"The study of Germany in the last quarter of a century is a study of efficiency and comfort secured at the expense of personal freedom."

After the war, concluded Prof. Hough, we must work toward a world where the people function democratically in those countries where they are ready for it. Industrial life must develop men capable of exercising responsibility. We must protect every bit of functioning democracy that there is in the world. Finally, the man who is thinking simply of the individual is not safe for a democracy for that way lies anarchy. Neither is the conception of state supremacy safe for democracy, for solidarity alone means the crushing of the individual spirit.

Prof. P. Orman Ray of Northwestern University presided at the meeting.

## Zoning Powers for Illinois Cities

"ZONING," a method of city planning designed to procure a more orderly development of city neighborhoods, a method which a few years ago—in spite of its widespread and successful utilization in Europe—was looked upon as out of the reach of American cities, is becoming an accomplished fact in many communities throughout the country. New York has been "zoned," St. Louis has been "zoned," many other cities, big and little, are in the process.

Chicago lags behind these other cities but is trying to catch up. Enabling legislation, which would make "zoning" possible in Illinois cities, is under consideration by the Judiciary Committee of the City Council. Undoubtedly a "zoning" measure will be recommended by the City Council to the State Legislature.

"Zoning" is being urged as a necessary step in reconstruction. "With or without zoning," writes Herbert S. Swan, Executive Secretary for the Zoning Committee of New York City, in the *American Architect* for December 25, 1918, "billions of dollars will be spent within the next few years on new buildings. . . . The expected revival in building operations after the war makes the present adoption of zoning especially opportune, for the lines followed by this development will determine what kind of places many of our cities will be to live in and to do business in for generations to come." Mr. Swan explains the purpose of zoning as follows:

### WHY ZONING

"Zoning expresses the idea of orderliness in community development. Just as we have a place for everything in a well-ordered home, so we should have a place for everything in a well-regulated town. What would we think of a housewife who insisted on keeping her gas range in the parlor and her piano in the kitchen? Yet anomalies like these have become commonplace in our community housekeeping. In what city can't we find gas tanks next to parks, garages next to schools, boiler shops next to hospitals, stables next to churches, or funeral establishments next to dwelling houses? What would be considered insanity if practiced in the ordinary house is excused as an exercise of individual liberty when practiced in the city at large. And yet misplaced buildings are to be condemned much more than out-of-place pieces of furniture.

"The whole purpose of zoning is to encourage the erection of the right building in the right place. It protects the man who develops his property along proper lines against the man who develops his property along improper lines. Rightly understood zoning means the substitut-

tion of an economic, scientific, efficient community program of city building for wasteful, inefficient haphazard growth."

### THREE ZONING BILLS

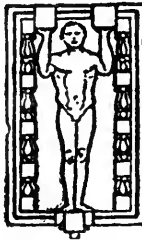
There are three zoning bills under consideration by the zoning sub-committee of the City Council, which consists of Aldermen Fetzer, Link, Coughlin and Guernsey.

(1) The bill prepared by Alderman Merriam, approved by the City Council and introduced in the legislature two years ago. This bill proceeds upon the theory, upon which most zoning legislation in this country is based, that zoning is a proper exercise of the police power, designed to promote "the public health, safety and welfare."

(2) The Merriam bill as amended by the legislature. In this modified form the bill was passed by the Senate and was expected to pass the House. The bill was defeated in the last days of the session, primarily through a misapprehension among down-state legislators—encouraged by certain interests opposed to the bill—as to its probable effect upon the smaller cities of the state.

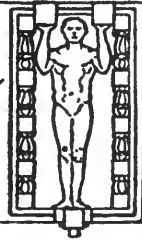
(3) A new bill on different lines, drawn by Senator Edward J. Glackin, secretary of the Board of Local Improvements of Chicago. The Glackin plan, at that time not embodied in a bill, was presented to the City Planning Committee of the City Club last May and was outlined in the City Club Bulletin at that time. Senator Glackin's proposal is that zoning should proceed substantially as a local improvement, with an assessment of benefits and an award of damages.

The City Planning Committee of the City Club is coöperating with the zoning sub-committee of the City Council Judiciary Committee and with other organizations in the consideration of these zoning measures. A sub-committee on zoning consisting of E. H. Bangs, chairman, Edward P. Brennan, J. F. Cornelius, E. W. Turley and H. S. Wetherell, and a sub-committee on housing consisting of Henry K. Holsman, chairman, Morris S. Greely, Herman V. von Holst and Dwight H. Perkins, have these bills under consideration. Mr. Bangs and Mr. Holsman met with the zoning sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the City Council last week. Questions of constitutionality were raised and at a subsequent meeting, last Saturday, Mr. Donald Richberg appeared on behalf of the City Planning Committee to discuss the legal aspects of the proposed bills.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919

NUMBER 4

**NEXT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, at Luncheon—Ladies' Day**

**PROFESSOR MORRIS JASTROW, Jr.**

University of Pennsylvania

## "The Eastern Question—Its Meaning and Solution"

The rearrangement of the political status of the Near East, with its polyglot of races, religions, and languages, its bitter racial and national antipathies—centuries old, its new birth of national aspirations and the diverse and clashing economic interests of its various peoples is one of the most perplexing and difficult of the problems before the Peace Conference.

The City Club is fortunate in having been able to arrange this address by Prof. Jastrow, the distinguished professor of Semitic languages and literature at the University of Pennsylvania. As a close student of the history and problems of the Near East and author of "The War and the Bagdad Railway" (1917) Prof. Jastrow will be able to throw new light into the many dark corners of this confusing problem.

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, AT LUNCHEON**

**GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON**

United States Army

(Subject to be announced)

Brigadier-General Johnson has been a prominent and important factor in the organization of America for war. For his services he has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the government.

General Johnson was the author of the plan for the draft which was adopted by the War Department. He also worked out or supervised many of the large details of its execution, including registration, classification, preparation of the selective service regulations, the "work or fight" plan, mobilization of the first draft, etc.

Later General Johnson was made Director of Purchase and Supply for the Army and worked out and inaugurated plans for a reorganization of supply methods. At his request, he was then assigned to overseas service but was recalled when the armistice was signed. He has since been attached to the War Industries Board studying plans for the future organization of industry for war.

**THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27**

**First Popular Chamber Music Concert of the Season**

**SHOSTAC STRING QUARTET**

See Announcement, with program, on another page

# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

Published Weekly Except July, August and September;  
bi-weekly during July, August and September

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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Vol. XII Monday, January 27, 1919 No. 4

## Allow Us to Introduce—

The following new members of the City Club:

Charles H. Coles, DeLang Coles & Co.  
Harry F. Conley, Central Electric Company.  
D. Crumlich, Lanquist & Illsley & Co.  
Prof. Ralph B. Dennis, Northwestern University.  
F. U. Everhard, Consumers Co.  
C. F. Geise, Fred S. James & Co.  
Robert A. Holbrook, Chief Chemist, Victor Chemical Company.  
C. A. Hutson, Walworth Mfg. Co.  
Herbert W. Johnson, C. B. & Q. Ry.  
Landry P. Locke, Lehigh Portland Cement Co.  
C. W. Olson, Conkling, Price & Webb.  
Albert Stein, Albert Stein & Co.  
Dr. Solomon Strouse.  
James VanBuskirk, Mahoney Electric Co.

THE FOLLOWING NEW COMMITTEE assignments were made last week:

Thomas C. Angerstein to the Committee on Labor Conditions,

Landry P. Locke to the Committee on Immigration and Citizenship,

Charles W. Olson to the Committee on State Constitution,

Charles A. Logan to the Committee on Civil Service.

## New Series of Chamber Music Concerts

WITH the approval of the Directors, and under the auspices of the committee on Music Extension, the City Club has again—now that the world war is over and our thoughts may properly turn to music, cheer and joy—offered its hospitality to the Shostac Quartet, which is to give a short series of chamber music recitals in the Lounge, and, as before, at popular prices. The concerts will be given monthly on Thursday evenings, beginning Feb. 27.

Members, their relatives, friends and acquaintances, are cordially invited to attend these delightful entertainments. The programs will be melodious, interesting, enjoyable. Much Russian and French music will be played, although the great classical masters will not be neglected.

The public is also invited to co-operate with the Club and make the recitals a success. Every lover of music is welcomed; membership in the Club is not a pre-requisite to admission.

Those who attended the Shostac Quartet concerts at the Club three and two years ago need no further urging. There has been a real demand from such for the revival of those delightful functions. Others, of course, will have to take our word for it. But if they come once, they will come again.

The Club will be glad to serve dinner to those who may wish to come early and dine before the concert. The price per plate will be 75c and \$1.00.

Mr. Shostac has arranged the first two programs, which are as follows:

Thursday Evening, Feb. 27. 8 o'clock

Shostac String Quartet

HENRI SHOSTAC, *First Violin*

HENRY SELINGER, *Second Violin*

RUDOLPH FIALA, *Viola*

ADOLPH HOFFMANN, *Cello*

assisted by

HERMAN FELBER, SR., *Cello*

1. Quartet—F Major ..... *Dvorak*  
(American) (By request)

2. Quartet { A. Intermezzo. *Ippolitoff-Iwanow*  
              { B. Scherzando

3. Quintet for 2 Violins, Viola, 2 Cellos....  
..... *Schubert*

Thursday Evening, March 24, 8 o'clock

Shostac String Quartet

assisted by

CHAS. LAGOURGUE, *Clarinet*

1. Quartet ..... *Frank*

2. Trio for Violin, Viola, Cello. *De Lamarter*

3. Quintet for Clarinet & Strings. .... *Mozart*

## What's the Matter With Ireland?

**L**AST week Irish independence and an Irish republic were proclaimed in Dublin by the "Dail Eireann" or Irish parliament, constituted by members of the Sinn Fein party. Symbolic of the strong nationalist sentiment behind this move, the proceedings of the "parliament" were in Gaelic.

### "THE NATION OF IRELAND"

The declaration of independence began: "The nation of Ireland, having her national independence, calls through her elected representatives, in parliament assembled, upon every free nation to support the Irish republic by recognizing Ireland's national status and her right to vindication at the peace conference."

Can the Sinn Feiners "deliver"? Will the people of Ireland support them? In the recent British elections there were 103 Irish seats in parliament to be filled. Seventy-three of the members elected to these seats belonged to the Sinn Fein party. That is certainly an earnest of sufficient backing by the people to make this new step one of great significance in the long struggle of Irish nationalism against the English.

What is behind all these moves upon the checkerboard of Ireland? The complexities of Irish politics leave the minds of most Americans in confusion and doubt. Members of the City Club, who turned out last Friday in large numbers to hear Francis Hackett, were repaid with a clearer understanding of the issues, and of the sentiments and emotions behind the issues, in Irish politics. Mr. Hackett, who is associate editor of the *New Republic*, is the author of "Ireland—A Study in Nationalism," published about six months ago. He brought, therefore, to the subject not only the background of his intimate, personal knowledge as an Irishman, but the results of a long and careful study of Irish problems. Mr. Hackett said in part:

### IRELAND IN AMERICAN POLITICS

"For nearly forty years Ireland has been talking about self-determination. America has been very friendly to that talk. Occasionally the Illinois Legislature has come out with a resolution favoring Irish home rule. Medill McCormick once introduced a resolution into Congress favoring it. In 1884, the Republicans made it a plank in their national platform. A yank on the British lion's tail has been very convenient at times for the Republican party and at times not altogether inconvenient for the Democrats.

"When the war broke out, the Irish, who had been bombarding England for nearly forty years, were astounded and delighted that the idea of

self-determination had become one of the key-notes of English policy. They soon found that liberal policy in England made no place for self-determination for the Irish.

"Irish history can be summarized in four words: *Conquest, Confiscation, Extermination and Degradation*. Until 1829, the Irish people were not citizens. They had no vote—not because they were Irish but because they were Catholics. I do not like to use the words Catholic and Protestant in discussing Ireland, for the difference of religion really stands for an economic difference. The well-to-do classes for the most part have the religion of the reformation and the poorer classes the pre-reformation religion.

"In 1829 the Catholics got the vote and in 1844 they reached the stage at which a Catholic might be mayor of an Irish city. But the main fact up to 1880 was confiscation. The men who ruled Ireland lived in England and rents were fixed at the will of the land agent. There was a terrible system by which it was to the advantage of the landlords to get as many tenants on the land as possible. The more tenants there were, the more rent the landlords received.

### THE FAMINE

"You know the facts of the Irish famine. The famine which began in 1846 and ended in 1849 was caused by three successive failures of the potato crop. It cost the Irish people 729,000 lives, more lives than were lost by the English during the four years of war just ended. Seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand men, women and children died of typhus and hunger at the door of the richest empire on earth. Between 1845 and 1851 about one million of the Irish people left Ireland in the so called 'coffin ships.' In New York and Boston hospitals were established to receive them. When the ships came to port, dead and dying people were found in the holds. The Sinn Feiners of today are the descendants of peasants who died in the great Irish famine, within twenty-four hours of the capital of the richest empire of the world.

"In 1879 famine again threatened Ireland. Parnell said that there should be no more famine. He demanded that Irish tenants must be asked to pay only fair rents, that there should be no more cruel evictions and that the Irish people must have a grip on the land which they cultivate. After twenty years of agitation these things were fairly accomplished. In 1893 a large credit was granted by England to advance the peasant proprietorship of the land and in Ireland now about half of the land is back in the

hands of the peasants. It was expected that this reform would put an end to the desire for self-determination, but the Irish had the naive desire, represented in the early history of this country by George Washington, to have their voice heard in their own parliament.

"In 1901 Ireland had no voice in determining its policies. Those who decided Irish policies were members of the confiscating class, the landlords. Can you conceive what government in Illinois would be like if 5 per cent of the population had 95 per cent of the power?"

#### GOOD GOVERNMENT NOT ENOUGH

"The Irish wanted more than good government: they wanted self-government. The Germans wanted to give England good government. 'We invented old age pensions and social insurance,' they said. 'We want to give you some of our good government.' But England did not want German good government, she wanted a government of her own.

"In 1914 an Irish home rule bill was passed and Carson and others went to Ulster to make the last stand for democracy. Ulster, prosperous Ulster, felt that she would have to share her prosperity with the rest of Ireland. She wanted to keep away from her poor relation to the south.

#### FIGHTING FOR SMALL NATIONS

"In 1912 and 1913, arms had been sent to Ulster and there was no attempt to stop them. But in 1914 the south, having decided that two could play at that game, began to import arms. A week before the war, a yacht brought arms to Dublin. A British regiment which had been detailed to prevent the landing of these arms was insulted by a crowd and probably some stones were thrown. The commanding officer lost his head and ordered his men to fire. Three people were killed and about sixty wounded. A week later the British empire said to Ireland: 'The small nations must be fought for upon the continent. We call upon you to defend your equity in the empire.' The Irish asked, 'What equity have we to defend?' But ninety thousand Catholic Irishmen enlisted.

"Then the government began to seize arms. The young men of Ireland of the Sinn Fein party said, 'We are called upon to die in France for the rights of small nations. We have the same fight here, and we prefer to die in Ireland defending our own rights.' The Dublin rebellion took place. Those who were put on trial for their part in the rebellion, were tried by an army tribunal—a tribunal of the same army which had refused to go against Ulster. All Ireland was horrified when seven of the men

were executed. The English recruiting officers went about Ireland asking for men to fight for the small nations, but the Sinn Feiners said, in good American slang, 'Bunk! Give us a sample of self-determination here.'

#### TREACHERY

"Lloyd George, during the Asquith ministry, had spoken of the malicious persecution of the Irish. When Lloyd George came into power he said, 'The whole trouble is with Ulster. Will Ulster accept home rule for Ireland, staying out herself?' John Redmond went to Ireland at Lloyd George's request and secured the acceptance of this program by the Irish nationalists in Ulster. But when he came back to England, Lansdowne said that Ireland could not have home rule on those terms. Redmond on the floor of the House of Commons declared, 'Lansdowne is a liar and Lloyd George is a liar! You gave me a scrap of paper and you have torn it up.' He and his followers then left the House.

#### IRISH CONSCRIPTION

"Later it became necessary for England to raise 400,000 men by conscription. The possibility of Irish conscription appealed strongly to English conservatives. Although Australia had been given the right to determine her own policy and had refused to adopt conscription, it was imposed upon Ireland. The Sinn Feiners soon made it plain that they would rather die than accept conscription without self-determination.

"At the same time a convention was appointed to work out a solution of the Irish problem. At the elections in 1918, seventy-five per cent of the people had voted Sinn Fein but in the Lloyd George convention there was not one representative of the Sinn Fein party. The majority of the convention came out for a mild type of home rule. A minority of the convention were for fiscal autonomy." Mr. Hackett explained the demand for fiscal autonomy in Ireland as follows: "The Irish up to 1910 had raised more revenue than had been spent upon them. A commission several years ago made a report showing that Ireland since the union had been over-taxed about a billion dollars. The officials who governed Ireland received large salaries which although not great in the aggregate caused great irritation among the people. At the same time Ireland could not get sufficient appropriations for education or for agricultural development."

"The chief objection to home rule," continued Mr. Hackett, "has been that it would place Ulster in a bad position. Ulster is now in a

*(Continued on page 32)*

## A Program for the Reorganization of Local Government in Chicago—III.

*This is the final article in the discussion of the legislative program endorsed by various civic organizations of Chicago—including the City Club's Committee on Local Government—and now under consideration by a conference of about fifteen such organizations.*

### VI. NON-PARTISAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

"Though the tenets of Republicans and Democrats have absolutely nothing to do with the conduct of city affairs, though the sole object of the election, say of a city comptroller or auditor, may be to find an honest man of good business habits, four-fifths of the electors in nearly all cities give little thought to the personal qualifications of the candidates, and vote the 'straight-out ticket.'"—James Bryce in *The American Commonwealth*, 1893.

**D**URING the twenty-five years since Bryce wrote *The American Commonwealth*, there has been a noticeable drift in many American cities away from the conditions which he describes in the above paragraph. Not only the cities, hundreds in number, which have adopted modern charters of the "commission-government" type, but many others, have discarded party elections in favor of non-partisan methods of nominating and electing municipal officials. Chicago in this respect lags behind Boston, Detroit, Des Moines, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland and many other American cities of size and importance. It is still difficult, however, in many states, including our own, to get unwilling legislatures, organized along party lines, to enact the legislation which is necessary to put such elections in force in our cities.

Municipal politics, under the system of partisan elections, now prevailing in Chicago, tend to become a mere skirmish in the battle for factional or party control. They are made to subserve the interests of particular parties or groups within parties in the competition for political power. Candidates are picked for their loyalty to the organization and their ability to contribute to up-building its strength; they are elected through the strength and cohesiveness of the organization and are expected when in office to exercise their power in the assignment of patronage and in other ways for the benefit of the organization. It is the belief of those who advocate non-partisan elections for cities, that by eliminating national parties and party factions from local politics, elections will turn to a larger degree upon straight municipal issues and less upon the requirements of political strategy and also that public officials will be able to devote their energies more whole-heartedly to the public.

It is usually a feature of non-partisan elections that if any candidate receives a majority of votes at the primary, no supplementary election is held. The saving in printing, polling-

place rentals, salaries of judges and clerks and other expenses by the elimination of this election is a further argument for such a system. If a second election is held the choice is between the two highest candidates, or if more than one is to be chosen, between double the number to be elected. Although, even in a contest between two candidates, voters may be limited to a choice between the nominees of minority factions, the possibility of a straight plurality election, such as often occurs under the party primary system, is avoided. Some of the principal features usually embodied in non-partisan election systems are: Nomination by petition, the elimination of party designations from the ballot and the rotation of candidates' names upon the ballot.

At the 1917 session of the Illinois legislature a bill for non-partisan elections, endorsed by the City Council of Chicago, received a favorable recommendation from the Municipalities Committee of the House. Bills with a similar object at previous sessions had never passed beyond the committee stage. The form of a bill to present at this session has not been agreed upon, but is under consideration by both the conference of civic organizations and the special legislative committee of the City Council.

### VII. CIVIL SERVICE

The "conference program" proposes comprehensive civil service legislation to include employes of Cook County, the Sanitary District and the Municipal Court of Chicago.

The present Cook County Civil Service Act has been in the statute books for over twenty-three years, the act of 1911, which extended the merit system to employes not now under it, having been declared unconstitutional. Efforts since 1911 to pass a new county civil service law have met with defeat. Renewed efforts will be made at this session by the Civil Service Reform Association and others to bring the employes of the county as well as those of the Sanitary District and of the Municipal Court more completely under the merit system. About 3,000 employes not now under civil service would be affected by this legislation.

Civil service bills will be presented by the Civil Service Reform Association. The Civil Service Commission of the county proposes to

introduce the compromise bill for county civil service which was before the legislature in 1917. These bills will be discussed more fully in the Bulletin when they have been presented to the legislature.

#### VIII. REDUCTION OF THE EXPENSE AND BURDEN OF ELECTIONS

The cost of the annual municipal primary and election, with the attendant expenses of registration, was estimated, in a previous article in this series, to be about \$700,000. The "conference program" not only proposes to eliminate three out of every four such elections by lengthening the aldermanic term and by providing for the election of the city clerk and city treasurer by the City Council, but to reduce the cost of elections and their burden upon the community by certain changes in machinery and methods.

One of the heaviest expenses in an election is the elaborate provision for the registration of the voters. The two registrations for a municipal primary and election cost about \$200,000 each. Emergency legislation to eliminate the post-primary election was asked by the conference, but on account of the adjournment of the legislature last week, this plan had to be abandoned. The "conference program" declares for a complete new registration of voters only once in four years and for one supplementary registration of voters prior to each city election.

Primary and election days are legal holidays. The closing down of municipal business on these days not only is a serious inconvenience to the public but involves a financial loss in employees' time and in other ways. The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, which made a study of this subject in 1917, estimated that the loss in employees' time to the city, to Cook County and to the Sanitary District amounted in 1916 to about \$136,500. The Bureau says: "The practice is wasteful of the taxpayers' money. It is a needless inconvenience and expense to business. It is demoralizing politically, in that it operates to place at the disposal of party leaders in control of public offices the services of political workers paid by the public." The closing of banks and other business institutions on these days involves, besides the money loss to the government, much inconvenience and loss to the business community.

The "conference program" declares for the repeal of the statutory provisions making primary and local election days holidays, with the retention, however, of the present provision for an allowance of time for voting.

#### IX. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT COLLECTION

The "conference program" proposes that all

matters relating to the collection of city special assessments be transferred from the city collector to the county collector. Taxes for all local governing bodies, including the city, are collected by the county. Special assessments, however, are collected by the city. There is a duplication of collection machinery, the expense of which is borne by the taxpayer. The overlapping is the more evident because tax sales can be made by the county collector only and delinquent special assessments must ultimately be turned into his office for collection.

The city does, under the existing system, save the collection commission paid to the county,—less of course the added expense to which the city is put for doing the work itself. This, however, is mere bookkeeping between the city and the county. The taxpayer loses through the duplication of machinery. The public convenience also would be better served if there were a single place, instead of two places as at present for the payment of city and county obligations.

#### CONCLUSION

Since the first of these articles was printed several meetings of the conference have been held at which details of the proposed legislation have been discussed.

Last Thursday evening representatives of the conference met with the legislative committee of the City Council and as a result of their joint consideration of these proposed measures, the corporation counsel was asked to prepare bills providing for:

1. The election of thirty-five aldermen, one from each ward, instead of seventy, with two from each ward, as at present.
2. A four-year term for aldermen.
3. A maximum salary of \$5,000 for aldermen (present salary \$3,500).
4. Election of the City Clerk and City Treasurer by the City Council.
5. Recall of Mayor or Aldermen after one year of tenure, upon petition of 15 per cent of the voters.

The city manager plan is also under consideration by the Council Committee. That committee is also preparing to push a bill for non-partisan elections.

THOMAS W. ALLINSON has been appointed chairman of the City Club Committee on Immigration and Citizenship.

ARTHUR W. UNDERWOOD of Evanston, a member of this Club since 1911, died last week in Florida. Mr. Underwood was a member of the firm of Underwood and Smyser, attorneys.

## A Prisoner in Germany

**PRIVATE ROSSITER** of the First Canadian Mounted Rifles spoke at the City Club last Wednesday. Private Rossiter saw service in Flanders, was wounded and made a prisoner of war at the battle of Sanctuary Wood in 1916, and spent a year in German hospitals and prison camps. He was exchanged in 1917.

### SCHWEINHUND

The treatment accorded him as a prisoner of war made no great hit with Private Rossiter. Prisoners were "Schweinhund." They were heaped with personal indignities and were subjected to the most revolting conditions of life. Wounded soldiers of the allies were denied the use of ambulances and were forced to make their long marches to the rear on foot. They were robbed of their clothing and sometimes went barefoot. Anesthetics were denied them in the hospitals. The German Red Cross, unlike that of the allies, discriminated against enemy wounded.

Private Rossiter, during his year of captivity, was in nine different hospitals and prison camps. In Hanover City, he, with other wounded soldiers, was put in a hospital, also used for syphilitic cases from the German army and no precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Bandages were washed out and used again without proper disinfection. There were no nurses at this hospital and the men had to wait on themselves. They were always underfed. Private Rossiter described the intense pain of hunger constantly unsatisfied which he and his fellow prisoners experienced in this place.

### THE PRISON PEN

One camp in which Private Rossiter was confined was on an open moor. It was surrounded by barbed wire, guarded by members of the Landstrum and commanded from all angles by machine guns. Here, too, the conditions were most terrible. Men slept on floors or platforms and were crowded fifty or sixty to a room. So far as he knew, the Germans, said Private Rossiter, did not inoculate the prisoners with disease germs as has been charged, but they did surround the prisoners with conditions under which they could not easily escape sickness and lowered vitality. The prisoners fought a constant battle against tuberculosis. The food was bad beyond description. Private Rossiter on one occasion figured in a "war loan" drive, when he and about 5,000 other prisoners were marched around for exhibition purposes.

At one of the camps, an effort was made to force the prisoners into the munitions factories.

It failed. Many prisoners, however, were tortured and many were shot because they refused. Prisoners did work in the fields, although Germans admit now that they will not copy the English methods of agriculture as demonstrated by the prisoners. The prisoners, perhaps, would plant all the potatoes in one hill; they would, in laying tile, place the tiles so that no two would connect; in marching to their work they would lose their shovels. They destroyed property wherever possible.

### GERMANS NOT COURAGEOUS

Private Rossiter hasn't a high opinion of the sportsmanship and courage of the German. Left without his organization, his artillery support, etc., and forced to hand-to-hand combat, the German is no fighter. Courage was also lacking among the people behind the lines, although they were past masters at brutality. When the allies finally achieved a superiority in men and weapons, Germany quit "cold." "In talking about the punishment for Germany," said Private Rossiter, "we must remember that we have already given her the worst possible punishment, for it will go down into history that the German people, when the conditions were against them, played the part of cowards."

Morris L. Greely presided.

## Committee on Reconstruction

The Committee on Reconstruction, formerly the Wartime Committee of the Club, will be constituted during the coming year as follows:

William B. Moulton, *Chairman*

T. W. Allinson	Samuel Dauchy
Frederick S. Deibler	Carl D. Miner
Frederick Bramhall	Charles K. Mohler
H. G. Moulton	A. F. Durham
F. R. Lillie	H. A. Millis
S. Bowles King	A. G. S. Josephson
James Mullenbach	F. H. Deknatel
E. L. Millard	Edward Yeomans
A. W. Moore	

CHANNING L. SENTZ has been transferred from the Committee on Local Government Legislation to the Committee on Civil Service and Walter T. Field from the Committee on Municipal Art to the Committee on Public Welfare.

**CORRECTION.**—In the list of members of the Education Committee published in last week's Bulletin, the name of Mr. L. E. Schoenfeld was wrongly printed Geo. E. Schoenfeld.

Back up your Club with a new member.

## Mr. Pinch Hitter!

### THE BATTING AVERAGE GROWS!

It's now .263

About 500 members have  
sent in the names of 700 prospects.  
Many thanks!

### 1,400 MEMBERS HAVEN'T

Haven't what?

Haven't sent in the name of a  
prospect.

### DON'T STOP!

More names are wanted

If you think of a man whom the Club  
would help or who would help the  
Club send in his name and address.

### BOOST YOUR AVERAGE! COME TO BAT!

The Committee has sent invitations to  
all "prospects" whose names were sent in  
and applications are being received daily.

Within a few days a member of the  
Committee will call up each Club mem-  
ber who responded to the request for  
names and will discuss with him the best  
means of "landing" his "prospect."

## What's the Matter With Ireland?

*(Continued from page 28)*

new perspective. It is in the position occupied by the minorities in all the new self-determining nations which are coming into existence. The rights of Ulster, like the rights of these other minorities, must be guaranteed, but no minority is entitled to act as the dog in the manger. The Irish people ought not, on Ulster's account, to be denied their ambition for self-determination.

"The Catholic Church is the great bug-a-boo raised against Irish self-determination, not only by the non-Catholic Irishman but by people in this country who are afraid of the obscurantism of the Catholic church when in politics. I say that the Catholic church is no clog on the prospects of Ireland. If you give the people the right of self-determination and allow them to solve their economic problems, the Tammany that is now the Catholic church in Ireland will lose its hold."

Discussing the advantages to Ireland to be obtained from a fuller measure of self-government, Mr. Hackett said: "The Irish soil is rich and could support a much greater population if the agricultural resources of the country were developed. The Irish railroad system is badly run. The railroads ought to be owned by the Irish people and they will be so owned if Ireland gets self-government. Ireland should have opportunities for agricultural education. Industries should be developed in the south of Ireland so that Ireland, which is the second best customer of England, can produce for its own needs and stop the dumping of English factory products in Ireland."

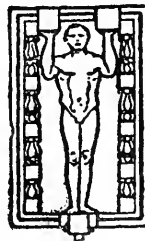
What are the chances of home rule for Ireland? They depend, to a large degree, according to Mr. Hackett, upon the attitude of the peace conference.

"I believe," he said, "that Woodrow Wilson is a great man because he has accustomed the minds of people to the idea that the morality that is good for the individual is good also for the state, to the idea that Machievellianism in state politics is not good enough for the common people. The Chicago *Tribune* yesterday, in its editorial columns, made the statement that the principle of self-determination which we propose to apply in the case of Belgium, of the Jugo-Slavs, of the Poles and Armenians cannot be applied to Ireland. That is sinister and base doctrine and for an American newspaper to preach it when Woodrow Wilson is in France trying to make the world a safe place for democracy is a disgrace to the town that does not protest against it."

"Unless Wilson," he concluded, "can win over Lloyd George, whom I regard as a shifty man and a liar, and Clemenceau, who is old and a bitter ender, I can see little prospect for home rule for Ireland unless the Irish people join with the labor party in England in working out its program of democracy."

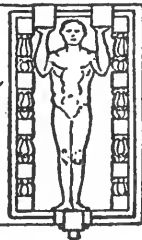
In the discussion which followed Mr. Hackett's address, he was asked if it would not be possible to work out a scheme of federalization in Ireland similar to that of the American union. Mr. Hackett replied: "That is an admirable legalistic question. There are many nice gentlemen with silken hair, in London, who are talking about a new administrative system. But when you have, as in Ireland, a strong nationalistic sentiment and you step on its tail, how much administrative unity do you think you will get? There is no consensus of will worked out in Ireland. That is why federalization is an impossible solution."

Prof. Frederick D. Bramhall presided at the meeting.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1919

NUMBER 5

## Tuesday, February 4, Registration Day

POLLS OPEN 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Citizens who failed to register or have moved since last fall must register now or lose their votes in the Mayoral Primaries, February 25.

No City Club member can afford to be without a voice in the selection of Chicago's next mayor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, AT LUNCHEON

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON

United States Army

### Governmental Organization for the War

Brigadier-General Johnson has been a prominent and important factor in the organization of America for war. For his services he has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the government.

General Johnson was the author of the plan for the draft which was adopted by the War Department. He also worked out or supervised many of the large details of its execution, including registration, classification, preparation of the selective service regulations, the "work or fight" plan, mobilization of the first draft, etc.

Later General Johnson was made Director of Purchase and Supply for the Army and worked out and inaugurated plans for a reorganization of supply methods. At his request, he was then assigned to overseas service but was recalled when the armistice was signed. He has since been attached to the War Industries Board studying plans for the future organization of industry for war.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, AT LUNCHEON

WM. L. CHENERY

### America's Part at the Peace Conference

Mr. Chenery, formerly of the Chicago Record-Herald, has just returned from Paris, where, as a member of the staff of the Committee on Public Information, he witnessed the opening of the Peace Conference.

We are fortunate in having, while the conference is still the center of the world's stage, a first-hand account of this historic event from so able an observer as Mr. Chenery.

# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship

Published Weekly Except July, August and September;  
bi-weekly during July, August and September

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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CHARLES M. MODERWELL, Vice-President  
ROY C. OSGOOD, Treasurer  
CHARLES YEOMANS, Secretary  
GEORGE E. HOOKER, Civic Secretary

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F. GUY DAVIS GEORGE R. HORTON

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Vol. XII Monday, February 3, 1919 No. 5

## The Listening Post

SHELBY M. SINGLETON is representing the Legislative Voters League at Springfield during the session of the legislature.

F. EMORY LYON, Superintendent of the Central Howard Association, has been appointed secretary for the Illinois Committee on Social Legislation.

J. L. JACOBS, who has been on the staff of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, has returned to Chicago and resumed his professional practice.

PROF. JAMES H. TUFTS of the University of Chicago has been appointed chairman of the arbitration board for Hart, Schaffner & Marx to succeed John E. Williams, whose death was noted recently in the papers.

JOEL D. HUNTER was appointed superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago last week, to succeed Eugene T. Lies, who is now directing the activities of the War Camp Community Service. Mr. Hunter has been employed for several months as assistant superintendent of United Charities. Harold H. Swift, also a member of the City Club, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the United Charities.

LIEUT. RALPH A. HAYES, formerly secretary to Newton D. Baker and now Liaison Officer for General Pershing in France, has sent us two interesting maps, which are a part of Gen. Pershing's report, showing the progress of the American offensives against the St. Mihiel salient and in the Argonne-Meuse sector. They have been posted with the other maps in the lobby to the lounge. Members of the City Club will remember Mr. Hayes' address here about a year ago, on America's war preparations.

THE CITY PLANNING COMMITTEE of the Club has under consideration a report by one of its sub-committees outlining the legislation which it believes is needed to permit Chicago to deal adequately with its problems of physical development. The report embodies a variety of recommendations, some of which can be accomplished under present constitutional limitations, others of which will have to await the action of the constitutional convention. The report was prepared by C. D. Hill, E. H. Dupee and Charles K. Mohler.

THREE CITY CLUB MEMBERS who are serving in the State Senate, now in session at Springfield, figure in the recently announced list of committee chairman. Thomas G. Essington of Streator, one of our down state members, has been made chairman of the Committee on Canals and Rivers. Morton D. Hull has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Convention and Amendments, one of the most important committees at this session because of the pending legislation for the Constitutional Convention. Henry W. Austin is to be chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Don't impair your mental, moral and physical digestion by grabbing a quick-lunch hand-out. Ten-minute luncheons hurt your efficiency. The City Club service is rapid, the food is good and you return from here rested for the afternoon's work.

## Doing Well, Thank You!

New members are coming into the Club every day! The help extended the M. E. Committee by members is bearing fruit.

But more members are wanted, and that means more names. Send in suggestions on any old scrap of paper and the committee will follow them up immediately.

And then—if you will—give the committee a boost by using a little peaceful persuasion with your friends over the telephone.

Speak softly but carry a big stick!

## Information for the Convention

THE Committee on State Constitution of the City Club of Chicago has had under consideration the desirability of having immediate provision made by the Legislature for the appointment of a commission to compile and publish information and data for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Illinois Constitutional Convention. The Committee has sent a letter to Governor Lowden suggesting that he recommend to the Legislature the early creation of a Commission on Information and Data.

The Committee calls the Governor's attention to the work of a similar nature done for the New York Constitutional Convention by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and the Commission on Information and Data of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The conclusions of the Committee, as embodied in the letter to the Governor, are as follows:

"That the creation of a Commission on Information and Data would prove a valuable and essential adjunct to the work of the Illinois Constitutional Convention by compiling and render-

ing accessible in convenient form and arrangement such information, data and material as seem calculated to aid the Convention in the discharge of its duties.

"That it is highly desirable that provision be made for such commission at the earliest possible date in order that the commission may have adequate time in which to collect, digest, print and distribute material before the Convention assembles for work.

"That at the present time there seems to be no existing private organization or official body that is prepared to do this special work as thoroughly, expeditiously, impartially and disinterestedly as a small, especially created, commission of persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the constitutional, legal, economic and political development of this and other states."

The letter to the Governor was signed by P. Orman Ray, chairman of the committee. It has been acknowledged by the Governor in a most friendly spirit and with an evident interest in the proposal.

## Government Town Planning

GEORGE E. HOOKER, Civic Secretary of the City Club, returned last week from a two-day session of the American Town Planning Institute held in Philadelphia. The Institute was attended by about fifty of the leading city planners of the country. It was devoted to a consideration of the results of the government war housing enterprises, upon which about \$150,000,000 has been spent since America entered the war.

Members of the conference visited some of the new towns and villages built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the United States Housing Corporation in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The discussions at the conference were led by Frederick L. Olmsted, B. A. Haldeman and John Nolen.

Mr. Hooker was impressed not only with the orderliness and convenience and with the regard for the health and recreation of the workers but with the standards of taste displayed in the planning of these new building enterprises visited. These are of permanent construction and the larger areas incorporate, he said, the best modern ideas of town building, including provisions for schools, playgrounds, trading centers and other neighborhood institutions. Most of the houses are semi-detached or in rows of six to ten, each house being for a single family. The communities are planned and equipped to pro-

vide for the worker and his family a good home environment. Mr. Hooker brought back a collection of blueprints showing the layouts of these and other communities built by the government for war workers.

The City Planning Committee of the City Club recently protested to Congress against the discontinuance of housing construction by the U. S. Housing Corporation in schemes less than 75 per cent complete. Mr. Hooker reports that it was the feeling among the members of the Institute who were close to the situation that the housing construction which should be completed will be allowed to proceed.

## For a League of Nations

A League of Nations Congress has been called by the League to Enforce Peace to meet in nine different cities during the month of February. The Great Lakes Congress will meet in Chicago on February 10 and 11. The speakers will be William Howard Taft, James W. Gerard, A. Lawrence Lowell, Mrs. Philip North Moore, Henry Van Dyke and Frank P. Walsh.

Are you tired of noise and hurry and poor food? The good food at the City Club and the restful atmosphere of its dining room will put new life in you for the afternoon.

## Give or We Perish

AMERICA is once more preparing to extend the hand of friendship and aid across the seas to the war oppressed countries—this time to the Near East, in the shape of a thirty million dollar drive for funds to save the lives of more than two million famine victims in Armenia, Persia and Syria. This campaign was opened on January 27 by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and it is hoped that the fund obtained may reach relief workers in the field in time to insure the safety of the thousands of refugees who are now within reach of the field workers and who will otherwise not survive the winter.

It is hard for Americans to visualize conditions in these countries of the Near East, where because there are comparatively few roads and vehicles of transportation, it is difficult to reach the sufferers living in the smaller villages or in the countryside, especially as many of the districts were inaccessible to relief workers until the evacuation of the German and Turkish armies. Local effort is powerless to save the sufferers and American philanthropy—which has never yet failed a country in distress—is their only hope.

Reports have been received recently from representatives of the committee in Teheran, Persia, headed by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago, stating that famine and disease are so widespread in Persia at present as to threaten its total extinction as a nation; that American physicians, nurses and hygienists in the district about Teheran where the famine centers are so overworked that they, too, are dying; and that the winter will see villages and even entire cities depopulated unless relief is procured at once.

The tragic lot of the Armenians is best pictured by Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey. In his report to the State Department at Washington, Mr. Morgenthau said: "So terrible and continuous have been the atrocities to which it has fallen a victim, that the very name of Armenia has, to most of us, become synonymous with martyrdom. Its sufferings during the present catastrophe have been greater than any known in the history of the world. The final and worst measure used against them was the wholesale deportation of the entire population

from their homes and their exile to the desert, with all the accompanying horrors of the way. No means were provided for their transportation or nourishment. The victims, including the most refined and respected men and women, had to walk on foot, exposed to the attacks of bands of criminals organized for that purpose. Homes were literally uprooted; families were captured; men were killed and women and girls violated daily on the way or taken to harems. Children were thrown into the rivers or sold to strangers by their mothers to save them from starvation."

For the gigantic task of meeting these conditions in the Near East, the Committee is asking for \$30,000,000 from the nation and for \$2,031,905 from the state of Illinois, and is asking that it be raised in time to make it available for use this winter.

### Your Choice for Mayor

This Spring, Chicago is to elect a mayor for the next four years.

The choice of a mayor who has high standards of public service and the capacity, the will and the backbone to put them into effect would be the most useful contribution which the citizens of Chicago could make to the cause of good government.

Membership in the City Club is evidence of your desire to help in "the improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in the city of Chicago by non-partisan and practical methods." Members of the Club have for this reason a special responsibility in the choice of a mayor.

No City Club member should be among those ineffective citizens who forget to register, lose their vote in the primaries and then are sure that democracy is going to the dogs because on election day the candidates for whom they can vote are merely a choice of evils. Such citizens, unknown to themselves, are the mainstay of special interests and political gangsters.

Tuesday, February 4th, is registration day. The registration lists are light. They should be heavy. If you failed to register last fall or if you have moved since that registration, you must register now or lose your vote.

City Club members are 100 per cent citizens. They will register and will see that their families and friends do not forget

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

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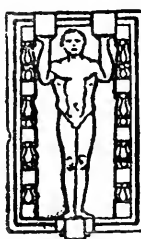
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27—*SHOSTAC STRING QUARTET*  
**First Popular Chamber Music Concert of the Season**

496

Pol. Sci.

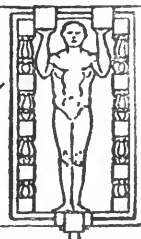
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# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1919

NUMBER 6

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, AT LUNCHEON**

**COLONEL WALTER DILL SCOTT**

Director, Committee on Classification of Personnel, U. S. Army

WILL SPEAK ON

**Building the Army Personnel**

Keeping square pegs out of round holes is a task not peculiar to the army. Every business has its personnel problems. Every business man, therefore, is interested in the new and original methods followed by the War Department for assigning men to the kinds and grades of service for which they are mentally and otherwise best equipped.

The War Department picked from Northwestern University and placed in charge of personnel work in the army one of the best known practical psychologists of America, a man who has specialized in industrial and business psychology, Colonel Walter D. Scott, author of "Human Efficiency in Business." Members of the Club who heard the address about a year ago by Ralph Hayes, Secretary to Newton D. Baker, will remember the praise which he bestowed upon the work under Colonel Scott's direction.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, AT LUNCHEON—*Ladies' Day***

**D. THOMAS CURTIN**

War Correspondent and author of "The Edge of the Quicksands"

WILL SPEAK ON

**Social Unrest and Revolution in Europe—Their Meaning for America**

Mr. Curtin has been in Europe almost continuously since 1914 as observer and war correspondent for the London "Times" and the "Daily Mail." In his extensive travels through the belligerent countries, including Germany, he has had special facilities for observing social conditions and the growth of revolutionary unrest.

*For announcements for next week see Page 40*

## America at the Peace Conference

THE whole world relies upon America under the leadership of President Wilson, to bring about a just and lasting peace, according to William L. Chenery who spoke at the City Club last Thursday. Mr. Chenery had just returned from London and Paris, where he had been since last December as a representative of the Committee on Public Information. He was in Paris at the time of President Wilson's reception and also witnessed the preliminaries of the peace conference. Mr. Chenery appealed for a more

generous expression of liberal sentiment in America in support of the President's peace program.

### MEMBERS ADOPT RESOLUTION

At the close of Mr. Chenery's address the following resolution was adopted by the members present and referred to the authorities of the Club for action:

*Be it resolved*, That the City Club of Chicago expresses its profound satisfaction at the assur-

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ance now given the world that the peace conference will issue in the establishment of a league of nations, founded upon justice, securing democracy and maintaining the peace of mankind;

And that the Club declares its hearty approval of the effective efforts of President Wilson and the American peace commissioners to achieve this end, and its earnest support of their continued effort to give substance in the structure of the new world order to the hopes and prayers of America and millions of eager people in other lands.

Copies of this resolution have been sent to President Wilson, to the Senators and Senator-elect from the State of Illinois and to the members of the House of Representatives from the Chicago districts.

### FINDS PESSIMISM IN ENGLAND

"When I arrived in London," said Mr. Chenery, "I found a curious state of affairs. I had left the United States with the feeling that the mind of the whole world was directed toward the attainment of a just and lasting peace, such as had been outlined by Lloyd-George and Mr. Wilson in January, 1918, and accepted by Germany in the signing of the armistice. I found great disquiet in England over the result of the November elections in America. The newspapers said that President Wilson had been rejected at the polls. I had not realized, in that election, that we were voting on the question

of a just and lasting peace, but I found this was the belief in Europe.

### ONLY WILSON UNCHANGED

"The disquiet in Europe over the prospect for a just peace was illustrated by the statement in a Swiss journal that Wilson was the only man whose ideas on a just and lasting peace had not been fundamentally changed by victory. It was said that Wilson had been invited to Europe to receive a demonstration of how little his lofty ideas could stand up before the methods of the skilled diplomats of Europe.

"When Wilson announced his decision to go to the peace conference, the Tory newspapers began a campaign to show that Wilson did not represent American sentiment. This was intensified by the cabled editorials from American newspapers saying that President Wilson ought not to leave America to attend the peace conference. But the American newspapers changed almost over night when they saw, by the tremendous crowds which greeted the President when he boarded the George Washington, that he had the heart of the people behind him.

"The same change occurred in Europe upon President Wilson's arrival. In December, Sonnino, Orlando and other Italian diplomats had met Lloyd-George to settle their terms of peace in advance of Wilson's coming. I do not know, and probably very few people know, what was decided at that conference, but when Wilson arrived the whole continental situation changed.

### WILSON IN PARIS

"I did not see the President at Brest, but I saw the demonstration at Paris. In my life I have never experienced such a day as that in Paris. It took me three hours to get through the crowds from my room to my place of work. Trains were so crowded that I had to wait from twenty to thirty minutes before I could board one. Seats of market wagons and the rungs of ladders were rented as vantage points from which to see the President. Solid masses of people waited all day just to see the man pass, for there was no pageantry connected with his coming.

### EUROPE'S TRUST IN WILSON

"The great roar with which the people welcomed Wilson caught the imagination of Europe. Wilson was acclaimed almost as the saviour of humanity. The people did not argue about Wilson's fourteen points, but they looked at him as the man who was keeping faith with humanity, the one man who had not forgotten what he had said in the days when the war was yet to be won. Across the street, along the route

(Continued on page 42.)

## Our Objects in the Near East

THE object of western control in the Near East must be the resuscitation of that region and its peoples, according to Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, who spoke at the City Club on Saturday, February 1.

### STRUGGLE FOR EASTERN HIGHWAY

"There have been," said Prof. Jastrow, "three great international conflicts in the last century to settle the question of the Near East; the Crimean War, the Turkish War of 1876 and the war which has just ended. The modern Near East question dates from the time of Napoleon's campaign in Egypt and Palestine. Napoleon realized that to strike Turkey successfully he must strike her from the Asiatic side and cut the communications between Constantinople and Bagdad. He would in this way deal her an even more serious blow than by cutting off her European possessions. From the time of Alexander the Great every great conquest of the East has been along that highway. The wars of the Romans, the Persians, the Crusaders and the Turks were all wars for the control of this route to the East.

### HIGHWAY CLOSED TO EUROPE

"The conquest of Constantinople in 1453 by the Turks was a decisive event because it meant the closing of this Eastern highway to Europe. It led to the search for a new route to the East and thus to the discovery of America. Why was it so necessary for the Western nations to find a route to the East? The whole history of civilization has been dependent upon the relation of East and West. The East and the West have always attracted one another and there has never been a time when one was not trying to control the other. In this you have the source of the modern Eastern question.

"The modern Eastern question rose through the weakening of the East, and particularly of the Turkish empire. It was because the East was going down, that these great international conflicts arose. It was perfectly natural that one European power after another, England, France, Italy, Russia and finally Germany, should turn its attention in that direction.

### GERMANY'S POLICY A THREAT

"The sinister part of German policy was that it would have meant the complete domination of the Near East by Germany and a threat to the other powers. When any one power undertakes a policy which is directed against the whole world, she is bound to come to grief. So it was with Napoleon and so it has been with Germany.

"There is another side to this relationship between the East and the West. There has been a friendly rivalry as well as bloody conflict. Christianity is a result of the meeting of East and West. There is an attitude toward life in the East which is in contrast with the West. Three-fourths of the religions of the world came from the East—Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism. The West has produced no great new religions, for religion is an expression of the eastern mind. On the other hand, all great philosophy comes from the west. The West is rationalistic, the East is more idealistic. Science comes from the west, romance from the east. The world really needs an intermingling of these two civilizations.

### A CALL TO THE WEST

"Beyond and underneath the contest for the political and commercial domination of the East by the West, there is a call of the East to the West to come to its rescue. The East has been greatly benefitted by extension of Western control. Egypt is improved in commerce, in education, in sanitation and in many other ways since England assumed control of her affairs. There has been a great increase in education through the efforts of missionaries in Asia Minor. Western science, medicine, etc., have been introduced.

"It seems to me that this movement should be interpreted as a call of the East to the West to come to its rescue. The solution of the Eastern question, in my opinion, must be along these lines. Whether we won or lost the war will depend upon how we exercise our control in the East. There is less danger of international conflict arising over the new European nationalities than over the countries of the East.

### THE BALKANS

"There are four divisions of the eastern question: There is the Balkan situation. In 1912 a great man, Venizelos of Greece, had a plan for the settlement of the Balkan question. He arranged a combination of the Balkan states, and had it not been for the unfortunate interference of European diplomats, who were jealous and afraid, the solution would have been reached. Through their interference, in the Treaty of London, the second Balkan war occurred. The ultimate hope of keeping these countries at peace is in confederation. I don't see how these nations can be kept from conflicts unless a federation is established.

"There is the question of Constantinople. There can, in my opinion, be no other solution to this question than that of internationalization.

There is a precedent for this in the Danube Commission.

"Armenia is the oldest Christian state in Asia Minor. It ought to be reconstituted as a state.

"There was once a great Arabian empire. But since that time there have been great changes and it would be absurd now to try to restore the old conditions for merely sentimental reasons. We ought not to give complete control to the Arabians, but put the region under the control of some European nationality, or the League of Nations, until, with improvements in education, it can become self governing.

"In dealing with all these countries we should try to reproduce the conditions under which the peoples will be able to work out their own civilization. The peace conference cannot work out all the details, but should endeavor to apply correct principles."

## New Members

Frank R. Anderson, Secretary Sall Mountain Co.

Jay W. Butler, with Fred S. James & Co.

William Carstens, Crescent Engraving Co.

S. J. Duncan Clark, Chicago Evening Post.

George L. Knapp, Editorial Writer.

B. Lowenmeyer, Real Estate.

Herman T. Lukens, Teacher, Francis W. Parker School.

Earl D. Stevenson, District Sales Manager,

E. V. Price & Co.

Walter T. Stockton, Architect.

Walter S. Vose, Lawyer.

John F. Wohlgenuth, Secretary The National Underwriters Co.

## NEXT WEEK

TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18 OR 19, AT LUNCHEON

(Exact date to be announced in next Bulletin)

**ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS**

Author of "In the Claws of the German Eagle"

WILL SPEAK ON

### Russia and the Soviet Government

Mr. Williams, formerly a clergyman in New York and Boston and later a war correspondent in Belgium, where he was suspected by the Germans as a spy and arrested, went to Russia in 1917 and was present during the "Second Revolution" of November, 1917, which established the power of the Soviet government. He returned to America last October after a fifteen months' stay, during which he had a wide acquaintance with officials of the Soviet government and during which he traveled all over the country, learning conditions by living with peasants and workmen, and in other ways.

When the Germans threatened Petrograd, Mr. Williams helped organize the International Legion for the defense of the city. He also helped to carry on propaganda against Germany in the foreign office under Trotsky. No speaker who has been before the City Club on the subject of Russia has brought with him a more intimate view of conditions under the Soviet government.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, AT LUNCHEON

**PROF. ISAAC J. COX**

University of Cincinnati

WILL SPEAK ON

### Our Restless Neighbor—Mexico

Although Mexico in the last two years has to a considerable extent dropped out of sight, there have been important events in that country which, had it not been for the cyclonic happenings in Europe, would have held the attention of the world.

Prof. Cox knows conditions in Mexico. He is a specialist in Mexican problems. A member of his recent audience at the Cincinnati City Club says of his address: "It was particularly interesting to me because he so well developed the social as well as the political aspects of the Mexican situation. The rather startling juxtaposition of extreme paternalism in one province, the most advanced socialism in another, and the combination of these with militarism, was most impressive."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 8:00 P. M.

*First Popular Chamber Music Concert of the Season*

**Shostac String Quartet**

## Committee Wants Bridges Painted

THE City Planning Committee and other committees of the City Club of Chicago have had under discussion at various times the matter of the protection against rust and other corrosion of the many bridges and viaducts carrying street traffic over Chicago River and its branches and over railroads, within the city of Chicago. The City Planning Committee, last week, sent a letter to the Finance Committee of the City Council urging an appropriation for this purpose. This letter said in part:

### BRIDGES DETERIORATING

"Observation has indicated to members of the Committee that the measures that have been taken to paint and preserve the metal parts of the bridges and viaducts have been very inadequate in the past and that due to this there has been a serious deterioration in the strength and therefore of the value of many of these structures. Aside from this deterioration the rusting has resulted in a disreputable appearance that, to visitors and others not familiar with the reasons therefor, is a severe reflection on the enterprise and civic pride of the fifth city of the world.

"The Committee recognizes that this condition of the structures is not due to lack of inspection by or to inattention or neglect on the part of the City Bureau of Engineering but results from lack of sufficient funds. It is believed, on the contrary, that the structures have been protected in the past as well as has been possible with the funds available for the purpose.

### WILL MAKE FOR ECONOMY

"The Committee believes that since such large amounts have been expended in building the bridges and viaducts, every possible effort should be made to maintain them in good condition, since by protecting the steel work, the vital part of same and generally not subject to wear, their life will be indefinitely prolonged. By so doing it is believed that the extra cost of this protection will in the long run be more than returned to the City in the resulting reduction in cost of repairs and maintenance and, in addition, renewals and the necessity in the future of rebuilding or replacing the structures will be reduced very materially with still other large savings to the city. Further than this the general appearance of the bridges and viaducts, hence the City in general, will be greatly improved thereby.

"Our Committee being of the opinion that no sums properly expended by the City will result in greater economies and return larger dividends

to the City than those used for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, respectfully urges your Committee and the City Council to give the matter serious consideration and to provide in the 1919 budget and in succeeding budgets, sufficient funds as recommended by the Department of Public Works, for the maintenance of its schedule of repeated thorough examination of all bridges and viaducts and of the adequate and continued protection against corrosion of all such structures that may need such protection."

The letter is signed for the Committee on City Planning by Fred G. Heuchling, Chairman, and Cecil F. Elmes, Secretary.

## Got Him Yet?

The Membership Campaign Committee is really making a nuisance of itself. During the past ten days, all members who had the temerity to suggest to the committee, one or more names as prospective members of the City Club, have been importuned by telephone, at least all of them that could be reached, to call up that prospect; to invite him to the City Club to a meal, and in fact to use every effort to bring him into the Club.

The Club's batting average in this work is improving all the time. Over eight hundred men were suggested by the membership, and these have all received personal letters from the committee, setting forth the advantages of the club. A "follow-up" was sent to the same men last week, and a goodly number of them have already responded to treatment.

If you sent in a prospect's name, we want your help to get his signature on the dotted line. Presumably he is already three-quarters sold. All he needs now is a boost in the right direction from you. Will you give it?

### To YOU WHO "DIDN'T DO IT"!

To members who were too busy to send in a friend's name, who have no friends, or who think all their acquaintanceship deserving a City Club membership are already "in," the committee would like to say "We need your help." Think it over again. Send us the name of *one* good man, who ought to be a member. The casualty lists are running very large. Mortality among prospects is serious. We need your suggestions and help.

By all means, get a new member yourself, rather than send his name to the committee, if you can do it. A member in the hand is worth five prospects in the bush, but we need more members and yet more members, and we need your help to get them.

## America at the Peace Conference

(Continued from page 38.)

which Wilson traveled, was hung a great sign 'Honor to Wilson, the Just.' I wondered if such a thing had ever been said to a man, since Athens drove out Aristides.

"Wherever Wilson went he was received with enormous popular acclaim. But always, in meeting the men with whom he was to deal in the peace conference, he displayed a most masterful tact and skill. Even though many of these men were opposed to his ideas, he offended none of them. That great skill is, I think, the hope of a permanent peace.

### THE PROSPECTS OF A JUST PEACE

"The big fundamentals of a just peace are coming out unchanged. I believe that the League of Nations will be one of the solid achievements of the conference. Around that idea the imagination of the people seems to center. In this country, to judge from some of our newspapers, the League of Nations means only an uncalled-for interference with the Monroe Doctrine. But you can't tell the French soldier, or the French business man, or any of the great mass of European peoples that the League of Nations means nothing.

"I was greatly impressed in my extensive reading of the newspapers of many countries to find the simplicity, almost, with which all peoples turned to Wilson. China sought an audience with him, to present her claims. Mexico did the same. The Spanish premier called upon Mr. Wilson to discuss Spanish difficulties.

### MUST BE NO BREST-LITOVSK

"Wilson's influence has perhaps kept the peace settlement from turning into something of the character of Brest-Litovsk. You remember how the Germans gave lip service to principles of justice but settled the details along the lines of imperialism. Nobody who read the statements by Clemenceau or Foch could doubt that there was danger that we would fail to measure up to the principles which we had announced. Wilson came and this changed, but the danger is not yet over.

### LIBERALS MUST SUPPORT WILSON

"The conference has agreed to the League, to open covenants of peace, though not openly arrived at, and to the reduction of armaments. We have thus the beginnings of a just peace. But we are not going to win if the democratic people of America do not support Wilson. If men like Knox and Lodge do all the talking it will be difficult for Wilson and Colonel House

to bring to fruition the things which have been so auspiciously begun. I hope that the liberals of this country will be heard, as those in England are being heard, in support of the program of a just peace, representing the voice of humanity and of the millions who have died."

Following Mr. Chenery's talk he was asked about the extent of imperialistic opinion in France. "The military men," he said, "of course believe in fighting as the permanent order of the world. When Foch demands the left bank of the Rhine he wants to organize peace purely on a military basis and if fighting is to be the order of the world, that is probably the right solution. There is a certain amount of bourgeois imperialism, but it is not very strong. There is a very strong imperialistic sentiment as to Russia. The Russian loan is widely distributed among the middle classes in France and everybody who has a bond is of course very much down on Russia. Most of the people have no imperialistic sentiments. I have heard many people say that they are satisfied in getting Alsace Lorraine, and that if Clemenceau insists on more, he will betray the people."

### UNREST IN ENGLAND

Mr. Carl Walter, a newspaper man from England who was present at the meeting, was asked to give his impressions of Mr. Wilson's reception in London. He confirmed Mr. Chenery's statement that there had been a decided feeling in England that the American people had thrown down the President in the November election. "We did not understand the intricacies of your party politics," he said, "or the extent to which, as Mr. Chenery explained, the election had turned on local issues and party politics rather than on the winning of the war. Whatever American sentiment there had been for Wilson to come to Europe failed to get over. There were also all sorts of rumors of what Wilson would try to do with the British navy when he arrived. This had died down somewhat before Wilson came, but some of us were seriously concerned as to the reception he would get when he arrived in London.

### WILSON DAY IN LONDON

"He came on Boxing Day, a holiday when London is always deserted. I had seen the great reception given to General Haig in London a few weeks before and the enthusiasm shown President Wilson was astoundingly greater than that shown the commander-in-chief of our army. It was the greatest of all shows in London since the beginning of the war. Wilson entirely won London, Manchester and every place that he went.

"There is no doubt in Europe that the situa-

tion changed after Wilson came. What is the real reason? English people believe that America went into the war with entirely disinterested purposes. In England throughout the war there were rumors of secret treaties and of policies to which we were committed without our knowledge. But after America went into the war we felt that it did not matter so much, because the American people would not stand for an unjust peace. There was a feeling of trust in the American people and Wilson was received not simply for himself but as a symbol of American responsibility in world affairs.

"In every quarter in England now there is one point that arouses disquiet. Wilson has come over for a few weeks and all is going

well. But this conference is looked upon as preliminary. There is a feeling that after a certain interval there may be all sorts of amendments.

"The feeling is that Wilson will return to America before all the desired results are accomplished. I understand that it is necessary for him to come home in March but everybody hopes that if he comes he will soon return. Even the Tories want him there, for they want to know what the American people will stand for and they feel they can know this only through the man who is in authority. The liberals and progressives in England and other countries will not have the same confidence in the peace settlement if Wilson is not there."

## Shall We Keep Our Organization for War?

AMERICA, under the compelling force of circumstances, reorganized many of her administrative bodies as effective instruments for warfare. Now that the war is over, shall America allow these bodies to slip back into their former inefficiencies and unsound organization? There could hardly seem to be more than one answer to that question but General Hugh S. Johnston, who spoke at the City Club last Wednesday, said that, in respect at least to the supply departments of the army, there is much sentiment at Washington for going back to pre-war conditions. General Johnston, formerly of the Provost Marshal General's Office where he worked out some of the most important details of the draft, was in charge of the supply departments of the army, where he effected a most remarkable reorganization.

### OUR RESOURCES UNORGANIZED

"When we entered the war," said General Johnston, "it was impracticable for us to follow entirely the experience of other nations. Our national resources were unorganized and any substantial organization of them was inhibited by statute. There was even an utter lack of dependable statistics about our resources and this had not been completely overcome at the end of the war.

### SUPPLY ORGANIZATION UNSOUND

"On the military side we were in an even worse position. I will speak of the purchase of supplies, as it is with this that I have had particularly to do. The supply organization of the army was the growth of a century. Purchases were made by five different bureaus, whose organization and functions were crystallized by statute. The bureaus were built like the lean-tos of an old farm house, each on a differ-

ent theory. Each supplied the army with particular classes of commodities. The Ordnance Department, for instance, purchased artillery, small arms, ammunition, etc. The Engineering Department was an operating department, but it bought its own supplies and also some supplies for other departments of the army. The Quartermaster's Department had charge of the transportation, but also purchased clothing and other supplies and was in charge of construction. I need not mention all the bureaus, but throughout there was a lack of co-ordination. Each bureau had its own program, competed against the other bureaus, boosted prices, etc.

### THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

"On the industrial side, the control of our resources was put in the hands of the War Industries Board. The theory was that the supply was not equal to the demand and the War Industries Board conceived its duty to be the stimulation of production and regulation of imports and exports. Through this board we gained control of production, but we did not obtain control over the demand, for this, so far as the army was concerned, was still lodged in the bureaus I have mentioned.

"It was difficult to change this system radically because the expansion of the bureaus' activities under the necessities of war had become so great that it would have been dangerous to disturb them. Even with all the difficulties, the delays, high prices, etc., they were delivering the goods.

### THE SYSTEM REORGANIZED

"We began to remedy this situation by placing in the bureau which had the best purchasing organization for a particular commodity the duty of purchasing that commodity for the en-

tire army. The Quartermaster's Department, for instance, had the best wool buying organization, and it was permitted to purchase for all the other departments. This saved the work of five organizations and reduced the personnel. After a few months we had in this way eliminated most of the duplication in purchases, although the purchasing was still done by the five different bureaus.

#### DISTRIBUTION

"There remained the difficulties in the way of distribution. The engineering Department, for instance, which was responsible for supplying blankets to the troops did not want to rely upon another department for blankets. The purchasing bureau was therefore made responsible also for the distribution. Finally the storage and warehouse facilities were placed under a central storage agency for the entire army instead

of being distributed around among a number of different organizations.

#### SHALL WE GO BACK?

"Thus at the close of the war, the Army had a single agency for purchase, storage and traffic, applying to all commodities in quantity production except those of highly technical design. There has, however, been a growing feeling in Washington that the old bureaus must be recognized again, now that the war is over, and that all their former functions must be re-assigned to them. The reorganization was absolutely necessary for the conduct of the war. Whether we shall keep that organization in expectation of another war or should return to the old system of bureau management is a question which business men are capable of deciding for themselves."

## The "Grand Jury" Section of the Bill of Rights

THE Committee on State Constitution has had under consideration for several sessions Section 8 of the Illinois Bill of Rights, which requires indictment by grand jury for the prosecution of most criminal offenses, and authorizes the legislature to "abolish" the grand jury "in all cases."

An examination of all the State Constitutions now in force shows that six States permit to the legislature greater latitude in dealing with the grand jury system than is allowed by a strict construction of the Illinois Constitution. Thirteen State Constitutions, including those of California, Colorado, Missouri and Louisiana, expressly make indictment by grand jury and information by the state's attorney *alternative* processes, as the legislature may determine, usually without restriction as to the grade of offense.

The Committee has agreed tentatively upon the draft of an amendment to Section 8 of our bill of rights which seems to combine some of the best features of the constitutions referred to above, and at the same time is in substantial harmony with the recommendation of the judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, recently forwarded to Governor Lowden.

The proposed amendment which follows is intended to substitute prosecution by information for indictment in most criminal cases, but at the same time it retains the grand jury for use in an emergency and as a possible check upon, or spur to, the state's attorney. The legislature is also given a free hand to effect any changes which may become necessary in the future.

"Section 8. Except in cases of impeachment, and in case arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense except in accordance with the following provisions: (a) Criminal cases in courts not of record shall be prosecuted by complaints. (b) In courts of record, prosecutions shall be begun by information by the state's attorney after examination and commitment by a magistrate. (c) In case any judge of a court of record of general criminal jurisdiction shall determine that the calling of a grand jury is necessary or advisable, he shall have the power to call a grand jury, which shall be constituted and shall have such powers as may be provided by law. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the legislature shall have power to modify or abolish prosecutions by any of the methods herein provided for, or to provide methods of prosecution other than those herein named."

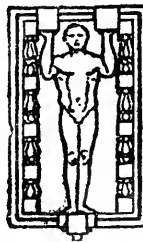
The Committee will be glad to have criticisms of this proposed amendment.

P. O. RAY, *Chairman*,

City Club Committee on State Constitution.

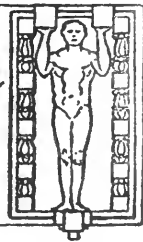
THE CITY CLUB is represented in the "Great Lakes" conference, of the League to Enforce Peace which is being held at the Auditorium this week. The Public Affairs Committee last week appointed the following City Club members as delegates to this conference: William B. Moulton, Frederick D. Bramhall, A. C. McLaughlin, Eugene T. Lies, and George H. Mead. The announcement of the meeting says:

"In an hour when the creation of a league is the principal subject for discussion throughout the world, the society that was the pioneer in bringing forward the project of a league, owes to the unconvinced an explanation of what is proposed and to believers in a league a plan of action by which they may help to secure one that will succeed and endure. Such is the double purpose of this national congress."



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1919

NUMBER 7

NOTE:—The address by Albert Rhys Williams, announced for this week, has been canceled. Mr. Williams wires that he will be unable to come to Chicago at this time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, AT LUNCHEON

PROF. ISAAC J. COX

University of Cincinnati

## Our Restless Neighbor—Mexico

Although Mexico in the last two years has to a considerable extent dropped out of sight, there have been important events in that country which, had it not been for the cyclonic happenings in Europe, would have held the attention of the world.

Prof. Cox knows conditions in Mexico. He is a specialist in Mexican problems. A member of his recent audience at the Cincinnati City Club says of his address: "It was particularly interesting to me because he so well developed the social as well as the political aspects of the Mexican situation. The rather startling juxtaposition of extreme paternalism in one province, the most advanced socialism in another, and the combination of these with militarism, was most impressive."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, AT LUNCHEON

## The Nursing Crisis

DR. WILLIAM A. PUSEY, *President Chicago Medical Society*

EDNA L. FOLEY, *Superintendent Visiting Nurse Association*

DR. M. L. HARRIS, *President Illinois Hospital Association*

MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, *Director Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund*

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 8:00 P. M.

*First Popular Chamber Music Concert of the Season*

Shostac String Quartet

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Vol. XII Monday, February 17, 1919 No. 7

## Civil Service Bills

**R**EPRESENTATIVE Theodore K. Long of the Fifth District of Illinois introduced three civil service bills in the House at Springfield. The bills introduced are those drafted and sponsored by the Illinois and Chicago Civil Service Reform Associations.

In a statement concerning the pending legislation R. E. Blackwood, secretary of the Illinois and Chicago Civil Service Reform associations, said:

"Over three thousand employes now in the political spoils class will be brought into the classified civil service if these bills are enacted into law by the Fifty-first General Assembly. The employes affected are in the Cook County offices some of which are still exempt from civil service, the Municipal Court of Chicago and the Sanitary District of Chicago.

### AFFECTS MANY COUNTY EMPLOYES

"In Cook County over two thousand employes in the offices of the County Treasurer, County Clerk, Sheriff, County Recorder and clerks of the various courts are still subject of patronage and the squabbles over the distribution of these 'jobs' after an election are decided by the victorious party.

"In the Sanitary District of Chicago there are from 500 to 700 jobs according to the season of the year and in the Municipal Court of Chicago

there are about 500 jobs in the offices of the clerk and bailiff. Two of the choicest plums following the election last fall were those of attorney and comptroller in the Sanitary District. The newspapers printed numerous speculations as to who would secure these two positions but there was at no time any speculation as to whether or not the old incumbents would be retained, their party having lost in the election.

"Should the old employes be dismissed—if they were competent and faithful—just because a new administration took office? Or if they were not competent should they have been retained by the old board just because they belonged to the party in power?

### WILL REMOVE POLITICS

"The Reform Associations contend that to include these offices in the classified service is to introduce efficiency and remove a great deal of political jugglery.

"The Association's bills seek to bring these employes under civil service by a new act for Cook County to include the employes now under civil service and those exempt. Those who have been appointed to their positions as the result of an examination will be included in the new service without another examination. The county and sanitary district bills each provide for a single civil service commissioner to be appointed through an examination. The Municipal Court bill seeks to bring the employes of the clerks and bailiffs offices under civil service by an amendment to the present city civil service law."

THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE of Chicago will hold a symposium on Influenza at the City Club Friday, February 21st, at 8 p. m. The subject will be discussed from various points of view by Prof. E. O. Jordan, Prof. D. J. Davis, Prof. E. R. LeCount, Dr. Walter W. Hamburg, Dr. Solomon Strouse, and Dr. Herman Spalding. Members of the City Club and other persons interested are invited to attend.

HARVEY L. HANSON, one of our members, has formed a partnership with Charles J. Schmidt for the practice of patent, trade mark and corporation law under the firm name of Schmidt & Hanson.

THEY HEARD about "low-brow" night in far-away France. A card dated December 24, has just come from E. J. Kuh, Jr., who is with Base Hospital Unit No. 14. He says: "Sorry, wish I could have come, but 4000 miles is too far, even for a low brow dinner, which is my speed." The card was sent from Mars-sur-Allier (Nievre).

## Choosing the Minor Executive

THE success of any organization, a business, a factory, or an army, depends to a very large extent upon the ability and experience of the minor executive, according to Col. Walter Dill Scott who spoke at the City Club last Thursday. Col. Scott is director of the Committee on Classification of Personnel of the Army and is the man chiefly responsible for the personnel system now in use in the army. Col. Scott was formerly a member of the staff of Northwestern University. He is widely known in the business world through his books on "The Psychology of Advertising" and "Human Efficiency in Business."

Col. Scott described the methods in use in selecting and placing "the minor executives of the army," the lieutenants, the captains, etc. These methods, he said, are also applicable in business organizations.

### JUSTICE FROM THE "FRONT OFFICE"

When Col. Scott investigated the personnel methods in use in the army at the beginning of the war, he found a rating system for officers which had been considered fairly satisfactory and which did have its good points. But it wasn't good enough. The army officer didn't feel that the "front office" had a picture of him which would do him justice and give him a chance for promotion according to his ability.

There was a feeling also that the system was carried out in an informal and careless manner. Col. Scott found that, as in business life, men were assigned to positions largely because of acquaintanceship, because the superior officers appointing them happened to know them and their qualifications. There were also, in some cases, lists of officers from which appointments were made in alphabetical sequence. The acquaintance method was, of course, superior to this as a means of placing men according to their capacities.

### A CHANCE FOR MEN OF MERIT

Prof. Scott undertook to discover how promotions were obtained in the army. He concluded that the essentials in any case were that the man should not be too conspicuous, that he should never have been subject to court-martial and that he should keep constantly on the job. Just as in business, the man who had been longest in the service was put at the top. There were many things to be said in favor of promotion according to seniority, Prof. Scott said, but under it the man of merit didn't have the chance to go up fast and the man without special qualifications was sure to be promoted if he only waited long enough.

All sorts of standards were in use in the selection of men for positions as officers, according to Prof. Scott. One officer said that good table manners were a test; another wanted college graduates; another wanted large and strong men who would impress the men under them with their physique.

### THE TEST OF AN OFFICER

The task before Prof. Scott in working out the problems of the officer personnel was, first, to determine the qualifications which an officer of the United States should possess and, second, to devise a method for testing men for those qualifications. It is useless, of course, to try to judge a man on qualities such as bravery, for which there can be no adequate test. The result was the formulation of a list of five qualifications, which every officer, at home or abroad, must possess. These are:

1. *Physical Qualities*—Physique, bearing, neatness, voice, energy and endurance. (Consider how he impresses his men in the above respects.)
2. *Intelligence*—Accuracy, ease in learning, ability to grasp quickly the point of view of commanding officer, to issue clear and intelligent orders, to estimate a new situation, and to arrive at a sensible decision in a crisis.
3. *Leadership*—Initiative, force, self-reliance, decisiveness, tact, ability to inspire men and to command their obedience, loyalty and co-operation.
4. *Personal Qualities*—Industry, dependability, loyalty, readiness to shoulder responsibility for his own acts, freedom from conceit and selfishness, readiness and ability to co-operate.
5. *General Value to the Service*—His professional knowledge, skill and experience; success as an administrator and instructor; ability to get results.

While no scientific study exists to show the relative weight which should be assigned to each of these factors, the consensus of opinion has been that the first four should be given equal weight and the last about three times as much weight as any other.

### A UNIQUE YARDSTICK

A unique, though simple, plan for expressing judgment as to these qualifications was agreed upon. If a captain, for instance, is rating his lieutenants upon their physical qualifications, he calls to mind from among his acquaintance of captains, the best, the worst and three others of varying capacities, in between. A standard of classification is thus established, with five grades, each of which is assigned a certain relative weight. The lieutenants are then compared with the captains who make up this list and are graded accordingly. The same procedure is followed in respect to each of the five qualifications.

In order to eliminate the element of personal prejudice from the ratings, every man must be judged by two different officers, in the case of lieutenants by the captain and the major. The captain knows that his judgment of the men is

going to the "front office" to be checked up and he is more careful on that account. The same principle ought to apply in business. Every man's record should go to the front office and he should know that it is there to protect him.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SENIORITY

The records were obtained and studied and the system checked up and improved. A provision was made that no officer might be promoted unless he was as good as the average officer in the rank above him. If he fell below a certain standard he was called before an efficiency board. This was the plan substituted for the seniority rule. It is now used throughout the army. Prof. Scott said that he believed it was a distinct gain in improving the morale of the army.

DISCOVERS SPECIAL TALENT

There is a record card for every officer in the army, according to Prof. Scott. In five minutes it is possible from these cards to discover men who have experience qualifications for doing certain work. It is unnecessary to rely upon acquaintanceship to discover such men. These cards were not much used at first, but toward the end of the war they were coming into general use. The commanding officer at the army

headquarters at Chaumont, France, told Col. Scott that during the preceding week 3300 men had been assigned to special work from these cards. Without the cards in so great an organization it would have been almost impossible to find these men.

Prof. Scott throughout emphasized the importance of the personality and contentment of the minor executive, whether foreman or second lieutenant, in the success of an organization.

The Nursing Crisis

During the "flu" epidemic, thousands of cases which should have had nursing care have had to do without it. There is no doubt that the "flu" death rate has been larger than it would have been had adequate nursing service existed.

It is a matter of great concern to the public that the shortage of nurses, for which the enlistment of nurses in war work is only partially responsible, should be corrected. There are differences of opinion as to how this may best be done and various suggestions have been made. These will be discussed at the City Club Tuesday, February 25, in a series of short talks by the persons most competent to speak.

Legislation on this subject is soon to be introduced at Springfield. Already there is a serious controversy as to the provisions which should be embodied.

You cannot afford to miss the discussion of this vital problem. See the announcement on another page.

Money for Needy Mothers

The City Club Committee on Public Welfare last Thursday, through its secretary, W. D. Freyburger, presented to the County Board an argument for the appropriation of sufficient funds to care for families needing relief under the Mothers' Pension Act.

Judge Victor Arnold, of the Juvenile Court, in whose charge the administration of the Mothers' Pension Act is lodged, estimates that \$300,000 is the lowest amount that can adequately care for the demands to be made upon the pension fund in 1919. This does not include a contemplated increase in allowances in accordance with the policy of the Court to furnish adequate relief to the families under its care.

WE ARE EXPECTING daily a visit from Elmo C. Lowe, who has been in Y. M. C. A. work in France. Mr. Hooker last week received a post card, written on the S. S. Agamemnon and mailed from Hoboken, saying, "Shall see you soon."

Mr. Member

Are you mobilized for this campaign?  
The M. E. Committee intends to carry on to a victorious finish. It is pounding away with all its batteries of heavy and light artillery and every day new prisoners are coming in. Sixty-seven are in the wire already.

How many notches in *your* gun, Mr. Member? Are you one of those who have been over the top for your Club or have you staid comfortably in your dug-out? This is your zero hour!

Your Club asks this small service: Among your friends there undoubtedly are several whom you would like to see members of the Club and who would gladly join if they had an invitation.

We don't ask you to invite them—although we would prefer to have you do so. We merely want their names and addresses.

Write them here, tear off the page and mail.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Name .....  
Address .....

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Pol. Sci.

CHICAGO

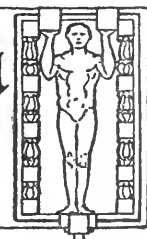
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FEB 27 1919



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1919

NUMBER 8

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, AT LUNCHEON**

## How Can We Get More Nurses?

A Problem Vital to the Health of Chicago and to the Care of Our Sick

- DR. WILLIAM A. PUSEY, President Chicago Medical Society.
- EDNA L. FOLEY, Superintendent Visiting Nurses' Association.
- DR. M. L. HARRIS, President Illinois Hospital Association.
- MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, Director Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund.

During the "flu" epidemic, thousands of cases which should have had nursing care had to do without it and the death rate was undoubtedly larger than if adequate nursing facilities had existed.

It is a matter of the utmost public concern that this shortage should be corrected, but there is serious controversy as to how this may best be done. Different plans have been embodied in bills and are now under consideration by the legislature.

Citizens of Chicago should know the issues involved in this very important question.

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 8:00 P. M.**

First Popular Chamber Music Concert of the Season

## SHOSTAC STRING QUARTET

Announcement with Program on another page.

**SATURDAY, MARCH 1, AT LUNCHEON — Ladies' Day**

**Impressions from England and France Since the Armistice**

## MARY McDOWELL

University of Chicago Settlement

Miss McDowell has just returned to America after a visit of several months in England and France. Her opportunities for observing social conditions and tendencies in those countries were unusual and her impressions are bound to be significant and interesting.

## Social Democracy and the Settlement

**S**Ocial democracy in Germany is not likely to run into Bolshevism, according to D. Thomas Curtin, war correspondent for the London *Times* and *Daily Mail*, who spoke at the City Club last Saturday. From a wide acquaintance among leaders of the Social Democrats in Germany he knew but two, Ledebour and "the fa-

natical but brave and sincere" Liebknecht, who were not "patriotic" and devoted to the national interests of Germany as against the world. They were loyal to the Emperor and defended him as a man of peace. A prominent social democratic leader said to Mr. Curtin that he was against annexations and indemnities, but

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Vol. XII Monday, February 24, 1919 No. 8

that he looked hopefully to German victory as a means of expanding Germany's trade and extending her influence over undeveloped regions of the near East. Mr. Curtin expressed the opinion that many of the socialist leaders were in the Social Democratic party because there was no other means through which they could enter politics. They are not out, he said, to wreck the middle classes but want to work out a constructive economic policy for Germany.

There will undoubtedly be a period of readjustment in England and America, Mr. Curtin said, accompanied by some disturbances, but there is not likely to be a movement toward bolshevism. In Russia, there was no great middle class and when the top was knocked off only the bottom was left. In America conditions are different; we have all grades and we have widespread education, as contrasted with Russia's illiteracy.

There are, said Mr. Curtin, two great lines of policy to be worked out at the peace conference, which are likely to be more difficult of adjustment even than the formation of a League of Nations. On the one hand there is the feeling that Germany must not be pushed too far, that nothing ought to be done to prevent her from getting on her feet or to push her into bolshevism. On the other hand, there is the sentiment for reparation and indemnities. In England, and even in France and Norway there is

much talk of demanding "ship for ship" from Germany. The feeling aroused among the people by the great wrongs done by Germany is likely to strengthen the demand for the latter policy. "I feel," said Mr. Curtin, "that there will be a demand for a maximum of reparation and a minimum of 'give Germany a chance.' The adjustment of the two lines of policy will be most difficult and will be complicated by the distrust of official utterances from Germany."

Mr. Curtin told many interesting stories of his experiences in the various belligerent countries. S. J. Duncan-Clark presided.

## For Your Entertainment

Members of the Club are warned to reserve the evening of Thursday, February 27. On that evening the first of the popular concerts by the Shostac String Quartet will be given at the City Club. Members who attended the recitals by the Shostac Quartet two and three years ago know the delightful character of their music.

The recitals of the Shostac Quartet were started at the instance of the Music Extension Committee of the City Club with the aim of widening the audience for that much neglected and misunderstood type of music known as "chamber music." The programs of the Shostac Quartet are always melodious, interesting and enjoyable.

The concerts will be given monthly on Thursday evenings, beginning Feb. 27. The prices, as well as the programs, will be "popular." Members, their relatives, friends and acquaintances are cordially invited to attend these delightful entertainments. The public is also invited. Every lover of music is welcomed. Membership in the Club is not a pre-requisite to admission.

The Club will serve dinner to those who may wish to come early and dine before the concert. The usual dinner prices of 75c and \$1.00 per plate will prevail. Please make reservations.

The members of the Shostac Quartet are Henri Shostac, First Violin; Rudolph Fiala, Viola; Henry Selinger, Second Violin; Adolph Hoffman, Cello.

Mr. Shostac has arranged the program for the first concert as follows:

1. Quartet—F. Major.....Dvorak  
(American) (By Request)
2. Quartet—A. Intermezzo..Ippolitoff-Iwanow  
B. Scherzando
3. Quintet for 2 violins, viola, 2 cellos..Schubert

Do you go to church? or attend lodge meetings? Undoubtedly some of the brethren would like to join the City Club. Do your bit and your best!

## Ask Shorter Work-Day for Women

THE Illinois Industrial Survey Commission, appointed under an act of the Legislature of 1917, has submitted its report. It recommends a bill for an eight-hour day for women, along substantially the same lines as that introduced by Representative Allan J. Carter two years ago. The majority report is signed by the three physician members, Dr. James B. Herrick, chairman, Dr. George W. Webster and Dr. Solomon Strouse, and by the two representatives of the women employes, Miss Elizabeth Maloney and Miss Agnes Nestor. A minority report is submitted by the representatives of the employers Milton S. Florsheim and C. P. Withers.

The following summary of the findings of the Commission is published by the Woman's Trade Union League:

"1. Laws of the various states show a definite tendency towards the shorter work-day for women.

"2. Practice among Illinois employers is to shorten hours; a large proportion of the employers are at present using shorter hours, much less than the maximum number permitted by law.

"3. The tendency towards shorter hours is upheld and justified by the opinion and experience of industrial physicians working in the industrial field.

"4. Employers themselves testify to the value of short hours. Their reports show the good effect of a short working day on length of service and well-being of employes.

"5. The same employes produce more in an eight or an eight and one-half-hour day than in longer hours, formerly in use in the same establishment.

"6. The shorter work-day shows an output steadier and better maintained throughout the length of the working day.

"7. Seasonable industries working long hours show a marked drop in production early in the busy season, while short hour firms in the same field show that production is maintained or increases throughout the busy season.

"8. The study of accidents shows that the two causes probably most operative are: (1) Speed and production; (2) inexperience. The factor of fatigue does not appear to enter in the course of a given work-day.

"9. Workers in a night hour shift show a lower level of production than equally experienced workers on day shifts.

"10. All facts and evidences collected by the

Survey point to the eight-hour working day as the standard that should be established. This is both for its beneficial effect on the health of the worker and on production in the industry. The psychological value of the eight-hour day is conclusively demonstrated by the studies made."

"The Commission," says the report, "has reached its conclusions—we wish to make this point clear—almost entirely on the basis of its belief that its investigations show that longer hours than eight per day, or forty-eight per week, tend to produce harmful physiologic, or perhaps it would be better to say pathologic, fatigue in women workers. They further recognize, they cannot do otherwise, that women as a class are not as strong as men, that many of them are of necessity more or less occupied outside their working hours with exacting home duties, and that many of them are to be the mothers of the future. For all three reasons the State should throw legal safeguards about them."

### The Cure for Housing Evils

A commission appointed to formulate a policy for correcting bad housing conditions in Milwaukee has submitted its report to the mayor of that city. It suggests action along the following lines as necessary to a solution of the housing problem:

(a) The elimination of speculative land values in some residential districts.

(b) Zoning of the city to safeguard all residential districts.

(c) Economical and adequate planning of streets, transportation, sewage disposal, water supply, lighting, planting of trees, etc.

(d) Elimination of waste in construction of homes.

(e) Acquiring for wage earners the benefits of ownership without interfering with labor mobility.

(f) Legislation aiming to stimulate the erection of wage earners' homes.

(g) Public instruction as to the possibilities of housing betterment.

"Speculative building methods," says the report, "have failed in Europe and in this country to provide wage earners' homes of a type commensurate with the cost involved. Under this system it is quite impossible to build wholesome dwellings for low paid workers. It, therefore, seems to be a duty of the state to devise methods whereby the new spirit of common responsibility for the community welfare, which is true

democracy, may provide a better means of safeguarding the homes of the people against bad conditions than a category of legal restrictions. Constructive legislation stimulating the erection of wholesome homes for wage earners through state or municipal loans is no more class legislation than is legislation establishing schools, hospitals or public parks. It should aim to remove the objectionable features of present methods and make it possible for all people in Wisconsin to enjoy those environments which make for wholesome, contented lives. Progress in this direction is being made elsewhere. It should be possible to accomplish it in this state."

## Garbled News

What is the truth about soviet rule in Russia? There is no question about which the American people are more agitated at this time. There is no question about which they feel more helpless in the face of contradictory reports. They do not know how far they can accept as truth the information coming through the usual channels of the press. Their confidence in the press is considerably shaken when they find in the papers reports as false as the story which appeared in the *Herald-Examiner* following the address last Thursday by Albert R. Williams. The story reads in part:

### "AUDIENCE WALKS OUT ON BOLSHEVIST WILLIAMS"

"Albert Rhys Williams, former minister and war correspondent, startled the City Club, in an after-luncheon address yesterday, by declaring himself a Bolshevik. 'The results of the war will be forgotten in a generation, but the world will never forget the results of the Russian revolution,' he said. *The end of the talk was heard by only two persons—a newspaper man and a Department of Justice operative. The rest of the audience had left.*" (Italics ours.)

Members of the City Club who heard Mr. Williams know that there were between 250 and 300 people present at the beginning of his address and that, with the possible exception of the reporter, they listened attentively and stayed through to the end. About twenty-five members remained for a time after the meeting to ask questions of the speaker. We owe this correct statement of the facts not only to the speaker, but to the members of the Club who were not present and who might be misled by this report into believing that our members had been guilty of a gross discourtesy to a guest of the Club.

The civic work of the Club is aided by a large membership.

## New Members

P. R. Barnes, Attorney.  
 Harry C. Barnes, Attorney.  
 Chester A. Beckwith, Parrett Tractor Co.  
 Follett W. Bull, Attorney, Bull, Lytton & Olson.  
 Howard J. Burrige, National Underwriters Co.  
 Rene D. Burtner, Narragansett Machine Co.  
 Prof. H. Croizard, Western Conservatory.  
 Howard P. Castle, Attorney.  
 H. L. Davis, Crown Dental Laboratory.  
 George T. Donoghue, Chief Engineer, Lincoln Park Commissioners.  
 Wilbur G. Glover, John R. Kehm Co.  
 Henry I. Green, Attorney, Urbana, Ill.  
 W. W. Hodsdon, Western Auditor, Walworth Mfg. Co.  
 William Hoskins, Jr., Chemist, Mariner & Hoskins.  
 Joseph R. Julin, Trust Dept., First Trust & Savings Bank.  
 Richard M. Kerwin, Fire Insurance.  
 E. S. LaBart, Wilson & Co.  
 James A. Lytle, Corona Typewriter Co.  
 Charles A. Munroe, Public Utility Executive.  
 James A. Odell, Lands.  
 O. P. Olson, Aldis & Co.  
 L. W. Parsons, Union Foundry Works.  
 Edward J. Pohlman, Rand McNally Co.  
 Frank J. Root, American Wood Reduction Co.  
 W. H. Schroll, President, Atlas Dental Co.  
 Elmer H. Scull, Ernst & Ernst.  
 George C. Simpson, Coal Mining.

"For there is an air about a city, and it has a way with it, whereby a man may recognize one from another at once. There are cities full of happiness and cities full of pleasure, and cities full of gloom. There are cities with their faces to heaven, and some with their faces to earth; some have a way of looking at the past and others look at the future; some notice you if you come among them, others glance at you, others let you go by. Some love the cities that are their neighbors, others are dear to the plains and to the heath; some cities are bare to the wind, others have purple cloaks and others brown cloaks and some are clad in white. Some tell the old tale of their infancy, with others it is secret; some cities sing and some mutter, some are angry. And some have broken hearts, and each city has her way of greeting Time."

—Lord Dunsany.

Cigars by the box are always to be had by members at advantageous prices at the City Club.

## The Case for the Soviets

SINCE the Russian Revolution of February, 1917, many speakers, most of whom were Russians or Americans returned from Russia, have appeared before the Club to give their interpretations of the great social upheaval in that country. "The City Club," said Prof. F. D. Bramhall, who presided at the luncheon last Thursday, "prides itself on being a forum for the City of Chicago, and particularly on being a liberal forum. In the face of new doctrines it adopts an attitude of humility for it knows that truth sometimes comes in strange disguises. It is not willing to close its mind. It knows that a doctrine is likely to become dangerous only when it becomes impossible to discuss it."

### FAVORS SOVIETS

Albert Rhys Williams, who addressed the Club last Thursday, announced that he spoke as a partisan of the soviet government. He was in Russia at the time of the revolution which established the power of the soviets and later participated in various activities of the Lenin government. He raised the "international legion" to aid in the defense of Petrograd against the advancing Germans and later helped in getting soviet literature to the German army.

"The truth about Russia," said Mr. Williams to the City Club, "is difficult to tell for even the most fair-minded observer takes with him certain prejudices. Being in Russia doesn't qualify one to speak about conditions there. The Root Commission was in Russia but it lived apart from the people and understood little of what was going on. An observer can merely give an account of what he has seen."

### LOSERS AND WINNERS

"In any cause there are losers and winners. I am not so devoid of imagination that I cannot understand the sufferings of those who have been the losers in this struggle. The American people have heard much about the sufferings of those who have lost their possessions and have been forced to labor with their hands. But the story of the masses of the peasants and workers has not been told to them."

Mr. Williams told of the passionate grief of a group of Ukrainian peasants, whom he addressed, over a mention of the terrible losses sustained by their village in the war. "But this," he said, "was only one of thousands of villages throughout Russia, from which the men were marched away to the front—to that greatest graveyard of the war, the Russian front, where fighting in many cases armed only with clubs they were mowed down by the machine

guns of the Germans. Munitions needed by the army were lying in the snow near Archangel while cars were being used for the transportation of champagne and other luxuries for the autocracy.

### BY BLOOD OF THE PEOPLE

"This came to an end when the people realized that the government of Czar was no less despotic than that of the Kaiser and that the soldiers were dying by the treachery of their own rulers as much as by the efficiency of the Germans. Then it was that the revolution came, that the people, demanding land, peace, and bread, came out into the streets of Petrograd and faced the machine guns of the Czar. Miliukoff looking from his window said: 'There goes the Russian revolution—it will be over in fifteen minutes.' But the soldiers came over to the side of the people and the revolution, won by the blood of the people, was a success."

### THE NEW RULERS

"Then came a new group of rulers—lawyers, professors and business men. They said in effect: 'Noble workmen and soldiers, the revolution is won but a great, new task now awaits us. Go back to your work and your army and we will make a new government for Russia.' The Russian people are tractable, and they went back. But they also are intelligent, and before they went back they formed little groups in each industry and in every city and village. These groups were the soviets. It is one of the almost miraculous incidents of the revolution, that within a few weeks, in cities and villages over nearly one-sixth of the world, a new state apparatus should appear so spontaneously. Based on the precedent of the Russian *mir*, it was the natural way for the Russians to organize. The soviets are not the same as the 'bolsheviki.' In the soviets, all parties are represented, except those of the 'right,' the bourgeoisie."

### LAND, WORKSHOPS, PEACE

"In all these soviets, the flood-gates of speech so long closed were opened and, as someone has said, Russia became a nation of a hundred million orators. They discussed the questions which were most important to them. The peasants discussed the land. The Russian people have never recognized the rights of the landlords to their great estates. 'The land is God's,' they said, so the first cry of the soviets was 'The Land for the People.'"

"The workmen in the factories talked about their problems. 'We are free men,' they said. But freedom means control over one's life and

most of their life was spent in the workshop. So the second cry was, 'The Factories for the People.'

"Then came the question of 'peace.' When the soldiers found that they were being asked to fight for the imperialistic aims of their government, they refused. They began to suspect, too, that the allies of Russia were fighting for imperialistic ends. They refused to fight in such a cause.

#### RUSSIA MOVES TOWARD ANARCHY

"The people had been told to wait for a constituent assembly to solve these questions, but the assembly was postponed and postponed. The people grew angry and determined to settle these questions themselves. It was then that the skies were lighted with the blazing manors of the landlords while the peasants were seizing the land; that the workingmen were wrecking machinery and damaging the factories; that the soldiers deserted the front. Russia was going over into anarchy.

"But there was a group of men in Russia who realized that for such a situation there must be a radical program acceptable to the people and working to a constructive end. These were the bolsheviks. The bolsheviks had their 'intelligentia,' their men of brains, but it was their belief that the people should rule. They had a sublime faith in the people. To illustrate: After the factories were taken over, a delegation of factory workers came to Lenine and asked him how they should run their factory. He said: 'I have written many books, but I have never run a factory. Go back to your factory, make your blunders and mistakes, and then come back to me and I will write a book about how you did it.'

#### ALL POWER TO SOVIETS

"In the summer of 1917, the people raised the cry, 'All Power to the Soviets.' It was a great, spontaneous, elemental movement. Nothing could stop it. Russia was drifting to anarchy, but the people understood the cry. They told the constituent assembly to go home and they took over the government themselves. In this greatest revolution of all history only one person was killed.

#### VIOLENCE IN THE REVOLUTION

"I want, here, to say just a word about violence in the revolution. The world has just gone through the greatest orgy of violence in its history to rid itself of the cancer of Kaiserism and militarism. The Russian, not denying that violence has been used, says that it was necessary to overthrow Russian imperialism and to root out the cancer of Russian oppression.

Why should we, who in the cause of abolishing human slavery, sacrificed one in every twenty-five of our own people hold up our hands in horror at the violence in Russia, even if the most extreme estimate of the number killed in Russia, one in a thousand, is admitted. I don't want to minimize the violence in Russia, but I want you to understand how dark and bloody a class revolution is, so that you may do those things which are necessary to avoid it.

#### SOVIET RULE CONSTRUCTIVE

"I want to talk particularly, however, about some of the constructive features of the Soviet rule. America is much concerned about the demobilization of its four million men. The Soviet government had to demobilize twelve million. It is said that the men demobilized themselves. That is in a sense true, but the soviets formed a natural organization through which the demobilization could take place. The soviets have formed a new army which is so strong and well-disciplined that Lloyd-George has admitted the impossibility of a successful intervention.

"The soviets have undertaken a cultural and educational reorganization of society. Thousands of schools have been opened up, and it is the policy of the government that the budget for public instruction must under no circumstances be cut. Maxim Gorky, who until a few weeks ago was bitterly opposed to bolshevism, has issued a statement which contains this paragraph:

#### GORKY PRAISES CULTURAL ADVANCE

"The cultural creative work of the Russian soviet government which is going on under the most difficult conditions and requires heroic exertions is now about to have a scope and a form which have hitherto been unknown in the history of mankind. This is no exaggeration. A short time ago I was still an opponent of our Bolshevik government and am still in many ways in disagreement with its methods of work, but I still know that the historians of the future, when they come to estimate the value of the work that has been done by the Russian workers in the course of a year, will be unable to avoid admiring the magnificence of their creative work in the realm of culture.'

#### ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

"The soviets are carrying out a program of economic reconstruction. There is no doubt that the workingmen, in taking over the factories, did many absurd things and demanded the most extravagant wages. But the soviets put a stop to this. The pay of the officials themselves, the people's commissars, is limited to the

pay of the workmen. There has been a sloughing off in the impossible demands of the workers. A recent report from Russia says that many of the former managers are coming back as people's commissars.

#### BREAKING GERMAN MORALE

"The masses felt that the revolution was good and wanted to pass it along. It was impossible for them to conduct a military defensive against the Germans so they decided upon a propaganda offensive. Millions of rubles were spent in disseminating literature in the German army. It is undoubtedly true that this helped to bring about the collapse of the German army months sooner than the military authorities of the allies believed that it could be done by military means. America should not forget that the Russian propaganda in Germany helped to save the lives of probably a half million American boys.

"Remember, too, that people want other things than bread and buildings. The soviets have brought the people many things. It has brought them fellowship. It has brought them opportunity for satisfying the craving for power, which is in all men and which the peasants and workmen are now tasting for the first time. It is satisfying their craving for adventure in the creation of a new world order. The Russian people feel that they are conscripts in a mighty cause."

#### THE SOVIETS AND AMERICA

Speaking of America's relation to Russia, Mr. Williams said: "Soviet Russia does not regard the United States as any less capitalistic than the other nations of the world, but believes that America has less economic reason to oppose the soviets and more economic reason for co-operating. Soviet Russia has never regarded America as a field for its propaganda, although it wants the American people to know the constructive things which are being done. America is the farthest away of any nation from Russia, less likely to interfere with Russian affairs, and for that reason Russia is willing to make America a most favored nation."

At the close of his address Mr. Williams was asked if he was officially representing the soviet government in this country. He said that he had been commissioned by Lenine when he left Russia to establish a bureau of information in this country. For that reason he had brought with him certain literature and moving pictures. He had received no pay from the soviet government, except about \$63 which was his salary as a member of the soviet army when he organized the international legion in Petrograd. The Russian information bureau, upon precise instructions from Lenine, was to undertake no

propaganda of bolshevist ideas, but only to present to the American people a picture of the true conditions in Russia. So far the government has not permitted the formation of this bureau. The representatives of the reactionary Russian groups, on the other hand, Mr. Williams said, are spending unlimited funds in America, through an "information bureau," to spread misinformation about soviet Russia.

#### SOVIETS RECOGNIZE GENIUS

Men like Col. Thompson, concluded Mr. Williams, do not fear the soviets because they know that the soviets are not putting a damper on brains and genius and because they know that the soviets are getting the genuine enthusiastic co-operation of the workmen. The soviets are willing to spend millions of rubles upon American experts in working out their economic and engineering problems. If America refuses to co-operate, they will be forced to turn to Germany for assistance.

### This Week

Members of the City Club will undoubtedly want to attend some of the sessions of the national educational conference which is being held in Chicago this week from Tuesday, February 25th to Friday, February 28th. An array of leaders in the educational world will be in attendance and the programs will be interesting and important. Most of the conferences will be held at the Auditorium Theatre and various hotels. The general public is invited.

The program for the conference (which is the annual meeting for the department of superintendence of National Education Association) is much too long for reproduction here, but any member of the City Club may get a copy from the office of the Club.

A feature of the conference in which members of the Club will be specially interested will be the sessions of community centers, Thursday afternoon at the Auditorium Hotel, Friday afternoon at the Congress Hotel, and Friday evening at the Harrison Technical High School. On Thursday, at luncheon, at the Auditorium Hotel, John Collier, President of the National Community Center Association, and Joseph Lee, President of the War Camp Community Service, will be among the speakers.

On Friday afternoon at 2:00 in the Florentine Room at the Congress, there will be a conference on community organization, called by the U. S. Bureau of Education. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Jane Addams, and other important and interesting speakers are on the program.

## **Second Members' Dinner**

**S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK**

SPEAKER

Save Friday evening, March 7,  
for the City Club.

The Second Members' Dinner of  
the season comes that evening.

Samuel J. Duncan-Clark, War  
and Peace News Analyst of the  
Chicago Evening Post, will speak on

### **"America and the New World Order"**

Mr. Clark was in England and France  
before the fighting stopped. He has talked  
with many of the men who are building  
the League of Nations. His interpreta-  
tion of the results of the war and of  
the prospects for a lasting peace is worth  
hearing.

The committee is arranging for four-  
minute talks by two or three members  
who have seen service overseas. It will  
be a "Home Coming Night."

Plan to come and bring a friend with  
you. High Brows, Low Brows and  
New Brows will all be welcome this  
time. The City Club Quartet will sing.

Watch for your invitation and save  
the evening, Friday, March 7.

CHARLES E. REED writes us as follows from  
Waukegan: "You may wish to know that upon  
my release from the Navy, having been stationed  
at Great Lakes, I will become Divisional Sec-  
retary for the War Camp Community Service at  
1 Madison Avenue, New York City. In addi-  
tion to demobilization work the service has been  
called upon to do extensive work in organizing  
and promoting community recreational activi-  
ties among industrial employes throughout cer-  
tain sections of the country.

"The City Club Bulletin has been a welcome  
visitor and I can assure you the Club has done  
a good turn by the men in service."

## **Back Budget Cut**

The recommendation by the Chicago Bureau  
of Public Efficiency of a cut of \$6,559,412 in the  
proposed city budget, which at this writing is  
being debated in the City Council, has received  
the endorsement of the Public Affairs Committee  
of the City Club. Joseph Cummins, chairman  
of the City Club Committee on Local Govern-  
ment Legislation, and the representative of the  
Club in the joint conference of civic organiza-  
tions which has been considering the financial  
problems of the city, was authorized to join  
with the organizations comprised in this con-  
ference in the endorsement of the Efficiency  
Bureau's program.

The budget proposed by the Finance Com-  
mittee of the City Council amounted to \$35,890,-  
664. The Bureau of Public Efficiency, backed  
by other civic organizations, recommended that  
this be reduced to \$28,579,597 by cutting down  
certain appropriations. The appropriation bill  
as originally drawn would have required the  
raising of the tax rate, through special legisla-  
tion, from \$1.10 on each \$100 of assessed valua-  
tion to \$2.75. The reduced budget recommended  
by the civic organizations calls for a tax rate of  
only \$2.00.

Besides the City Club, the organizations backing  
the program of the Efficiency Bureau are the  
Chicago Association of Commerce, Civic Fed-  
eration, the Committee of One Hundred, the  
Chicago Real Estate Board and the Woman's  
City Club.

## **A Bunch of Laughs**

The following excerpts published in the Bulle-  
tin of the Woman's City Club of Cincinnati  
are from letters from soldiers' relatives to the  
Treasury Department:

"I ain't got no money since my boy went sail-  
ing over the top."

"I ain't got no learning and I hope I am  
writing for inflammation."

"Just a line to let you know I am a widow  
and four children."

"Previous to his departure we were married  
to a Justice of Peace."

"He was inducted into the surface."

"I have a four months baby and he is my  
sole support."

"I did not know my husband had a middle  
name and if he had I don't think it was hisn."

"As I needed his assistance to keep me en-  
closed."

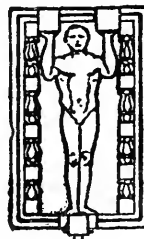
"Kind sir or She."

"I enclose, lovingly yours."

"I am left with a baby seven months old and  
he is a baby and cant work."

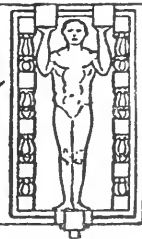
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For Jsa.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1919

NUMBER 9

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, AT LUNCHEON

## The Solution of the Balkan Problem from the Standpoint of Bulgaria

**DR. D. NACKOFF**

President, Macedono-Bulgarian Central Committee

A satisfactory settlement of rival national claims in the Balkans is conceded to be necessary to the peace of Europe. Much of the dissension in the Balkans has centered around Bulgaria. The dispute between Bulgaria and her neighbor states caused the second Balkan war and her failure to secure a recognition of her claims by the allies induced her to throw in her lot with the central powers.

Dr. Nackoff is president of the Macedono-Bulgarian Central Committee which is urging the application of the principle of self-determination in the disputed territory of Macedonia. He is a Bulgarian who participated in the revolution against Turkey and the first Balkan War. He came to this country during the first year of the European war.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, AT DINNER—*BIG DOINGS*

## Home-Coming Night and Members' Dinner

We are anxious to welcome home at this dinner as many as possible of our members who have been absent in military or civilian service.

**S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK**, who recently joined the Club, will speak on "America and the New World-Order." As another feature of the program, City Club members recently returned from "Over there" will speak briefly of their experiences. **LIEUTENANT URBAN A. LAVERY** will tell his interesting experiences with the Gas and Flame Regiment throughout the Argonne campaign last October and November. The City Club Quartet (stringless) will lead the singing.

New members, and members who cannot attend the noon luncheon talks will find this an opportunity to get acquainted with their club.

Hour, 6:30 p. m. Cost \$1.00. Business dress.

Don't miss this! Make your reservations now!

*P. S.—The membership extension committee suggests that as many as can do so conveniently, bring as a guest some "prospect" whom they have been urging to join the club.*

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, AT LUNCHEON—*Ladies' Day*

## The Stumbling Blocks of a Constitutional Convention

**ALBERT BUSHNELL HART**

Professor of Government, Harvard University

How can Illinois, in revising her constitution avoid the stumbling blocks which, in other states have made adequate revision difficult to obtain. Prof. Hart was a close observer of the recent Massachusetts constitutional convention. "Everybody knows the affirmative side of a convention," he wrote to the City Club, "and only those who have gone through its tribulations are aware of the practical difficulties which must be surmounted."

We are fortunate, in view of the coming convention in this state, in having Prof. Hart's intimate account of the inside workings of a convention.

# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship

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By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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## Men in Service!

The Directors of the City Club have authorized the admission to membership of members of the army, navy or marine corps within three months of their discharge, without the payment of the usual initiation fee. This privilege will be in effect until October 1st, and men who have already received their discharge will be eligible for this privilege up to May 1st.

The City Club is anxious to do its part in building in our returning soldiers and sailors into the fabric of the community. It realizes that the men who have had this great experience of participating in the war are now forming fresh associations and are perhaps more than ever interested in matters affecting the welfare of the community in which they are going to live.

*City Club members can do their part in helping a man who has just returned to civilian life by proposing his name for membership in the Club.*

BORN FEBRUARY 11, 1919, a son, Jackson Lothrop, to Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson Forstall. Mr. Forstall is temporarily engaged as attorney in the office of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue in Washington and expects to return to Chicago by July 1st.

Food is food! and you get the best at the City Club.

## New Members

Charles E. Berold, Western Sales Manager, Quality Electrotype Co.

H. M. Bicknell, A. B. Leach & Co.

R. P. Elliot, Manager Organ Department, W. W. Kimball Co.

John Fletcher, Salesman, Michle Printing Press & Manufacturing Co.

Charles L. Hays, Financial Editor, Chicago Evening Post.

I. G. Hipsley, Secretary to the President, Consumers Company.

Byron C. Howes, Chicago Manager, Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Frank L. Jones, Troy Laundry Machinery Co.

Carl Meyer, Lawyer, Mayer, Mayer, Austrian & Platt.

William H. Prude, Credit Department, Marshall Field & Co.

Fred Rawitser, Chairman Employment Committee for the Handicapped.

S. L. Schwarz, President S. L. Schwarz Co.

J. G. Skidmore, Purchasing Agent Taylor Coal Co.

John Willy, Editor The Hotel Monthly.

## Employment Service in Danger

The Federal Employment Service created by the government to meet the emergency in the war industries for labor, and relied upon as the one reconstruction agency competent to deal on a national scale with the redistribution of war workers, soldiers and sailors into civic occupations, is in danger of being discontinued. The appropriation bill now before Congress provides no funds for this service. Efforts are being made to obtain from Congress an appropriation sufficient for the continuance of the work. It is charged that the present situation is due to the opposition of private employment agencies.

The City Club Committee on Reconstruction, believing that the continuance of the employment service is vital in the readjustment of industry to peace conditions and in the prevention of unemployment, last week sent a telegram to the chairman of the House of Appropriations Committee and to each Chicago member of the House, urging that the appropriation for the employment service be continued. The cessation of this service, said the committee, would be a calamity. The telegram was signed by William B. Moulton, chairman, on behalf of the committee.

## Mexico and the League

THE formation of a League of Nations, to which international disputes may be submitted for adjustment, will aid materially in the settlement of many of the important issues between the United States and Mexico, according to Prof. Isaac J. Cox of the History Department of the University of Cincinnati, who spoke at the City Club Friday, February 21. There are many difficult problems awaiting solution through just such machinery as the League would provide. Prof. Cox has made a special study of Mexican problems.

### CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO

The American pioneer who has crossed the border into Mexico is the occasion of some of the most difficult of the international problems between the United States and Mexico, according to Prof. Cox. He described certain pioneering types, men who had invested their energies and their capital in the development of Mexico's resources and had in many cases, through the raids of bandits, lost much of their property. There will come a time, said Prof. Cox, when a settlement will be necessary, when claims for many millions of dollars for these losses will be presented to the Mexican government. What should be the attitude of the United States toward these claims? It is probable that they will have to be scaled down. But, in any case, the existence of these claims shows the need of a League of Nations with an international tribunal, through which they may be adjusted.

### THE OIL FIELDS

The Mexican oil fields are another most difficult problem. Up to twenty years ago, practically nothing had been done to develop Mexico's oil resources. Mexicans apparently didn't know the use of oil. Efforts were made to interest them but without success and the Mexicans in time woke up to the fact that the oil fields had passed into the hands of foreign investors.

In Mexico, proprietorship of land does not give the owner possession of the minerals on that land. Up to 1917, oil was not considered a mineral by the laws of Mexico. From 1910 on there was an undercurrent of protest against the ownership of the oil by those who owned the land. In the new constitution of 1917, oil was included among the minerals and as the clause in the constitution was retroactive it had the effect of forfeiting all oil holdings to the government. The government proposed to confiscate these holdings, unless the owners would

take leases which practically acknowledged the government's title. This provision of the new constitution has not yet been put into force.

It has been charged that the change in the constitution was made at the instance of German agents, who hoped in this way to deprive the allies of the Mexican oil supply. If the oil belonged to the Mexican government, Mexico, of course, could not without a violation of her neutrality, furnish oil to the allies.

The question of the Mexican oil fields involves a grave problem in international relations. Representatives of the oil interests and of the Mexican government are already in Paris, so this question is there along with all the other trouble awaiting the peace commissioners.

### MEXICO AND THE CANAL

Mexico presents some difficult strategic as well as economic problems, according to Prof. Cox. Mexico, in common with all Latin-America, has always feared the "Colossus of the North." Maps of the western hemisphere show certain "protectorates" of the United States. Mexico doesn't want that sort of thing for herself. One reason for her fear is that Mexico stands between the United States and the Canal. It has often been said that the United States ought to have land communication for the defense of the canal. That would mean control of Mexican railroads by the United States and probably the maintenance of a military force to guard them. But America doesn't want another Belgium, on the Mexican scale. The League of Nations, by preventing any strategic attack on the canal, would help in still another way to solve the Mexican problem.

The Magdalena Bay incident of 1912, when fears of the establishment of a Japanese base on our coast were widespread, also illustrates the sort of difficulty which could be avoided through a League of Nations.

### GERMAN INFLUENCE

Prof. Cox spoke briefly of Mexico's attitude in the war. The presence of many German officers in the Mexican army was one reason why Mexico tended to show favoritism toward Germany. Even the Boy Scouts movement was under the influence of German propaganda. Everywhere Germany was putting in her hand, not only for the war, but for the period after the war. One reason for Germany's success in this was the suspicion under which the United States was held in Mexico.

## Building Heights

A resolution opposing the proposed removal of present restrictions on building heights was sent last Friday to the Mayor and City Council by the City Planning Committee of the City Club. The resolution was as follows:

"WHEREAS, The City Council has been importuned by the Building Trades Council of Chicago to revise the building ordinances of the city so as to remove the present limit of 200 feet for the height of buildings to be constructed; and

"WHEREAS, The present lawful limit of height of buildings tends to preserve light and air for streets and buildings and to safeguard the health and comfort of the occupants of the buildings and adjacent streets, and is necessary to prevent an intolerable overcrowding of streets and sidewalks in the interest of the health, comfort and safety of all citizens; and

"WHEREAS, The removal of the present restriction on building heights would not result in the immediate construction of buildings and make immediate employment for labor, because other and more potent factors, such as the disparity between the present earning values and new building costs would still operate to deter such buildings; therefore

*Be it Resolved*, By the City Planning Committee of the City Club of Chicago in meeting assembled, that such a repeal of the law restricting the height of buildings or an amendment raising the lawful limit of the height of buildings would be ill-advised and unjust and serve no good purpose to the city at large or to the people thereof; and

*"Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor and the City Council of Chicago."

The communication to the Mayor and Aldermen was signed by a sub-committee consisting of M. L. Greeley, H. V. von Holst, and Henry K. Holsman, chairman.

## Daylight Saving

An effort is being made in Congress to abandon the daylight saving plan which was inaugurated in this country a year ago. A "rider" has been attached to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for the repeal of the daylight saving law. A vigorous fight is being made to defeat this move and to retain the law on the statute books.

Last week the City Club Committee on Reconstruction sent a telegram to the two senators from Illinois, reading as follows: "Daylight sav-

ing law has in our observation been a decided success and should not be abandoned as proposed in agricultural appropriation bill without at least another year's trial."

## Danger in War Memorials

It is an evidence of the fine spirit that all over America there has arisen a desire to commemorate in some permanent way the patriotism and devotion of our soldiers. That the exercise of this fine spirit may result unfortunately, has been already made clear.

Too often the desire to erect a memorial is seized upon by those who have iron, bronze or stone for sale in weird forms of what they call "art." Crude design, mawkish sentimentality, inappropriate placing, bad ideals, may and often do find a controlling place in these commercial stimulations of a fine patriotic impulse. "Ready-made" art is bad enough, but hardly as bad as the machine-made originality offered instead.

It is in order to urge that no sudden action be undertaken, involving either the purchase of ready-made or uncertain designs or structures, and that not an inch of our all-too-scanty open spaces in cities be given up to such designs or memorials until and unless both memorial and position have been critically considered and approved by an admittedly competent art jury of more than local creation. We must create such agencies for permanent usefulness in fostering such construction as will extend the idea of useful beauty—for actual beauty is immensely useful in its beneficent effect upon patriotism and personal efficiency.

It is said that in France it has been determined to forbid the erection of any war memorials for ten years, save that Paris may begin in five years.

It will be remembered that a few years ago the proper desire for better street lighting was lamentably diverted through hasty yielding without investigation to the representations made by commercial interests in many cities, now consequently burdened with heavy and ornate cast-iron intrusions, carrying more lights than are either desirable or economically practicable. Let us make haste more slowly, avoiding the danger in our war memorials.—*J. Horace McFarland, President of American Civic Association.*

NEW WAITRESS overheard in elevator: "Cute place, the City Club. I wonder what kind of men is in it."

## The Nursing Shortage

ILLINOIS and the nation are faced with a serious shortage of persons trained for the care of the sick. Such a shortage existed even before the war, according to speakers who addressed the City Club on this subject last Tuesday, and during the war the scarcity was greatly increased by the withdrawal of thousands of nurses from ordinary practice into war service. Fifty percent of the graduate nurses of Illinois were engaged in war duties. In recent years, the great field of public health social service has opened up, taking many nurses from bedside work. The shortage, however, came most acutely to public attention through the inability of the public to obtain adequate nursing service during the influenza epidemic.

### TWO BILLS ARE PENDING

In Illinois, there is a division of opinion as to the practical steps to be taken to increase the number of nurses. There are two bills on the subject, radically different in their provisions, now pending at Springfield: One drawn by the State Department of Registration and Education and generally referred to as the "Nurses' Bill"; the other drawn by representatives of the medical profession and the hospitals.\* The nursing shortage in Illinois and the bills designed to meet it were discussed at a luncheon held at the City Club last Tuesday under the auspices of the City Club Committee on Public Health.

EDNA L. FOLEY, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association, discussed various aspects of the nursing profession which have made it an unattractive field in competition with other employment. She said in part: "When, twenty-

five years ago, a small group of men and women in this country decided that three years' training would turn out better nurses than the then two-year period, they were quite sincere in believing that more theory would make better nurses. There is probably not a member of that group alive today who does not admit her mistake. We realize now that three-year training merely gave most hospitals an opportunity to exploit the young nurse and not to train her.

### TRAINING PROVIDES CHEAP LABOR

"Viewing it coldly, from an economic standpoint, the average hospital needs cheap labor. It attempts to get it by offering to train nurses. The number of women required for this training is so great that hospitals do not give what they promise and their atmosphere is anything but conducive to a spirit of self-renunciation and service which we like to believe is part of every nurse's equipment. We won't get at the root of this difficulty until hospitals accepting the time and services of young women and offering training in return shall be regulated and supervised, quite as much for the sake of the patients as for the sake of the nurses, just as state banks are regulated and supervised.

"If hospitals were more carefully studied and more economically managed, they could afford to hire a small number of graduate, well-trained nurses for their responsible positions, and to keep a staff of one-year nurses or attendants for their bedside work. In the long run, this would be cheaper than running even a third-rate training school but no hospital has been brave enough to make this experiment.

### THE ONE-YEAR TRAINING SCHOOL

"The one-year training school which has been suggested as a solution of the present shortage of nurses may succeed; I personally doubt it. The publicity given it and its graduates in the recent press has been enough to make it unpopular. Nursing is hard work, physically as well as mentally; to a conscientious woman it is spiritually hard work; and with half the world making attractive bids for woman's labor right now, and offering an eight-hour day, most women are not going to train for twelve months in order that they may equip themselves to do household service, even of high grade, for a twenty-three hour day (12 hour shifts).

### FAMILY CARE WOULD HELP

"Now for the public viewpoint. If the American family were not such an expert in shunting the responsibility of the care of its sick on to

\*S. B. 116 and H. B. 151 (the so-called "nurses" bill) provide for two classes of nurses, registered nurses and junior registered nurses. Applicants for a certificate as a registered nurse must be twenty-two years of age, have one year's (after July, 1924, four years') high school education, have completed a twenty-seven months' course of study in a school of nursing approved by the Department of Registration and Education and have passed an examination as a registered nurse, given by that department. Applicants for a junior registered nurse's certificate must be twenty-one years of age, have one year's high school education, have completed eighteen months' course of study in such a school of nursing, and have passed an examination as a junior registered nurse. Junior registered nurses would be forbidden to engage in public health nursing, or act in a supervisory capacity or as an instructor in a hospital or similar institution, or in the public health service, or in a school of nursing.

S. B. 124 and H. B. 174 (the so-called "doctors' bill") would require applicants for certificates as registered nurses to be twenty (now twenty-two) years of age and have completed a twenty-four months' (now three years') course of study in an approved school of nursing, and have at least an eighth grade education. Provides that those now possessing these qualifications, except that as to eighth grade education, and who are graduates of a school of nursing connected with a hospital, giving at least a two years' course in nursing and who made their application prior to October 1, 1919, shall be granted a certificate without examination.

paid shoulders, the present supply of nurses in the United States would not be so totally inadequate and we could keep the well-trained nurses for the really sick patients. We will more nearly meet the need for better nursing in our homes and institutions if we insist that school girls be given courses in simple home nursing, if we urge mothers to take the Red Cross classes now being offered in almost every city, and if we urge about 75 per cent of the hospitals in the United States to stop attempting to offer two and three year training to nurses but to establish a training course for attendants and then to keep those same attendants in their service by paying them a reasonable wage.

#### RAISE STANDARDS OF SERVICE

"First and foremost, the nurse ought to be womanly, discreet, gentle, thoughtful, well-bred; she ought to possess all the virtues of woman as we like to think of her. But if she has these virtues in the beginning, the daily grind of most hospitals is enough to kill them before they are fully developed. The responsibility which we put upon the shoulders of eighteen and nineteen-year-old girls sends them out into the service of the public cock-sure, ill-bred, poorly-trained and inefficient.

"The public should decide what kind of nursing it wants and it should then attempt to get it. It will not get good nursing by belittling the service which women can render, nor can it force women to enter one of the most difficult, most strenuous lines of work in the universe unless it restores to that work the old idea of service and makes it again an honorable calling."

DR. WILLIAM A. PUSEY, President of the Chicago Medical Society, spoke in opposition to the "nurses' bill." He agreed with Miss Foley that a serious obstacle in the way of obtaining an adequate number of nurses is the requirement in the present law which compels a nurse, in training, to spend three years in drudgery and in dispiriting, unproductive work. "What we need," he continued, "is more bedside nurses for the care of the sick and in addition a body of 'super-nurses' who will do the more specialized work. I don't think that we ought to take from the bedside nurse the opportunity for learning the theoretical side of the profession, but what really makes such a nurse valuable is her clinical training in the hospital.

#### TRAINING FOR BEDSIDE WORK

"How long does it take to get that clinical training? I am convinced that if a woman cannot get it in six months, she is hopeless. If within that time she cannot learn to take temperatures, make beds, etc., she ought to take up

laundry work or some other less skilled employment.

"In addition, specialists must be trained. Higher educational standards should be required for these specialists but if we insist on high school training for the bedside attendants we will not be able to supply the demand. The grammar schools ought to furnish the fundamental education needed by the bedside nurse.

#### TO DEFEAT BILL?

"If the bill advocated by the nurses is passed as it now stands, nursing would be prohibited except by registered or 'junior registered nurses.' It is not unfair to believe that this provision is inserted in the hope that the bill will be defeated, leaving the law as it now stands.

"Under this proposed bill, the junior registered nurse would be restrained from doing certain things, public health nursing, etc. She can never be anything more than a bedside nurse. Inferiority would be permanently stamped upon her. We don't want nurses who are restricted to the doing of certain things. We want nurses who will be able to do anything which doctor orders to be done.

#### THE DOCTOR'S PLAN

"We couldn't reach an agreement with the nurses on the terms of a bill, so we drafted one of our own. We don't want to lower the standard of nursing. We are willing to stand for a three-year course of training, although we believe that two years, as provided in this bill, is enough. Applicants for a nurse's certificate must have completed the eighth grade in school. There is no restriction in the bill limiting the practice of nursing to registered nurses. This, I believe, is the sort of a bill we need."

MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, Director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, and formerly President of the Board of Managers of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, said that in her opinion neither of the proposed bills meets the situation and that a compromise bill should be worked out.

#### HIGH STANDARDS NOT CAUSE OF SHORTAGE

The present law for the registration of nurses, said Mrs. Wood, has raised the standards of the profession, though it has not perhaps done all that had been hoped. The present shortage of nurses has not been caused by the raised standards for nursing education, but by the fact that 1,650 of the graduate registered nurses of Illinois have gone into war service, and because the demands for public health work have increased enormously in the last few years, much more rapidly than the opportunities for nursing education.

There is a very real demand, however, at the present time for more bedside nurses for work in homes. It is possible that such women could be trained in a shorter period than would be necessary for the nurses who are going in the public health fields, into social service, school nursing, industrial welfare, etc. If the nurse is to have this shorter period for education, the hospitals should make this a period of real training and not utilize the pupil nurses, as has often been the case, as merely so much cheap labor.

#### AN ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTED

As an alternative to the two bills already presented, Mrs. Wood suggests the following provisions: That the preliminary education for the woman who is going to enter the public health fields, should be three or four years of high school, or its educational equivalent. For the exceptional woman who has talent for nursing, or has been prepared by special and not high school education, a state examination might be made to take the place of a high school certificate. The period of training for this higher grade work should be from twenty-seven to thirty-six months. If the nurses be relieved while in the hospital of certain items of drudgery which they are now expected to perform, a shorter period would be quite possible.

#### A SHORTER TRAINING COURSE

To meet the demand for the bedside nurse a period of twelve to fourteen months' service in the hospital should be required. This young woman should have a grammar school education or its equivalent, or pass a state examination that would show her to possess the educational qualifications which would be necessary for the small amount of theoretical training which she would be given. Her service in the hospital should be largely practical and should not include very much training in theoretical subjects.

In place of the diploma given to the woman who has spent from twenty-seven to thirty-six months in the hospital, the nurse who has received the shorter term of training should be given a certificate stating that she had completed the stated course of training in a hospital duly accredited by the Department of Education and Registration. The nurse with the longer course of training should be eligible upon passing a state examination to qualify as a registered nurse. The woman with the shorter term of training should be able by passing a state examination to qualify as a certified nurse.

Mrs. Wood made some objection to the term "Junior registered nurse" being used, as this would undoubtedly give rise to confusion between

the two grades of registered nurses and she suggested instead the term "certified nurse."

It should be provided in the bill that a certified nurse, wishing to take training which will prepare her as a registered nurse should be able to do so by passing a qualifying examination conducted by the state.

#### ALL NURSES SHOULD BE LISTED

In order that the public, as well as the nurses, be protected, it would be advisable to have at Springfield in addition to the list of registered and certified nurses, a list of the names and addresses with experience of all persons who are employed in the care of the sick in the state. This might be accomplished by taking out an annual license issued by the Bureau of Education and Registration. Such a method would form a measure of protection to the public since if any nurse is guilty of malpractice her license might be cancelled.

Mrs. Wood objected strongly to the proposal in one of the bills to change the Board of State Examiners who pass upon the registration of nurses, from one composed exclusively of nurses to one composed of two nurses, two physicians and a hospital executive. As in other professions or trades licensed by the state, she said, the dominating influence on the Board should be that of the profession itself.

#### CREATES NURSING MONOPOLY

DR. M. L. HARRIS, President of the Illinois Hospital Association, referring to the "nurses' bill," said in part: "The first paragraph of the 'nurses' bill' reads that it shall be unlawful for any person to nurse the sick who is not a registered nurse or a junior registered nurse. As there are no junior registered nurses at present, and as under the proposed bill it will take a year and a half after its passage before there can be any, it can be readily seen that the nursing force would be reduced immediately to the registered nurses. There are in the state, according to the latest available figure, only 3,200 registered nurses. There are over 30,000 persons sick abed in Illinois every day and if every one of the registered nurses of the state—many of whom are doing institutional and other work or have left the state—were to nurse some patient every day in the year, there would still be over 26,000 patients who would be unable to secure anyone to wait on them. All the unregistered nurses, the sisters and deaconesses and brothers, all the male nurses, and the practical nurses, and the Red Cross and First Aid helpers, would be prohibited from nursing, either for hire or gratuitously.

"As most of the registered nurses are in the

larger cities, it is very evident that there is not a single registered nurse to be found in the great majority of the towns of the state. What are the people of these towns to do with their sick if no one but a registered nurse is to be allowed to wait on them?

#### UNJUST TO "JUNIOR NURSE"

"This proposed 'nurses' bill' provides for the creation of a new group of nurses with 18 months' training, to be called Junior Nurses. 'A Junior registered nurse (the bill provides) may nurse the sick or disabled, but may neither engage in public health nursing, act in a supervisory capacity in a hospital or similar institution, act as an instructor or in a supervisory capacity in a school of nursing, nor act as an instructor or in a supervisory capacity in public health service or any other service.' She is not even permitted to nurse in a hospital except 'when under the immediate personal supervision of registered nurses.' It makes no difference how much more natural ability the Junior Nurse may have than the registered nurse, the mere fact that the law has branded her a "junior" prohibits her from doing those things which the registered nurse wants to do, and is made to do the work which the registered nurse does not want to do. The Junior might possess remarkable ability as an instructor or executive, or display great aptitude for public health or social service work, yet the proposed bill says that she may not do any of those things.

#### EDUCATION FOR NURSES

"Much has been said about schools turning out two kinds of nurses, and about lowering the educational standards of nurses. There seems to be some confusion in the minds of many who talk on this subject. They seem to think that the registered nurse is being attacked and that an attempt is about to be made to deprive her of her dignity and of the fruits of her labor, and that the community is about to be flooded with cheap ignorant untrained women to pray on the sick. In a bill prepared after much discussion and introduced in the legislature by a number of physicians representing the local and state medical societies, the Illinois Hospital Association, and the medical board of the Department of Registration and Education, the rights and prerogatives of the registered nurse are carefully and fully protected."

#### BILL MAINTAINS STANDARDS

Dr. Harris asserted that the standards of nursing are not being lowered in the bill proposed by the doctors, that minimum standards only are being set up and that any hospital

might set higher standards or establish post-graduate courses for specialized training. The registered nurse of today, he concluded, is being trained beyond the point of waiting on the sick. She is working in other fields. A follow-up of 250 graduate nurses recently showed that only 40 per cent were engaged in nursing. Many nurses also refuse to take certain kinds of cases, e. g., obstetrical cases, thus further limiting their service. The great need is for nurses who are willing to do the ordinary bedside work.

Dr. Harris also defended, as fair to the institutions responsible for the training of the nurses, the proposal to place two hospital physicians and a hospital administrator on the board of five which is responsible for the framing of the regulations for the practice of nursing.

#### DENIES MONOPOLY CHARGE

At the close of the meeting Miss MacMillan, President of the Illinois Association of Graduate Nurses, who was among the guests present, asserted that nursing service would not be restricted to registered nurses (as charged by Dr. Harris) under the terms of House Bill 151, for that bill contains a specific provision enabling any person twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, who has been engaged in the lawful practice of nursing in the state for at least two years, to be registered without examination as a "junior registered nurse."

The meeting was attended by many representatives of both the medical and nursing professions, present by invitation from the Club. John E. Ransom, chairman of the City Club Committee on Public Health, presided.

City Club members are asked by the War Camp Community Service to help stimulate cheering and applause along the line of march of parades of incoming troops. The public has been criticized for its undemonstrativeness as the boys have gone by, and a question raised as to the unfortunate psychological effect upon the soldiers themselves. Every member of the City Club is urged to consider himself a cheer leader. As the parade goes by he is to give the 1-2-3 signal to the crowd around him at the curb to cheer the heroes. One man with a little courage can stir up a thousand. Let us take courage and show our appreciation of the great service rendered by these returning soldiers.

THE MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION COMMITTEE wants your help in building up the membership of the Club.

490

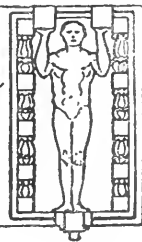
Pol. Sci.

The City Club Bulletin



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919

NUMBER 10

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, AT LUNCHEON

**ALEXANDER L. JACKSON**

Wabash Ave. Department, Y. M. C. A., Chicago

## Our Negro Neighbor

Mr. Jackson is in charge of the work among colored men and boys in Chicago. He is to discuss not only the negro question in its "reconstruction" aspects, but also the many concrete local problems, such as those relating to housing and labor conditions, which have arisen out of the recent immigration of large numbers of colored people to Chicago. Mr. Jackson recently made a most interesting talk on this subject before the Union League Club of Chicago.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, AT LUNCHEON—*Ladies' Day*

**THOMAS RYAN**

Member Parliament of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia

## Australia—Its People and Resources

Great Britain's self-governing dominions played an important part in the war and are among the powerful influences at the peace table. We are fortunate in having this interpretation of Australia from a man who has been so close to its affairs.

Mr. Ryan has held among other positions that of Member of the Parliament of South Australia, Adelaide, and President of the Royal Commission reporting on University and General Education. He is now returning to be demobilized from the Australian Expeditionary Force in which he is serving as a private.

## The Home-Coming

IT was another big night. "I wouldn't have missed it for a ten dollar bill," one member was heard to say at the close of the program. Bowles King, Charles Yeomans, and their confederates put on one of their best shows for the "home-coming" celebration last Friday. Many members of the Club's service contingent of 230 were among those present. Light and dark refreshments were served in the lounge before dinner. Singing was a feature of the program and, honestly, we didn't know our members could sing so loudly.

The first part of the program was an "over-sea's revue" by five of the City Club's service

men: Major John S. Miller, Jr., Second Battalion, 333d H. F. A., First Lieutenant Urban A. Lavery, First Gas and Flame Regiment, Major Ralph C. Hamill, Medical Director, American Red Cross Mission to Italy, First Lieutenant Norman H. Pritchard, Battery F, 333d H. F. A., and Second Lieutenant Harry M. Vawter, attached Ninety-first Aero Squadron. This story is going into the Bulletin just at the deadline or we would tell you some of the interesting experiences which they had in Uncle Sam's service.

S. J. Duncan-Clark concluded the program with a stirring appeal for the League of Na-

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tions. At the close of his address, a resolution endorsing the League was offered from the floor and carried unanimously.

In welcoming the returning soldiers, President Mead called attention to the fact that three of our members who entered the service will never come back: Lieutenant Gordon Hall, Lieutenant A. A. Sercomb, and Captain C. D. Waterbury. The members present stood reverently for a moment in their honor.

We hope the committee will soon put on another of these fellowship dinners for the benefit of those who couldn't attend last Friday.

## Chadsey Elected

By a vote of eleven to four, the Board of Education last Wednesday elected Charles E. Chadsey of Detroit superintendent of Chicago schools for a four-year term. This action was taken upon the recommendation of a citizens' commission, Charles L. Hutchinson, chairman, appointed by the Board of Education, to advise them in their selection of a superintendent.

Prior to the election of Mr. Chadsey, President Mead of the City Club, acting upon the instruction of the directors, sent a letter to the president of the board of education, urging the acceptance of the recommendation of the advisory commission. The ground for this action by the directors was found in the character of

the expert advice which the citizens' commission had sought in making their recommendation.

"The directors of the Club in 1915," wrote President Mead, "urged upon the Board of Education a method of selecting a Superintendent of Schools through the recommendation of trained educationists of national standing, and now that the Board of Education has at its disposal such competent, impartial advice as is evidenced in the report of the Citizen's Commission, showing the list of those consulted, the Board should in our opinion act favorably upon it, both to secure a competent Superintendent of Schools and to give wider currency to the method of selecting technical servants of the public through nomination by disinterested persons who are recognized as experts in their calling."

## New Members

The City Club extends greetings to the following new members, all of whom joined last week:

Raymond Branch, Secretary-Treasurer, Midland Press.

C. L. Brown, District Sales Manager, Elliott Company.

George H. Coleman, Physician.

L. C. Doggett, L. C. Doggett Company.

Herbert W. Flagg, Manager, Employing Printers of America.

David Johnstone, Northern Trust Company.

M. E. Miner, Armour Grain Company.

Henry J. Smith, News Editor, The Daily News.

Clifford Thorne, Attorney.

Roy C. Toombs, President, Toombs & Daily, Inc.

A. J. Walker, Commercial Engineer, Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company.

William F. West, Sales Manager, Tyer Rubber Company.

Harry A. Williams, Secretary to Vice-President, Swift & Co.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS has been awarded to Col. Abel Davis of the 132nd Infantry for extraordinary heroism in action October 9, when under heavy machine gun and shell fire he personally assumed command of the regiment and directed operations in which heavy counter attacks were repulsed.

THE MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION COMMITTEE is "bringing home the bacon." Get busy, Club members, and help!

## England and France Since the Armistice

"SINCE coming home from England and France," said Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement in her address at the City Club, Saturday, March 1, "I have felt that Americans do not sufficiently recognize, as they *do* recognize in Europe, that this is the *one moment* when the great constructive task of forming a League of Nations can be accomplished." Miss McDowell returned only a few weeks ago from overseas where she was making inquiries, on behalf of the Y. W. C. A., into working conditions among the women of England and France.

### LEAGUE IS VITAL

We must not expect, at the beginning, a ready-made League, perfect in all details, warned Miss McDowell. The League must be a matter of growth and adaptation. But the whole hope of the world depends upon the organization at this time of the machinery of the League. Indifference and pettiness now are criminal.

Senatorial opposition to the League was bitterly denounced by Miss McDowell. "Every time some foolish senator says some foolish thing about the League, it is cabled to Europe," she said. Every person who believes in the League of Nations ought to telegraph to Senator Sherman condemning his reactionary attitude toward the League, she urged, and a telegram to Senator-elect McCormick would, from all indications, not be amiss.\*

If the people of this country will arouse themselves, continued Miss McDowell, the League of Nations can be formed. The peace conference will not dare to go against the pressure of the people in favor of the League. The old line diplomats opposed to the League have not had their way so far and they will not have their way if America will wake up.

### ALL CLASSES BACK LEAGUE

Miss McDowell spoke of the enthusiasm of the European masses for the League. When Wilson came to France, all labor groups got together on this one question. They wanted to make a great manifestation on the occasion of the President's arrival, but the government wouldn't allow it. Never before had all groups ranging from socialists to moderates, come together so closely upon a common platform. In their war-weariness and desire for peace, they forgot their differences and rallied behind the man who was putting the emphasis on this one

constructive thing. The unity of mind and the depth of feeling behind the demand for a League of Nations on the part of the people of Europe is typified, Miss McDowell said, in the manifesto of the French women to President Wilson (see page 72). It was shown also in the great labor meetings in England in support of the President—meetings which, she said, made her feel that this thing couldn't wait, that we simply *had* to sink all differences and come out for this great constructive idea.

### FRANCE FEARS FACTORY METHODS

Speaking of the industrial situation in England and France since the armistice, Miss McDowell said: Hanging over France, there is the fear that her handicraft system may be displaced by the invasion of English and American factory methods. We think of France as the home of beautiful things, made by the people in an individual way. The factory system hasn't gained the hold in France that it has in this country, although the war with its requirements of standardized and quantity production made great inroads. The French people don't want our machinery or our scientific management.

Miss McDowell's special work was to inquire into conditions among working-women in England and France. Nine hundred thousand women have been employed in France, about half of whom have come from homes, domestic service, and handicraft industries. Many of them are refugees who will never be able to get back to their homes.

### A MUNITION CITY

Miss McDowell described, as typical of women's work in various French cities, conditions in the small city of Bourges which, when the war broke out, grew almost over night from a population of 44,000 to 125,000. The conditions under which the women worked were in many cases unspeakable until Americans took an interest in the place and did things that the French couldn't do. The workingwomen were housed in cantonments and barracks, alongside Chinese and Algerians, etc., under very bad conditions. Women were doing all sorts of heavy work, the most dangerous of which was in filling shells. Each woman worked in a concrete cubicle, so that if an explosion should occur she alone would be killed. Sixty-six women were killed here during the war.

Of course women munition workers were earning more money than they had ever been accustomed to in the handicraft occupations from which they had so largely come. Miss

\*Since Miss McDowell's address, both Senator McCormick and Senator Sherman have signed the Lodge resolution, rejecting the constitution of the League.

McDowell asked a group of them who had done home work before the war what they believed should be a minimum wage for such work now that the war is over. They agreed that seven francs (\$1.40) was the minimum; before the war the wage was about 60c.

#### DEMobilizing THE WORKERS

When the war ended and the munition work came substantially to an end, the government had no plan for the re-employment of the workers. England showed more of a constructive mind than France on this question. For two years England had a reconstruction ministry and many special groups had worked out programs. Yet, when the armistice was signed no constructive program had been adopted by the government. The ministry finally worked out a scheme for giving unemployed women 25 shillings and unemployed men 29 shillings a week for thirteen weeks, on condition that they should report each day to the labor exchange and prove that they had not been able to get work. The government called this contribution an "out of work donation," a title which the working people have resented very much. This has put off the

day of reckoning but all labor is looking with apprehension to the end of the thirteen weeks, which comes some time in May.

#### NATIONS SEE NEW LIGHT

The nations since the war are putting a new value on the life of women and children, concluded Miss McDowell. Slogans in the past belonging to the radicals have now become the slogans of conservatives as well. "Slums must go," even the Tories are saying. "Three hundred thousand houses must be built in 1919," is the objective point of Tories, Liberals, Laborites and Town-planning and Housing Associations. The Co-operative Association, the labor unions and Labor Party of London have a program for the building of 100,000 houses in the county of London alone, where today 300,000 people live in one-room apartments.

Miss McDowell was asked if Bolshevism is getting a hold in France and England. Everybody is wondering what is going to happen, she replied. There is a feeling everywhere that the working people will never go back to the conditions under which they lived before the war.

## An Appeal from Macedonia

**M**ACEDONIA, one of the disputed territories of the Balkans, asks only for self-determination, according to Dr. D. Nackoff, president of the Macedono-Bulgarian Central Committee, who spoke at the City Club last Thursday. Macedonia comprises an area of about 50,000 square kilometers in the center of the Balkan peninsula. Its population of about 2,000,000 includes Bulgarians, Turks, Greeks, and members of other nationalities. It is, however, according to Dr. Nackoff, predominately Bulgarian and Bulgarian is the universal language.

Dr. Nackoff described the historical background of the movement for the unification of Macedonia with Bulgaria and the troubles between Bulgaria and Serbia over the control of this disputed area. The creation of the Albanian kingdom, through Austrian influence, he charged, was intended to stir up strife in the Balkans; shut off by Albania from the Adriatic, Serbia sought an outlet to the Aegean through Macedonia, which was predominantly a Bulgarian country, and the second Balkan war, with its sorrowful consequences of death and disunion, followed. The Macedonians suffered most of all from the defeat of Bulgaria; they were oppressed

to such an extent that fully 150,000 left the country; most went to Bulgaria but many came to America.

The Bulgarian court, Dr. Nackoff said, was a tool in Germany's hands. But the Bulgarian people, who are democratic, did not endorse the imperialistic designs of the court. They desired national unity and the king skillfully used this legitimate desire of the people to advance his own designs. The people were not in sympathy with Germany; of all nations, they have most admired France and the United States. When war was declared, the Bulgarian people were told that they were not to fight against France and England.

When America entered the war and President Wilson announced the idealistic purpose for which America was seeking victory, the Bulgarian people decided to quit, said Dr. Nackoff. They saw no occasion for fighting when America had pledged herself so solemnly to the principle of self-determination. The Bulgarian people have no military and imperialistic aspirations and ask only for self-determination which will allow them national unity. They have no doubt that American opinion will back up the rights of the people for self-government.

## The Lodge Resolution and the League

PROF. GEORGE H. MEAD, last Friday replied to the open letter on the League of Nations, addressed to him by Senator Medill McCormick. Prof. Mead and Prof. A. W. Moore had wired Senator McCormick their disapproval of the "round robin" resolution, introduced by Senator Lodge and signed among other Republican senators by Mr. McCormick, opposing the proposed constitution of the League of Nations.\* In their telegram they said that they "regard the action taken by the Republican senators on the Constitution of the League of Nations as a fatal disaster to the party." "In our neighborhood," they said, "it will lose the party one-half to three-fourths of its vote." Senator McCormick's reply to this telegram was printed in the *Chicago Herald-Examiner* and in the *New York Times*.

### SENATOR MCCORMICK'S OBJECTIONS

Senator McCormick's criticism of the proposed Constitution of the League as outlined in his reply to Prof. Mead was, in brief:

1. That it gives the British Empire six votes in the League for one vote of the United States.
2. That the arbitration provisions would require the United States to submit the question of immigration to arbitration, thus raising the probability—nay almost the certainty—that Oriental labor would be permitted to enter the United States.
3. That the cession of territory in the American hemisphere to Asiatic or European nations is determinable by the Executive Council or arbitrable.

### WOULD LOSE CONTROL OF ARMY

4. That "under the League, the Council could require Americans to keep garrisons on the marches of Poland, Hungary, Roumania, the new Serbia, Bulgaria and the greater Bohemia—to guard disputed frontiers. . . . Regi-

\*Senator McCormick, in his letter, criticizes Prof. Mead for endeavoring to "commit the City Club to the project" of the League. "It is a bad sign," he concludes, "when the Chicago City Club, which was organized as a forum for civic discussion, has become under your presidency an engine of political coercion." To this particular point Prof. Mead says in his reply: "By a clerical error for which I was not responsible, I was made to sign the telegram as president of the City Club. As you state the City Club is a forum for discussion, and no officer can speak for the Club unless the Club as a whole gives him the authority. My telegram was addressed to you in the role of an American citizen, who is one of your constituents and has been a member of the Republican party and wishes that party to express the sentiments and opinions of the American people. The telegram stated our opinion that the action of the Republican senators with reference to the proposed League of Nations runs counter to the sentiments and opinions of the American people and, if made the policy of the Republican party, will lead to its defeat at the polls, though that party may defeat an undertaking of greater moment perhaps than any that have ever been within the grasp of human society."

ments from the mines of Illinois, from the north woods of Michigan and Wisconsin, from the prairies of Iowa and Indiana, by decree of a non-American Council and not by act of the American Congress, could be summoned to march out to the strains of 'Yankee Doodle' in order to uphold, at the foot of the Himalayas, the scepter of George the Fifth, 'Kaiser-i-Hind,' King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India."

5. That "we may be forced to go to war against the wishes of our people and the judgment of our Congress."

6. That it would endanger the Monroe Doctrine.

### WILSON EXPLAINS NOTHING

"During his week's visit to the United States, Mr. Wilson," Mr. McCormick said, "gave voice to a couple of rhetorical rhapsodies, but he adduced no argument in support of any one of the disputed articles of the proposed Constitution. . . . He explained nothing, he converted nobody. . . . Mr. Wilson is not the sum of human wisdom, but he will consider no amendment to the British plan. . . . If our common hope to create some League of Nations fails, the fault will be his. . . ."

"I am here," he concluded, "in a representative capacity, but I must act upon my conscience and upon my judgment to serve my country, to protect it not only from the aggressions of ambitious autocrats, but from the vagaries of autocratic internationalists. There is no way in which I can divest myself of my responsibility, the heaviest which I have ever borne and I suppose the heaviest which I shall ever be called upon to bear. Men have died the death in this war to defend representative institutions. We in the Senate should be unworthy of them if we were to blench before the threats of those who have been carried away in an effort not to create a League of Nations which we may safely join, but to impose upon us the Constitution of a super-state, an international confederacy which would extinguish our national independence and our American liberties."

Prof. Mead in his reply to Senator McCormick said:

### SHOULD BE FREEST DISCUSSION

"Your letter implies that the acceptance or rejection of the proposed constitution of the League of Nations is the issue involved in the resolutions signed by yourself and thirty-six other Republican senators. This is not the issue. This form of the League has not been adopted

even at Paris. It is still under discussion and should be discussed as it has been in the United States Senate and elsewhere, and as it will be with increasing interest and attention. President Wilson has expressed himself to the effect that this is the best form that can be obtained, but the final form of the League's constitution is still on the knees of the gods. The fullest and freest discussion should obtain with reference to that form, and such discussion will have its weight in the world's council that is now sitting in Paris. I have no question that the American people wish such discussion, because I have no question that they wish the League of Nations as a means of settling international disputes. If the proposed form is the best form that can be now obtained I do not doubt that America wishes this form. If a better form can be secured I have no doubt that America wishes the better form. But in any case America wishes to approach the future possible occasions of world-wide wars, equipped with the civilized method of a council of nations.

#### AGAINST AMERICA'S WISH

"Now it is against this wish of America and that of the peoples of the other countries of the world that your resolutions are directed. For while they give it lip service, they call in the first place for postponement of the League till the peace is signed, while in the second place they reject this proposed constitution of the League even if it proves to be the best obtainable. These resolutions serve notice at Paris that a group of United States Republican senators stand ready to defeat a peace treaty if it includes a League of Nations as a part of the peace—especially if that League has the form now before the world, even if that form be the best that can be now inaugurated.

#### LEAGUE MUST BE PART OF TREATY

"It should not be necessary to point out that the issues of most wars in the world's history have been formulated at earlier peace tables. If today the victorious powers settle the issues of this war without a League of Nations the guarantee of that settlement can be found only in the military establishments of the victorious nations, who must then maintain the military regime of which the world so passionately wishes to rid itself. If anyone is so simple as to believe that after Italy, France, and England have undertaken to hold on to gains assured through victory by their own individual or collective might, the nations of the world will then come together to do what they have been unable to accomplish at the peace table, let him regard the conflicts already so bitter over the pieces of the

fallen empires of Austria-Hungary and Turkey. A peace which is just to the smaller nations, and to those nations just coming into existence, can by no possibility be formed without a League of Nations, and such a peace can by no conceivable possibility be maintained without such a League.

#### MUST BE NOW—OR NEVER

"To resolve that America shall first make peace with her enemies, and then consider the formation of League, is to damn the project by insisting that at the one great world exigency, when the League is imperatively needed, it is not to be permitted because thirty-seven American Republican senators are against. If the League of Nations cannot be formed now when the peoples of all Europe are demanding it, when the American people approve it, when it is the only thinkable means of reaching the peace that the world demands, can an occasion ever arise that will realize it?

"This, Sir, was in our minds when we urged you in the interest of the party that has given you your seat, as well as in the interest of the nation whose future fortunes you and your Republican colleagues can so powerfully affect, to reconsider an attitude which will bring disaster upon the party which promises disaster to the nation. The sentiment for a League to meet the world's terrible need is growing rapidly in the consciousness of the American people. Those who have met this sentiment abroad, though they were at first opposed to a League, have bowed before the passionate popular demand that is fired by those four years of horror more terrible than ours.

#### AMERICA'S INTERESTS SAFE

"You present a series of hypothetical cases under the proposed constitution of the League—the danger to the Monroe Doctrine, the danger of oriental immigration, and the threatened use of American troops in defense of the English empire. In all such cases you assert that the executive council of the proposed League could determine what our action must be. If you were sufficiently familiar with the document you would realize that under this proposed constitution, on the appeal of either party in the controversy the question must be referred to the delegates of all the nations of the League, excepting only the contending parties, and that no action would be binding upon them unless the action be unanimous—in other words unless the entire world be unanimously against us, a supposition that is practically inconceivable in any issue in which the United States would be involved.

"Also greater familiarity with the proposed constitution would have shown you that on the

Executive Council to which you so frequently refer the United States has equal representation with Great Britain.

"However, it is not upon this proposed form of the document that the issue rests. This is subject to criticism and change. It is the impossible alternative of no League in the settlement and maintenance of the present peace that arrests attention, the impossibility of dealing with the affairs of the world, of which we have become an inextricable part, except under the conditions of the old militarism. Even our own peculiar interests, those embodied in the Monroe Doctrine, can be properly safeguarded in no other way. Without the League guaranteeing the integrity of the territory of all nations, we will find ourselves faced by a league of Latin nations in America, resentful of our assertion of supremacy in this hemisphere. Over against such a league we would be compelled to maintain a vast military establishment and our whole life would be vitiated by the very system against which we took up arms in a Prussianized Germany.

#### ANIMUS AGAINST ENGLAND

"Allow me in closing to call attention to the constant animus against England which breathes through your whole letter. Is the spirit in which we are to approach this common problem of us all to be that of hostility toward our ally? Have you already reached the attitude in which you would sow the seeds of the next war by inuendo and attack?

"If the Republican party identifies itself with the attitude which is expressed in the resolutions recited in the Senate and with the spirit and narrow vision of your letter, it will have parted company with the sentiment and upright nationalism of America that maintains no rights and seeks no ends that are not defensible before the reason and common interests of the world."

#### AMERICA NOT OUT-VOTED

At the "home-coming" dinner at the Club last Friday evening, S. J. Duncan-Clark of the *Chicago Evening Post*, in his address on "America and the New World Order" also took up the cudgels to defend the League constitution against Senator McCormick's attack. The statement that Great Britain with her self-governing colonies would have six times the voting strength of America, he said, misrepresents the facts, for the executive council in which the real power of the League resides is constituted by *one* representative from each of the five great powers, including Great Britain and the United States, and of four of the smaller nations.

On the council of delegates, it is true Great Britain and her colonies would have a greater representation than America, but action by this council must be unanimous and it is inconceivable that America would ever have the entire world against her. Referring to Senator McCormick's charge that America might have to open her doors to oriental immigration at the orders of the League, Mr. Duncan-Clark while denying the jurisdiction of the League on this matter, replied that if it should ever come before the League, America would have the right to carry the case to the body of delegates. The presence of representatives of Australia and Canada on that body, far from creating a balance of power against America, would be a positive guarantee that our immigration policy would never be interfered with.

Mr. Duncan-Clark denied also Senator McCormick's statement that the proposed constitution would oblige the United States to send soldiers to fight "for the scepter of George V. at the foot of the Himalayas." The League could not move a soldier, he said, without the consent of the American government.

#### WARNS AGAINST PROPAGANDA

Finally, he warned his hearers against the propaganda against the League and urged them to study the proposed constitution in order that misstatements and misunderstandings about its provisions may be corrected. He expressed the conviction that, while the language in a few spots should perhaps be clarified, the principles which should govern the League are all there and, even as it is, it is a document which we can support whole-heartedly.

The heart of the masses of Europe is set upon this thing, he said, and if the Senate of the United States should bring to naught the work of the Paris conference, America, which is now looked upon as a savior, would be execrated as having betrayed the hope of the world. There would be seething discontent in Europe, a fertile field for Bolshevik and Spartacan, and America could hardly hope to resist the spread of revolutionary doctrine to her own shores. Either that, or a period of nationalistic militarism would be ushered in, a regime of fear among the nations which in another generation would result in war. With the progress of science in the development of destructive warfare civilization itself would totter. Only a League of Nations, constituted to avoid wars and to help the infant nations which have succeeded the Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs and Romanoffs to orderly self-government, can avert one or the other of these calamities.

## From the Women of France

A MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT WILSON BY A FRENCH SECTION OF THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN, COMPOSING ORGANIZATIONS OF WOMEN'S CONSERVATIVE AND RADICAL LABOR UNIONS, SOCIALIST WOMEN OF DIFFERENT VIEWS, UNIVERSITY AND SUFFRAGE WOMEN. READ TO THE CITY CLUB BY MISS MARY McDOWELL, MARCH 1, 1919.

"WE, the women of all classes, of divers political, religious and philosophical convictions, join in a common thought of gratitude to greet, as the representative of Humanity, President Wilson, first citizen of the people who have united and reconciled in themselves all nations, all the races of Europe, still a prey to murder and hatred.

"We thank him, first of all, for not having rejected the advances of the adversary, for having negotiated the Armistice, for having broken the war and put a stop to the slaughter.

"We thank him for having understood the sincerity of all peoples, all in good faith, sacrificing themselves to their country, even when criminal, all capable of the same awakening of the spirit of justice, all worthy of a like pity for their sufferings, of a like reverence for their rights.

"We thank him for having alone, formulated in exact words the program of an equitable Peace for all Peoples.

"We thank him for having, he alone, reminded the Governments of their supreme duty, identical for all, that of realizing at last the unanimous wish of these 'silent human masses' to whom he alluded in one of his messages—the wish for a Lasting Peace. We confide our cause to him.

"Sure of uttering the innermost thought of all the women who have suffered in silence, we come to him and declare:

"That the intoxication of Victory does not make us forget the hideous butchery and cannot lessen our abhorrence of war;

"That repudiating all feeling of hatred, we reject all thought of reprisals;

"We declare ourselves in complete agreement with him when he proclaims the duty of leaving to each people the right to dispose of themselves in their internal evolution and his determination that the peoples of the conquered nations should not be crushed under foot.

"In the great fight for Peace about to be waged, we put our supreme hope in him that he may vanquish all imperialism, that he may suppress, by general disarmament all menace of future wars, that he may spare our children the fatal error of revenge, by bringing about, in spite of the efforts of the enemies of True

Peace, the triumph of his ideal, the sole expression of the World.

"We implore him to be the Arbitrator who, impersonating the heartfelt will of all the peoples, shall bestow on a reconciled Humanity a new Charter founded on the mutual good-will and co-operation of all the Nations of the World."

Paris, December, 1918.

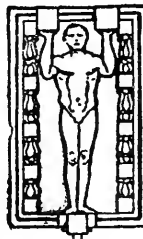
## Back to School

A "Back-to-School Drive" has been taken on as one part of the "Children's Year" program of the United States Children's Bureau. The purpose of this drive is to endeavor to return to school the children who have recently left to enter employment and also to aid in keeping in school children who show signs of leaving. The ultimate aim is to work toward higher minimum standards of protection for children in industry. The work of the drive is being done principally by child welfare committees in the various localities.

P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in a letter to school superintendents urging them to co-operate in this movement, says: "In the past year there has been a very great increase in the number of children entering industry. The best information obtainable shows that in most cases their families have not needed their earnings and the Government has not considered their employment a war necessity, but the high wages offered have been an inducement to go to work. Reports from various parts of the country indicate that many children are working long hours and under unsuitable conditions. There has been in many places a relaxation in the enforcement of child labor and school attendance laws under the excuse of war emergency. With the coming of peace this excuse can no longer be offered.

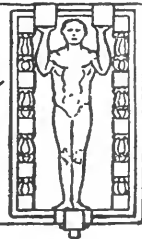
"The war has taught us with a new emphasis that children are a nation's greatest asset. Now that the war has ceased and the time for reconstruction has come, the work started in behalf of children must not slacken. The nation that will succeed in time of peace is the nation that puts forth every effort now to safeguard her children. Such action will be no less valuable for strength in any possible future war."

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# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1919

NUMBER 11

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, AT LUNCHEON

COL. RAYMOND ROBINS

The Truth About Russia

Col. Robins was head of the American Red Cross Mission in Russia and, as brought out in his testimony last week before the Overman committee of the U. S. Senate, was the recognized intermediary for the American ambassador in dealing with the heads of the Soviet government.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, AT LUNCHEON

PHILIP WHITWELL WILSON

Parliamentary Correspondent, London Daily News; former Member Parliament

A League of Nations from the European Standpoint

Mr. Wilson, a distinguished journalist and parliamentarian, is in charge of the American office of the London Daily News, the leading newspaper exponent of English liberal thought.

"It would be hard to find a more admirable and sincere expression of the best British sentiment toward the United States," says the Review of Reviews, commenting upon a recent article contributed by Mr. Wilson. "Mr. Wilson sees the future influence of the English-speaking countries with a large and true vision."

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, AT LUNCHEON—*Ladies' Day*

MARIETTA L. JOHNSON

Director Fairhope School, Fairhope, Ala.

The Education of the Child

"Out of a region where illiteracy lies heaviest, where the educational needs of childhood are most marked, comes a gleam of promise," said the Survey, in introducing to its readers an article by Mrs. Johnson on her interesting and significant experiment at Fairhope. "A school teacher and mother in a southern town has been carrying forward on her own initiative an experiment in education which has won a hearing in New York. So much so that the Fairhope League has been organized to carry that experiment forward by another stage."

Mrs. Johnson's school has won the commendation of high educational authorities. Prof. John Dewey says of it: "The school has demonstrated that it is possible for children to progress bodily, mentally and morally in school without factitious pressure, rewards, examinations, grades, or promotions."

# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship

Published Weekly Except July, August and September;  
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Vol. XII Monday, March 17, 1919 No. 11

### Chamber Music Concert

Lounge of City Club

March twentieth, 8 P. M.

by

Shostac String Quartet

Henri Shostac, First Violin.

Melvin Martinson, Second Violin.

Rudolph Fiala, Viola.

Adolph Hoffmann, Cello.

Assisted by Charles Lagourgue, Clarinetist.

#### Program

1. Quartet B. Flat, Major op. 18..Beethoven  
Allegro con brio.  
Adagio ma non troppo.  
Scherzo.  
La Malinconia—Allegretto quasi Allegro.
2. Quartette—Novellettes .....Glazounow  
(a) Interludium in modo antico.  
(b) All' Ungherese.
3. Quintet, Clarinett, 2 Violins, Viola and  
Cello .....Mozart  
Allegro.  
Larghetto.  
Menuetto.  
Allegretto con Variationi.

### New Committee Appointments

The following members of the City Club have  
been assigned to civic committees:

Julius Alsberg and George T. Donoghue to  
the City Planning Committee.

Dr. George H. Coleman, Dr. Solomon,  
Strouse, and Sidney L. Schwarz to the Commit-  
tee on Public Health.

W. H. Scull and Harry A. Williams to the  
Committee on Parks and Playgrounds.

David Johnstone to the Committee on Public  
Welfare.

### For the League of Nations

THE Secretary of the Club last week trans-  
mitted to the two senators from Illinois  
the resolution adopted at the members' dinner,  
Friday, March 7, endorsing the League of Na-  
tions. The resolution was adopted unanimously  
and signed by over one hundred members of the  
Club, including some who were not present at  
the meeting but who desired to add their names  
to the list.

The resolution was as follows:

*Resolved*, That in our opinion a League of  
Nations is a vital necessity for the making and  
the maintenance of peace, although the terms  
thereof should be open for discussion; and be  
it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions  
be sent to each of the present Senators from  
Illinois.

Edward P. Brennan  
N. Tracy Yeomans  
J. Van Buskirk  
Ethan A. Gray  
H. S. Witmer  
W. B. Wolverton  
E. H. Bangs  
Norval H. Pierce  
Robert H. Clark  
H. E. Page  
James M. Hart  
Earle D. Stevenson  
John P. Lenox  
Thomas A. Tamlyn  
John S. Miller, Jr.  
George T. Crossland  
Walter Vose  
Ernest Woltersdorf  
John F. Turner  
W. T. Cross  
Otto Cullman  
William H. Holly  
John S. VanBerger  
J. W. Blessing  
C. L. Cockrell  
Harry Wolf  
F. Emory Lyon  
F. M. Wheeler  
Newton C. Evans  
Wilfred S. Reynolds  
F. E. Hutchins  
Percy H. Arden  
Chas. P. Schwartz  
S. R. Watkins  
Kossuth Marks  
Geo. V. Dauchy  
Oscar M. Wolff  
Henry K. Holsman  
Willis M. Lyman  
Irwin Rosenfels  
George H. Mead  
Albert Alexander  
Julius Alsberg  
I. K. Pond  
Glen Edwards  
Charles Yeomans  
Noble C. King  
S. J. Duncan-Clark  
J. F. Cornelius  
F. D. Bramhall  
Charles Hull Ewing

J. M. Patterson  
Raymond Kelly  
C. W. Olson  
W. E. Parker  
Laird Bell  
R. H. Poole  
R. M. Cunningham  
Byron C. Howes  
W. C. Brown  
Geo. W. Griffin  
F. B. Cozzens  
H. A. ReQua  
James Mullenbach  
Lyman A. Walton  
C. L. Neu  
F. H. Deknatel  
Jos. W. Hiner  
George Packard  
Wm. F. West  
F. E. Short  
Guy VanSchaick  
J. Roy West  
H. M. Vawter  
R. F. Schuchardt  
S. Bowles King  
Alfred Lewy  
Albert P. Allen  
Eugene T. Lies  
Morris L. Greeley  
Charles H. Perrine  
C. L. Brown  
Henry P. Chandler  
Samuel G. Carney  
R. F. Adams  
W. K. Henning  
G. E. Pfisterer  
Dwight L. Akers  
F. I. Moulton  
Andrew P. Canning  
Edward C. Goedde  
Bernard McMahon  
W. F. Dodd  
R. R. Baldwin  
O. H. Hedrich  
Irwin T. Gilruth  
Channing L. Sentz  
E. M. Moore  
George S. Galloway  
B. W. Schumacher  
Frank D. Loomis  
T. Lovel D. Hadwen

THE EXPECTED DEFICIT, March 31st, can be  
met if every member will send in his fifteen  
"iron men" right away. Of course, not every  
member can, so you, Mr. Member who can af-  
ford more, should raise the ante a little.

## Chicago's Negro Problem

THE growth of Chicago's colored population through immigration since the beginning of the war has given rise to many new problems affecting the negro and emphasized many old ones, according to Alexander L. Jackson, director of the Wabash Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A., who spoke at the City Club last Thursday. This Y. M. C. A. branch is said to be the best equipped institution in the United States for welfare work among colored people. Mr. Jackson, a colored man himself and a Harvard graduate, has been in charge of the work for the last four years.

### THE COLORED PEOPLE OF CHICAGO

Estimates of the present negro population of Chicago, Mr. Jackson said, run as high as 100,000, but a conservative estimate would probably not exceed 80,000. The colored people of Chicago live in the so-called black belt extending from 18th to 51st Street, in Englewood in the vicinity of 63rd Street, on the west side in the vicinity of Walnut and Lake Streets and in several other scattered locations.

Why have colored people come to Chicago in such large numbers? The war, said Mr. Jackson, gave the negro his first big opportunity to get into industry north of Mason and Dixon's line. Before the war the north had conferred upon the negro better educational facilities and a larger degree of personal rights than he has had in the south. On the other hand it was very difficult for the negro in the north to earn a living. He was restricted to certain lines of occupation and could not compete with the immigrant in industry. In spite of this, many colored people came north, believing that the greater educational and social privileges here were worth the sacrifice in other directions.

### THE MIGRATION NORTH

When the war came with its heavy demand for new workers in the factories, the colored people streamed north. Some northern cities found that their negro population almost doubled over night. The negro had wanted to come north all the time and he came when at last he had a chance to earn a living.

The migration of colored people to the north of course has brought many problems. Where should the colored man live? How could he get along with white workers? Where could he get amusement? Where might he go to church? How could the colored man, used to the leisurely ways of the south, accustom himself to the hustle, bustle and regularity of the northern ways? There were many adjustments to be made.

### HOUSING THE COLORED FAMILY

One of the most acute problems confronting the negro, according to Mr. Jackson, has been that of housing. The housing of negroes was bad before the migration and became worse as a result of it. Colored people pay from 15 to 20 per cent higher rentals than are charged to white people for the same accommodation. That, of course, puts a high premium on the ability of the colored people to make a living. Colored people have also been restricted to certain districts.

The heavy increase in the negro population has made it necessary for many colored people to go over the boundaries of the old districts into new districts. That has aroused a feeling of resentment among the white people of these neighborhoods. The removal of this irritation has been made difficult by the attitude of the newspapers. It has been impossible, said Mr. Jackson, for colored people to get the right kind of a hearing before the public. To the average newspaper, a shooting affray on the south side is "news," but if a bomb is placed under the house of a respectable colored family which has moved into a white district, that apparently is not news and does not get into print.

Mr. Jackson warned his hearers not to worry about the housing invasion. The trouble now, he said, is that, if a colored family moves into a white neighborhood, everybody gets panic-stricken and, without investigating the character and respectability of the new neighbors, wants to sell at once. This, of course, gives the real estate speculator his opportunity. If people would only be calm and investigate there would be very little opportunity for the real estate speculator.

### NEW MIND AMONG COLORED SOLDIERS

Referring to the lack of understanding between the white and the colored people, Mr. Jackson said: "Many of the colored boys who have been in the army are coming back with new ideas about what life ought to be. America, which fought to make the world safe for democracy, has an acid test for democracy here at home. The negro soldier is coming back with a consciousness of power hitherto unrealized, a sense of manhood, and a belief in his ability to carry responsibility. He believes that his strength is the same as that of other men."

Young men among the negroes, continued Mr. Jackson, are growing up with a suspicion against anything that is white, and the white business man is too busy to care about anything that concerns the black man. We cannot afford to let this attitude of suspicion grow. We have got to the point where we must be frank and open and

just with each other. The negro must speak out and tell the truth and the white man must get acquainted with the negro's point of view.

#### CHICAGO POLITICS AND THE NEGRO

The irritating political situation in Chicago is often laid at the door of the Second Ward. "It is probably true," said Mr. Jackson, "that the negro people feel the solidarity of numbers and believe that they can accomplish more by sticking together, but there is a more important reason than this. Certain political leaders have created a belief among the negroes that they are friendly to the cause of the colored people. The question that every negro wants to have answered is: How do you stand on 'the question'? If you can convince him that you are right on 'the question' there is hardly anything that you cannot do with him. That is the danger, and it is also an opportunity if the right leadership can be had.

#### ALL KINDS TO MAKE RACE

"The difficulty in the situation is in part due to the fact that the white man ordinarily obtains his idea of the negro from his colored laundress, from a porter, or from some ill-clad colored workman who brushes against him unceremoniously in the car. But these classes do not represent the average negro. It takes all kinds of negroes to make a race. Right here in Chicago there are colored men who have the will and ability to work with you. What happens? It is only occasionally that colored people can get into civic movements.

"Our handicap is that we haven't enough points of contact with white people so that we can get our point of view across. I want you to get a knowledge of the facts so that I may be able to tell the negro people that not all the white people have their hands against them, that there are large numbers of white people who are fair and who want to help in solving the problems of the colored race. We cannot say such a thing at this time with very much conviction. If we are to avoid the dynamite that there is in this problem in Chicago, white people must get a better understanding of the problem."

The colored people of Chicago have been making progress in many directions. There are, according to Mr. Jackson, from 125 to 150 physicians and surgeons, serving the colored population. The colored people have several banks. The negro's weekly newspaper, the *Chicago Defender*, has a circulation of 125,000 and is read probably by half a million colored people. It is a popular and powerful newspaper because it has learned to speak out the truth.

There are several organizations at work

among colored people in Chicago. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an association of both whites and blacks formed primarily to defend the constitutional rights of colored people. The Chicago Urban League is also working with the local problem. The Y. W. C. A. is active and the Y. M. C. A. now has about 2,000 members. The Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., which affords the negro practically the only opportunity for club life in the city, is the gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald. "Through it," said Mr. Jackson, "we are trying to develop a leadership among our people. We have been able to go about so far in this direction, but now we need your help.

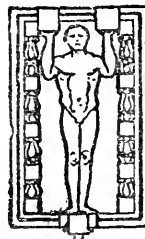
#### HUNTING FOR WORK

"I have received many letters from soldiers who have been overseas and I do not feel easy about the situation unless a better understanding is developed. Those boys will not go back to the south and submit to the discriminations which they have suffered in the past. It is not easy for them to get work. Many of them are now walking the streets of Chicago looking for jobs. It is up to you to help out to meet the situation with an open hand and an open mind. These boys are all good Americans. There are no slackers, no hyphens among them. They speak your language, believe in your ideals and can be made to believe in *you* if you will give them a chance. I am not asking money but only that you be informed and help arouse a conscience on the question which will help to solve the problem."

Mr. Jackson was asked at the close of his address if the colored soldiers who are unemployed in Chicago are men originally from Chicago or from the south. He answered that both classes are to be found. The black soldier, like the white soldier, wants a better job than he had before the war. There are large numbers of colored men from other districts who are looking for work in Chicago, but not even all the Chicago men are provided for.

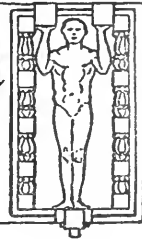
Mr. Jackson was asked about the vice conditions in the negro districts. There is a feeling in the community, he replied, that anything that happens in a colored district is not important to white people. Vicious resorts are therefore permitted in the black belt without much objection from the whites. The result is that the black belt provides a home of vice, not only for colored people but for white people. The reason that the colored people themselves are unable to control the situation is that they cannot get their case heard. There is no aroused public opinion that will back the complaints of a negro.

NO CLUB LUNCHEON  
DISCUSSIONS THIS WEEK



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1919

NUMBER 12

## America and the League of Nations

"IF the present organization of the allies breaks down, it means the certainty of another war," said Philip W. Wilson, American correspondent for the London *Daily News*, in his address at the City Club last Friday. "That," he continued, "is the opinion of every responsible statesman on the other side. In view of such a possibility, what should be the attitude of the new world toward joining its forces with those of the old?"

### CAN AMERICA RETAIN ISOLATION?

"I can see that the argument for isolated America is one of immense force. It is a perfectly reasonable thing to say that those who have left the old world for the new should not be compelled still to bear its burdens. But is it quite true that in this day you can divide the world into old and new? Can you secure immunity through a great navy, through insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine, and by living apart from the follies of mankind? England tried for years to follow a policy of isolation, of holding aloof from the quarrels on the continent, but she could not permanently keep her isolation. Is it likely that America on future occasions can avoid intervention in world affairs. Who can say that if a tremendous moral issue arose, America could hold back?"

"If the present organization among the allies breaks down it means the universal armament of Europe—an armament less perhaps of cannon than of the accumulation of chemicals—it means universal military service and a devotion of practically the entire resources of the old world to the ends of destruction. It means that both the old and the new world will be involved. They say that armaments are necessary to keep the peace, but what you arm for that you will surely get. Doesn't this mean that the

thing for us to do is to take steps to end all wars?"

### BRITAIN AND AMERICA

Mr. Wilson predicted that the maintenance of close co-operation between Great Britain and America in the interest of world peace would prevent wars. "Wars cannot be carried on without raw materials, and the United States and the federation commonly called the British Empire—which is simply a convenient means by which 400,000,000 people refrain from cutting one another's throats—hold the decisive raw materials. If the United States and England would agree to stop shipments of copper, wheat, etc., to any nation disturbing the peace of the world, war would be made practically impossible." While Mr. Wilson urged the fullest co-operation between Great Britain and America, he denied any desire for domination by the English speaking nations. "There is nothing between us that we do not seek for all democratic peoples," he said.

It has been charged that the proposed League of Nations covenant is a "British scheme." It is in reality, said Mr. Wilson, an American scheme. It may have been drawn in the first instance by General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, but the scheme is fundamentally that of the American constitution.

### JAPAN AND THE LEAGUE

Mr. Wilson discussed several features of the proposed covenant which have figured in discussions before the Senate. On the Japanese question, he said: "England has had Japan for an ally for many years and has not regretted it. She has found the Japanese true to their word. Everybody knows that in Japan today there are material against spiritual forces, a reactionary

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DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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Japan and a progressive Japan. We ought to help in every way possible to advance the influence of progressive Japan. But suppose Japan should become dangerous. Certainly Japan would be more formidable with Christendom divided as it will be if the League of Nations fails, than if it were united. Japan could do almost nothing unless she had access to the raw materials controlled by the British Empire and the United States and to credit which is largely dominated by New York, Chicago, and London. If we hold together there is no real peril from Japan."

### MONROE DOCTRINE SAFE

On the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Wilson said: "As an Englishman I think I have the right to discuss the Monroe Doctrine with you, because it was first suggested to you by Canning. I cannot see any danger of infringement of the Monroe Doctrine under the proposed League of Nations, because certainly Great Britain is not an inconsiderable factor in the League. I understand that amendments are being drafted for the incorporation of the Monroe Doctrine in the covenant. It may be just as well that the Doctrine should be given an international status. That would help to remove the suspicion of it that now exists among the South American peoples—not because it has been misused but because it might be. If the Monroe Doctrine were put under international authority, the

United States and England would be in a stronger position on this point than at present."

### SHOULD BE ONE TREATY

"It has been said," concluded Mr. Wilson, "that the treaty should be divided into two parts, first that there should be a settlement with Germany and that the formation of a League of Nations should follow. That was the view held by the French and by many British people. But the British and American representatives at Paris believe that the whole thing hangs together, and that if the brotherhood of man is to be realized it must be welded while the iron is hot and on the anvil of the present war. I believe that we will have one treaty. Amendments may be proposed, but if you insist too much on the right of amendment—even though your amendments are reasonable—other nations having proposals that are not so reasonable may place great difficulties in the way of the League."

### New Members

J. E. Gardner, Electrical Engineer, C., B. & Q.  
C. M. Garland, Consulting Engineer.  
M. L. Gosney, Treasurer Sinclair Refining Company.  
Arthur G. Henry, Metallurgist, Illinois Tool Works.  
A. H. Hopkins, Traveling Salesman.  
Noble C. King, Treasurer Columbian Bank Note Company.  
Albert W. Kohn, President Whitney Tailoring Company.  
W. D. MacMillan, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, University of Chicago.  
M. E. Miner, Jr., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.  
J. O. Neikirk, General Manager Rodger Ballast Car Company.  
Leslie C. Orrell, Paints and Wall Paper.  
W. L. Richardson, Department Manager Ginn & Co.  
Frank E. Spencer, General Manager Anderson & Gustafson, Petroleum Products.  
John A. Stolp, Public Accountant.  
Oscar Kohn, President Columbian Engraving Company.  
A. S. Falls, Architect.  
Harry Keeler, Assistant Principal, Chicago High School.  
F. H. Lane, Assistant Manager Engineering and Construction Department H. M. Byllesby & Co.  
Paul B. Campbell, Chicago Manager American Bakeries Baking Company.  
A. J. McDonald, Vice-President Myale Wallace Company.  
Pompeo Coppini, Sculptor.  
George L. Pilkington, Attorney.

## Raymond Robins Tells His Story

RAYMOND ROBINS told his long-awaited story of Russia to the City Club last Thursday. Except for his testimony the preceding week before the Overman Committee of the Senate, this was his first public statement since his return to America.

The audience which greeted Mr. Robins was so large that the meeting was transferred from the dining room to the lounge. Mr. Robins spoke for two hours and a half, going into the details of his experiences and observations in Russia, throwing light into many of the dark corners of this obscure problem. Mr. Robins has consented to speak again to the City Club, going into some aspects of the Russian situation which he could not enter upon last Thursday.

### THE SOVIET POWER

Mr. Robins told how, as a representative of American Red Cross, he first encountered the soviet power in one of the towns of southern Russia. Mr. Robins carried credentials from Kerensky, but these credentials "didn't ride"; he was told to see the leaders of the local soviet. From that time on he began to study the soviets more closely and he discovered how woefully out of line were the opinions of the bourgeoisie, as represented in the embassies and in the boulevards, as to what was going on in Russia.

The only course of action that could have saved Kerensky, said Mr. Robins, was a recognition by him of the soviets as the ruling power in Russia, but the allies, upon whom Kerensky had to depend to such a large extent for funds, were against this. The bolsheviks, on the other hand, made themselves the champions of the soviet, which they recognized as a peculiarly appropriate institution for Russia, long familiar to Russian people through the ancient institution of the *mir*.

### TEA TABLE MINDS

Time after time, the embassies and military attaches showed their incapacity—with their "tea-table, boulevard minds"—to understand what the great 93 per cent of the Russians were thinking. They supported the Korniloff adventure and other counter-revolutionary moves with enthusiasm. When the bolsheviks came to power, they refused to deal with them on the ground that they would stay more than three weeks anyway. Mr. Robins had been acquiring his information about what was going on from talking with workingmen and soldiers, and he was convinced that the bolsheviks would continue for some time to be the real power in Russia. He believed that he was in the line of duty in co-operating with them in opposing the

Germans and in helping keep supplies from crossing the border into Germany.

Are the bolsheviks German agents? Evidence obtained by Mr. Robins, showing that a train of fifty-four cars of raw materials was going into Germany, was put before Lenine and the shipment was not only stopped immediately but Lenine offered to permit the allies to place their own agents at the border to enforce the embargo. Mr. Robins wanted to accept this offer, feeling that nothing was more important at that time than to prevent Germany from obtaining materials through which to carry on the war against our own boys on the west front; but the embassies refused. General Judson was even recalled by the United States Government for conferring with the heads of the soviet government upon ways of preventing the shipment of goods into Germany.

### AN OFFER TO THE ALLIES

The Brest-Litovsk treaty, said Col. Robins, would not have been ratified and Russia, under Lenine and Trotsky, would have continued to fight Germany, if the United States and England had responded to an offer to that effect by the heads of the soviets. The bolsheviks never regarded the Brest-Litovsk treaty as anything but a robber peace, imposed at the point of the bayonet. Trotsky, always fiery and impetuous, wanted to denounce the treaty and fight; Lenine, on the other hand, more balanced and cool-headed, saw that Russia without economic support could do nothing. He made to Col. Robins an offer, which at Col. Robins' request was put in the form of a written memorandum, that the soviet government would refuse to sign the treaty and would fight, if it could be assured economic support from the allies. This offer was cabled to the state departments of the United States and Britain, with the united backing of the American Ambassador, of R. A. Bruce-Lockhart, British high commissioner to Petrograd, of Harold Williams, correspondent for the *London Chronicle*, of the Associated Press Correspondent in Petrograd and of the manager of the Petrograd branch of the National City Bank. The meeting of the all-Russian soviet was postponed for two days to allow ample time for a reply but no reply was ever received. There was nothing to do but to ratify the treaty. This ended the hope of getting the bolsheviks to stay in the war and to continue the fight against Germany.

The soviet power is the real power in Russia today, according to Col. Robins. It has been said that this power does not run beyond the

Red bayonets. When Mr. Robins left Russia, however, through Siberia, a letter from Lenine carried him safely on his way and its authority was recognized all along the line thousands of miles beyond the point where there were any red guards.

Col. Robins declared himself to be flatly opposed to bolshevism as a social and economic

philosophy. It is opposed to our American ideals and institutions. But that is no reason, he said, why we should lose our heads and join in a witch-hunt.

Col. Robins did not urge recognition of the soviet government but did urge a discontinuance of our policy of military intervention and the inauguration of a policy of economic co-operation.

## The Massachusetts Convention

THE Illinois constitutional convention, provided for in the resolution adopted by the voters last November, will under the terms of a bill now before the legislature begin its work January 5, 1920. The bill provides for a primary for the nomination of delegates to be held in September, 1919, and for an election to be held the following November.

In view of the nearness of our own convention, the City Club was fortunate on Saturday, March 8, to hear from Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of government at Harvard University, about the stumbling blocks of the recent Massachusetts constitutional convention. Prof. Hart was a member of the convention.

### DOMINATED BY BEST PEOPLE

The convention to a considerable extent, according to Prof. Hart, was dominated by the "best people" of the state. The names of families long famous in Massachusetts history were conspicuous in the list of delegates. With a few notable exceptions the "best people" were against radical changes in the constitution. They "sat tight" when anything which might impair the privileges of the "best people" was proposed.

Labor represented by fifty-three of the 320 delegates got very little from the convention. Leadership of the labor forces was not strong and, although Massachusetts is a great industrial state, the representatives of the working people were able to win practically nothing from the rock-ribbed conservatism of the convention as a whole. Labor was charged with seeking to promote its selfish interests in the convention. Yet numerous corporation lawyers were not slow to advocate measures to accord with the interests of their clients.

### AGAINST CHANGE

The convention was apparently under the influence of the idea that the constitution was a sacred instrument not to be changed more than was absolutely necessary. Because it had been framed long ago by the fathers, men whose names were famous in history, it was not to be touched. The four men whose names were mentioned most prominently in the proceedings, were James Otis, John Hancock, John Adams, and Samuel Adams. The representatives of the

"best people" who used their names so freely probably did not realize that these men were the "pestilent radicals" of their day and that they did not hesitate to change completely the government which had existed until their time.

### PESTILENT RADICALS

George Washington was another of these "pestilent radicals." What Washington did was good for his time, but this is 1919 and Washington would be the first to repudiate his former conclusions and step into pace with the times. To assert that we should follow the doctrines of Washington simply because he uttered them is as absurd as to say that he should have been guided in 1796 by views expressed in 1689. The Massachusetts constitutional convention, however, was adamant against change where it could be avoided.

Prof. Hart discussed various obstacles encountered by the convention, its failures in leadership and procedure.

## The Coming Annual Meeting

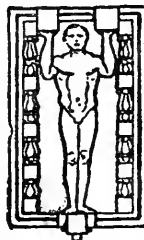
THE Directors have appointed the following Nominating Committee to propose names for officers and directors for the coming year: Harold F. White, Chairman; Dr. Graham Taylor, Victor Elting, James Mullenbach and Max Loeb.

The by-laws provide that the names of nominees shall be posted in the club house on or before April 1st of each year. The annual meeting at which the election occurs will be on Friday, April 18.

The retiring officers and directors are: George H. Mead, President; C. M. Moderwell, Vice-President; Roy C. Osgood, Treasurer; Charles Yeomans, Secretary; Herbert J. Friedman, Arthur B. Hall, Paul Steinbrecher and George D. Webb, Directors.

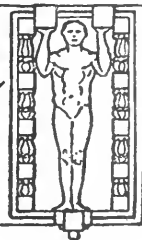
The hold-over members of the board are: Alfred L. Baker, Bradford Gill, Arthur L. Hamilton and Harris S. Keeler.

The by-laws provide that any twenty members may by petition posted at least ten days before the date of the annual election, nominate their candidates for officers and directors.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919

NUMBER 13

NEXT THURSDAY, APRIL 3, AT LUNCHEON

## What Should the State Do for Its Mental Defectives?

DR. CHARLES BERNSTEIN of Rome, N. Y.

Superintendent State Custodial Asylum

Illinois is disgracefully in the rear in its provision for the care of mental defectives. Its institutional facilities for such persons are crowded far beyond their legitimate capacity and many hundreds of feeble-minded people who should be receiving state care are deprived of it and remain outside the institutions a burden and a danger to the community.

Dr. Bernstein has developed for the state of New York a system of self-supporting colonies for the feeble-minded which is considered an advanced step in the methods of care for such persons. Illinois should profit greatly, in dealing with this problem, from Dr. Bernstein's story of his successful experiment in New York.

## Our School Methods

OUR educational methods, far from aiding the child as they should in his physical, mental, and moral growth, are in many respects actually an obstacle to his development, according to Mrs. Marietta L. Johnson, of Fairhope, Ala., who spoke at the Club Saturday, March 22. Our schools are conducted as if purpose of education were to crowd the child's mind with information rather than to encourage his growth according to the demands of his own nature. Much of this crowding is positively detrimental to the child's nervous system, particularly in the first years of his schooling.

Mrs. Johnson conducts an experimental school at Fairhope, Alabama, in which her ideas in the training of children are being put into practice. In this school, the child is given a large degree of freedom instead of being subjected to a process of formal lessons and disciplinary repressions. Promotions depend not upon daily marks or examinations but upon the general ability, needs and condition of the child. The

child's interest, and particularly his creative instinct, his impulse to *do*, are made the touchstone of his education.

The overcrowding of school-rooms was one of the heavy counts in the indictment which Mrs. Johnson brought against the public school system. From forty to sixty children are assigned to the care of one teacher, she said. Under such conditions, the child cannot be given the individual attention that is necessary for his development. Mrs. Johnson urged a maximum of twenty children to a room.

Various items in the school equipment, particularly the stationary desks, are injurious to the nervous system of the child, according to Mrs. Johnson. She advocates more freedom of movement for the child and accordingly recommends the use of tables and chairs in the school-room instead of desks.

Mrs. Johnson's experiment at Fairhope has received the commendation of well-known educators. John Dewey has said: "Nobody can tell

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DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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Vol. XII Monday, March 31, 1919 No. 13

how much intellectual indifference, how much aversion to thought and study of later years, is due to unpleasant association with enforced tasks during childhood, all of which is avoided by the methods at Fairhope."

Herbert J. Friedman presided at the meeting.

## Community Service in Peace Time

The War Camp Community Service, which has been dealing with the leisure time problem of the man in uniform when on leave from camp and training station, is looking ahead toward permanent peace time activities under the name of "Community Service."

The program of work is to be extended to all classes in villages, towns and cities. It has an eye to the increasing importance of the leisure time problem as it will be affected by the extension of the eight-hour day in industry and the closing of the saloons. In at least a score of cities the organization's program has already been applied.

Properly qualified men are being sought for to enter this interesting field. Mr. A. N. Farmer, 1512 Judson Avenue, Evanston, Ill., a District Personnel officer representing the national headquarters of War Camp Community Service, will be pleased to hear from men who have had social work experience and are interested in community work, with the idea of entrance into the service.

## The Illinois Bill of Rights

FOR more than two months the Committee on State Constitution has been considering, in the light of the experience of this State and the provisions found in other State constitutions, various clauses of the Illinois Bill of Rights. The amended section relating to the grand jury, adopted by the Committee, has already been printed in the *Bulletin*. More recently the Committee has adopted the following as a suggested substitute for section 10 of the Bill of Rights for the purpose of facilitating the administration of justice in criminal proceedings:

Section 10. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. No person shall be compelled to testify *against himself* in any criminal proceeding in which he is charged with any criminal offense, but his failure to testify may be considered by the court and jury and may be made the subject of comment by counsel. No person shall be excused from giving testimony or producing evidence *against others*, when legally called upon so to do, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him under the laws of the state or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceedings except for perjury in giving such testimony.

The Committee has also agreed upon the following new clause to be added to the Bill of Rights, believing that in some measure at least it will serve to check, if not to eliminate, what is commonly called the "third degree" in connection with criminal prosecutions:

No public officer shall, under sufficient penalties to be fixed by the Legislature, subject any prisoner under arrest to mistreatment, punishment, intimidation or threats, to compel him to make confession or to give evidence against himself or any other person. Nor shall any court receive in evidence for any purpose a confession secured from a prisoner by an officer under whose charge, custody or control he may at the time be held, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law.

In order to give to the State fuller control over corporations, the Committee is recommending the following as a new section to be added to the Bill of Rights:

The immunities and privileges in this bill of rights secured to persons within the territory or subject to the jurisdiction of this state shall not be construed so as to limit or interfere with the full visitatorial and inquisitorial powers of the state over the records, books, files, documents or other property, of corporations or to prevent their use as evidence in any proceeding involving the corporation or any person whatsoever.

The Committee has also approved the following as an amendment to the Bill of Rights, relating to trial juries:

Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. In felony cases the jury shall consist of twelve persons and their unanimous agreement shall be necessary for conviction. In all other cases the Legislature may authorize juries of not less than six nor more than twelve persons, and may provide for verdicts by less than unanimous vote.

P. ORMAN RAY, *Chairman,*  
*City Club Committee on State Constitution.*

IF EVERY MEMBER will chip in, the Club deficit will be wiped off the map. Do your share.

## Australia and America

"If there are two places in the world which ought to be drawn more closely together as a result of the war, those two places are Australia and America," said Thomas Ryan, member of Parliament from Australia, speaking at the City Club, Saturday, March 15. "Our nations have been cemented in battle and it is for you and for me to go back into the fighting lines in peace times and to see that the victory of our arms shall not be squandered or diminished through the apathy and indifference of those who are supposed to direct our aims."

Closer trade relations between Australia and America were predicted by Mr. Ryan. If America is sufficiently aggressive, he said, there is no reason why she should not increase her trade with Australia five fold. Only she must not always expect to come as seller; she must come as buyer, too!

Mr. Ryan discussed various after the war problems facing Australia. He declared himself in favor of universal military training for Australia. Referring to the proposed constitution for the League of Nations, he said: "America, in the League, is given equal voice with Great Britain, Canada, Australia, India, South Africa. For the British Empire to enter the League on such a basis, a practical equality with Brazil, is to surrender a great deal."

## Chadsey Guest at Club

CHARLES E. CHADSEY, Chicago's new superintendent of schools, was a guest at the City Club Saturday, March 22, on the occasion of the address by Mrs. Marietta L. Johnson. Mr. Chadsey was introduced for a brief talk. Referring to Mrs. Johnson's statements about the overcrowding of school-rooms, Mr. Chadsey admitted that this is a tremendous handicap to efficient instruction. It is remarkable, he said, that under the conditions such good work is being done. To reduce the number of pupils per teacher, of course means a heavy additional expense.

"I hope that, as time goes on," continued Mr. Chadsey, "citizens of Chicago will realize that we ought to spend more money on education than we are spending now. During my stay in Detroit there was a large increase in the per capita expenditure for education. Instead of being ashamed of that, I am proud of it." One item, Mr. Chadsey said, which materially increased the expenditure was the increase in teachers' salaries from a minimum of \$500 to \$920. He advocated an increase in the salaries of Chicago teachers.

To reduce the number of children per teacher from forty-five to forty-four, would mean an additional expenditure, Mr. Chadsey said, of about \$185,000. He expressed the opinion, however, that it would be possible to get popular support for the spending of more money, so as to provide for the children more efficient instruction and to reduce the present overcrowding.

## Senator McCormick Replies

THE Secretary of the Club has received from Senator Medill McCormick an acknowledgment of the resolution favoring the League of Nations, adopted at the Club dinner, March 7, and signed by about one hundred members of the Club. The resolution declared that "in our opinion a League of Nations is a vital necessity for the making and the maintenance of peace, although the terms thereof should be open for discussion."

"The terms of the resolution," says Senator McCormick, in his reply, "do not differ very materially from what I may call my primary position. If the world fail to adopt a constitution for a League of Nations at this time, the fault will be Mr. Wilson's. His long-time inconsistency which wrote on our record the inextinguishable line that we were 'Too proud to fight'; the phrase that we had no concern 'in the obscure causes of the conflict' and the advocacy of 'peace without victory,' make men doubt his wisdom today. Now his pride forbids him to counsel with his constitutional advisers and to entertain amendments to the proposed Constitution for a League which will protect not only the honor, but the future peace of America."

## For Community Centers

Chicago already has eighty community centers and separate evening schools. "Some day," writes E. L. Burchard, Acting Secretary of the Advisory Commission on Community Centers, "Chicago will realize the ideal of a center in every one of her 325 school buildings, an educational clubhouse for every neighborhood. The present appropriation by the Board of \$100,000 for the current year's work in community centers, will help greatly in carrying the movement forward."

Recent official action by the Chicago Board of Education establishing an Advisory Commission to its Community Center Committee, of which Mr. Max Loeb is chairman, is a venture in city-wide co-operation of special interest to social and civic workers. Leaders or directors of nearly every type of organization, public and private, interested in the wider use of the school

## Dear Member:

Do just one thing for your City Club today.

Send one prospect for membership today.

Do it right now on the enclosed blank.

Do that one deed for the benefit of your city's welfare.

Do it also for the sake of the friend you propose. He will thank you.

Do it now.

Yours for immediate action,  
Membership Extension Committee

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed by \_\_\_\_\_

Member \_\_\_\_\_

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO THE CLUB

Library Co-operation: Carl Roden.  
Vocational Practice Work: John Metz.  
Summer Activities: Mrs. Robert J. Roulston.  
Training of Community Center Workers: Fred G. Heuchling.  
Playgrounds and Athletics: Walter Wright.

"A tentative program for community centers," prepared by Mr. Max Loeb, chairman of the community center committee of the board of education, forms the basis of the plan with which the advisory commission is working.

## From Elmer S. Batterson

Bologna, Italy

My Dear Mr. Hooker:

A note to thank you for the very interesting letter which was recently received from you. War conditions in Italy have cut us off very much from all things American and letters from the States are very much prized. During the active war we were unable to obtain much from the Italian papers except concerning France and the number of Americans in Italy has been very small. You have doubtless learned considerable about Italy in the war from Captain Merriam. My understanding is that his service along propaganda lines was very valuable.

Most of my eight months here has been in an office in very strenuous administrative work, starting as cashier at the General Office and now as auditor of disbursements. In the first months we had very long hours and did not know when it was Sunday. One hundred men were trying to do the work in Italy which in France was using two or three times the number. However, I have thrived on the activity and the solid food and have never been in better health.

During the week of the big offensive I had a chance to be in service in the midst of the mix-up at the front and may have several trophies to bring home as evidence. My experience was on Mount Grappa. All "Y" men in Ristoro work there were given the war cross.

Am at present enjoying the experience of living with an Italian family and trying to learn the Italian language. I could get along faster if the members of the household were not so anxious to learn English.

Cannot tell when I will return to America. My contract with the Association expires in May.

I hope the City Club has not suffered greatly by war conditions, although I can appreciate that the financial strain must have been considerable. My kindest regards to co-workers in your office.

Hastily but sincerely,

ELMER S. BATTEPERSON.

P. S.—Am still a hiker and expect this afternoon to take a long walk in the mountains. No snow in Bologna, but plenty up in the heights.

plant, were invited by special appointment to sit at the round table in considering plans for community center development.

Sixteen committees were formed within this group to survey special aspects of the community center program and to make recommendations. Through these committees all the tremendous resources of the city for community center work are catalogued and listed and made available for use, in most cases without a cent of additional expense. The committees with their chairmen are as follows:

Art Exhibits: George W. Eggers.  
Classes in English and Citizenship: Prof. Nathaniel Butler.  
C. A. of C. Classes in English and Citizenship: William A. Bond.  
Community Councils: L. A. Galvin and Miss Alice Thompson.  
Music: Angus Hibbard.  
Speakers' Bureau: Mrs. H. Ward Cooley.  
Secretaries and Other Paid Workers: Eugene T. Lies.  
Placing Equipment and Adaptation: Charles H. Wacker.  
Films: Joseph Hopp.  
Health and Sanitation: Dr. W. A. Evans.  
Organizations of "New Americans": Felix Streckmans.  
Community Civics: Wilfred S. Reynolds.

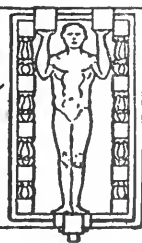
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# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1919

NUMBER 14

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, at Luncheon

## *"A National and State Program for the Control of Venereal Disease"*

**DR. J. O. COBB**

Senior Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, in charge U. S. Marine Hospital, Chicago

**DR. W. A. EVANS**

Health Department Chicago Tribune

The war has done much to reveal and emphasize the menace of venereal disease. The army and navy and the U. S. Public Health Service devised effective means for its control as affecting our soldiers and sailors. The national government is now co-operating with the states in campaigns for the control of venereal disease as affecting the civil population. Such a campaign is being waged in Illinois.

The Federal government offers to duplicate dollar for dollar, up to approximately \$61,000, any state appropriation for this campaign in Illinois. The Governor has recommended an appropriation of \$25,000. Many others believe that Illinois should take advantage of the maximum offer of the Federal government. The occasion of this meeting is to discuss the need for this campaign in Illinois.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, at Luncheon

## *"The Post-War Problem of the American Negro"*

**MAJ. ROBERT R. MOTON**

Principal Tuskegee Institute

Prof. Moton, the successor to Booker T. Washington, has been at the head of the famous Tuskegee Institute since 1915. He recently was at Paris, looking after the interests of the colored people as affected by the peace conference.

Prof. Moton is identified officially with many movements for the improvement of the condition of the negro in America—particularly his educational advancement. He is secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund Board; trustee of various schools for colored people; vice-chairman of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Business League. He is the author of "Racial Good-Will," published in 1916.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, at Luncheon

## *"Where Has Our War Labor Administration Left the Labor Problem?"*

**LEON CARROLL MARSHALL**

Formerly Manager Industrial Relations Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Member Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board

Prof. Marshall has just returned from the East to resume his duties as dean of the College of Commerce and Administration, University of Chicago. As a specialist in industrial problems and an inside observer from his responsible post in the war labor administration, his analysis of the results of our labor policies is bound to be significant and interesting.

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THE CITY CLUB LIBRARY has received from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace a volume entitled "British War Administration," prepared by Prof. John A. Fairlie, professor of political science, University of Illinois. Professor Fairlie is a member of the City Club. His book is one of a series of preliminary economic studies of the war.

JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK, according to a press item from Paris last week, headed a delegation of Jewish-American citizens which appeared before the American Peace Commission to present the claims of the Jewish minorities in various countries for protection under the terms of settlement.

A LETTER has been received from Joseph Hudnut of New York, whom many of our members will remember as the architectural advisor for the City Club Neighborhood Center Committee several years ago. Mr. Hudnut has just returned from overseas, where he was associated with Elmo C. Lowe in the motion picture service of the Y. M. C. A. "I had a wonderful time

there," he writes Mr. Hooker, "and came back quite made over in mind and body. My work took me to Italy and England as well as France. When I was in London, I lived six weeks at Mr. Unwin's 'Hampstead Garden Suburb.' I thought of you many times when I walked the streets of picturesque homes or visited the big church which Mr. Luytens built there."

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE, addressed to the "President and all members of the Men's City Club, has been received from Mlle. Suzanne Silvercruys, 150, rue de l'Aqueduc, Brussels: "Now that I am back in Belgium, I want to thank you heartily for all you have done for me and my beloved suffering country. With hopes of seeing you again some day, I remain

Very sincerely,

Suzanne Silvercruys."

Members of the City Club who heard Mlle. Silvercruys' address before the City Club last year will remember the story of her experiences in the German invasion of Belgium.

A WATCH was found in the City Club lounge on January 10. It has been advertised on the Bulletin board but is still unclaimed. The owner may claim the watch at the cashier's desk.

DR. LYNN HAROLD HOUGH, head of the department of historical theology, Northwestern University, and a member of the City Club, has accepted a call to fill the pulpit of City Temple, London, during August. Besides preaching at City Temple Dr. Hough will make a speaking tour of the British Isles. Dr. Hough spent three months in Great Britain last fall interpreting the war spirit of America. Members of the City Club will remember his interesting address here shortly after his return on "The Meaning of Democracy."

## You May Think

That the Membership Committee is writing you pretty often about new members.

Perhaps you have an idea that this is not a serious matter.

It is.

This Club needs one thousand (1,000) new members.

There is just one good way to get one thousand new members, and that way is

Through you.

So when a communication lands on your desk from the Membership Committee, and it asks for a name or two, a small favor, do it—do it quickly and willingly.

It is a mighty small favor in comparison with the work the men of the Committee are doing.

## The City Club Election

THE annual meeting of the City Club will be held Friday, April 18. The Nominating Committee for club officers and directors—Harold F. White, chairman, Victor Elting, Max Loeb, James Mullenbach and Graham Taylor—has submitted the following report:

*For President:* George H. Mead.

*For Vice-President:* Judge Charles M. Thomson.

*For Treasurer:* Roy C. Osgood.

*For Secretary:* Charles Yeomans.

*For Members of the Board of Directors:* Frederick S. Deibler, Fred G. Heuchling, Preston Kumler, Walter Bachrach.

The officers are elected for a one year term, the directors for two years.

The Committee's report has been posted at the club as required in the by-laws.

The proposed officers are, with one exception, the present officers of the club. Charles M. Moderwell retires as vice-president and Judge Charles M. Thomson is nominated for that office. The nominees for membership on the board of directors are all new. The retiring directors whom they are nominated to succeed are: Herbert J. Friedman, Arthur B. Hall, Paul Steinbrecher, and George D. Webb.

Below is a brief "Who's Who" of the nominees:

*George H. Mead*, nominated for president, is completing his first term in that office. Prof. Mead, who is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, has been a leader in the public work of the club for many years. From 1908 to 1914, he was chairman of the Club's Committee on Public Education and in 1909 of the special committee which investigated conditions at the Public Library and made a report which brought about its reorganization. He was also chairman of the special committee which prepared the volume on "Vocational Training in Chicago," published by the Club in 1912. In 1912, Prof. Mead was elected a member of the Board of Directors; in 1916, he was appointed chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, the body which under the by-laws is charged with the responsibility of directing the public work of the Club. He was elected president in April, 1918.

Prof. Mead also devotes much time to public work outside the City Club. He is president of the Vocational Supervision League, treasurer of the University of Chicago Settlement and vice-president of the Immigrant's Protective League and of the Public Education Association.

*Charles M. Thomson*, Judge of the Circuit

Court of Cook County, is the committee's nominee for vice-president of the club. Judge Thomson before his election to the bench in 1915 was prominent in the public life of Chicago as alderman and congressman. He represented the twenty-fifth ward in the city council as an independent republican from 1908 to 1913, resigning to take the seat in Congress to which he had been elected as the Progressive party candidate in the 10th congressional district. He served in Congress until 1915. In that year he was elected to the Circuit Court for a six-year term. Judge Thomson is a member of the City Club Committee on State Constitution.

*Roy C. Osgood*, Vice-president and Trust Officer of the First Trust and Savings Bank, is re-nominated for the office of Treasurer of the Club. Mr. Osgood was formerly Secretary of the Club, but resigned in 1917 to fill the unexpired term of the treasurer. He has served in this office since that time. Mr. Osgood is a member of the board of governors of the Investment Banker's Association and is Treasurer of Gad's Hill Center.

*Charles Yeomans* is scheduled by the nominating committee to do another "turn" as secretary of the club, a position which he has filled since 1917. Mr. Yeomans was formerly secretary of the Public Health Committee of the club and chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors Entertainment Committee, which did such excellent service during the war in helping to extend the hospitality of the City Club to enlisted men in the army and navy. Mr. Yeomans is active in the affairs of the Admissions Committee and the Membership Extension Committee. He is a member of the firm of Yeomans Bros., manufacturers.

The nominees to fill the four vacancies on the Board of Directors are:

*Frederick S. Deibler*. Prof. Deibler is a member of the faculty of Northwestern University, Department of Political Economy. He is a member of the Public Affairs Committee of the Club and, under the present plan of committee organization, is the member designated to aid in the work of the committees in the "Public Welfare Group." Prof. Deibler was formerly chairman of the City Club committee on Labor Conditions.

In 1914-15, Prof. Deibler was special agent for the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations. During the war he served as assistant examiner, U. S. Ship-Building Labor Adjustment Board, Great Lakes district, his duties in this position being to study labor conditions and causes of industrial discontent in the shipyards.

*Fred G. Heuchling*, Superintendent of Employment, West Chicago Park Commission, is chairman of the City Club Committee on City Planning. He was formerly chairman of the Committee on Highways, Bridges and Waste Disposal of the Club, now merged in the City Planning Committee. Mr. Heuchling was a member of the special committee which recommended the plan adopted by the directors for the reorganization of the public work of the club.

*Preston Kumler* has just returned from "soldering" in France. Mr. Kumler, after his graduation from the first Officers' Training School at Ft. Sheridan, was stationed at Camp Grant as a captain of infantry. He was one of those badly disappointed men who got to France just

too late to join in any of the big American offensives.

Capt. Kumler is an attorney, formerly associated with the firm of Bentley, Burley and Kumler. He is not new to the activities of the City Club, having been chairman of its committee on Political Nominations and Elections. Mr. Kumler was formerly secretary of the Municipal Voters' League.

*Walter Bachrach*, a member of the City Club since 1912, is associated with the firm of Moses, Rosenthal and Kennedy, attorneys. Mr. Bachrach is a director of the Maxwell Street Settlement. He was formerly a member of the City Club Committee on Judicial Practice and Procedure.

## Chicago's Needs in Legislation

THE conference committee of civic organizations, which has been considering a legislative program for Chicago (see previous issues of the Bulletin) last week sent to Governor Lowden and the members of the General Assembly a communication in support of the four bills which embody the program adopted by the conference. The letter has been printed as a pamphlet. Its text was as follows:

"Chicago has suffered long from antiquated laws relating to its municipal government that hamper the healthy development of the city. It has been denied important enabling powers necessary to its welfare.

"As long ago as 1904, the people of the State approved an amendment to the Constitution—Section 34 of Article IV, known as the Chicago charter amendment—designed to enable the Legislature to deal specially with Chicago problems and to loosen the bands that fetter the city. However, comparatively little use has been made of this amendment. The old justice court system has been abolished, to be sure, and the municipal court established in its place. There have been a very few other measures of less importance. But in the main Chicago still awaits the larger powers and the improvement in governmental mechanism that it was hoped would be secured under the charter amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1904. In fact, the tendency actually has been backward, for in important respects the city's powers have been restricted by legislative action since 1904, rather than broadened.

"Some of the fundamental needs of Chicago, it is true, can be met only through appropriate action by the constitutional convention, to meet next year. But there is much that can be done

and that ought to be done at once by the General Assembly under the present constitution.

"Last year, when members of the Chicago City Council asked the Governor to call the Legislature in special session for the purpose of giving the city larger taxing powers, Governor Lowden suggested that the municipal authorities obtain the views of civic bodies and of the members of the Legislature from Cook County and see if there could be agreement upon what was wanted. As an outgrowth of that suggestion, various civic bodies of Chicago did undertake to function in co-operation with the City Council, not only with respect to revenue matters, but also in the formulation of a constructive program of legislative needs.

"The organizations first participating through representatives in a joint conference were the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Civic Federation, the City Club, the Citizens' Association and the Woman's City Club. Later representatives of other organizations came in, among them the Western Society of Engineers, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Cook County Real Estate Board, the Political Equality League, the Chicago Woman's Aid and the Committee of One Hundred.

"The Conference Committee of Civic Organizations formulated and approved in principle the features of a legislative program for Chicago, which is published on the last page of this pamphlet (published also in the City Club Bulletin, Vol. XII, No. 1). A committee representing the Conference acted with a special committee of the City Council in putting into the form of bills for presentation to the Legislature the principal points of this program.

(Continued on page 90)

## Self-Support for Feeble-Minded

ILLINOIS has on its hands a serious problem in the care of its feeble-minded, according to William T. Cross, Chairman of the City Club Committee on Public Welfare, who presided at the luncheon meeting last Thursday on the occasion of the address by Dr. Charles Bernstein of the New York Custodial Asylum at Rome, New York. Its facilities for the care of such persons are woefully inadequate. The institution at Lincoln, having a capacity for 1600, has 2200 inmates. Many feeble-minded persons who should have institutional care are excluded because of the overcrowding.

### THE STATE PROGRAM

The State Department of Public Welfare is asking the legislature for an appropriation for new buildings at Lincoln to care for delinquent feeble-minded women, for inmates affected with tuberculosis, and for feeble-minded children. It is also asking that the institution for epileptics at Dixon, now occupied by only 60 or 70 inmates, be converted into a colony for feeble-minded, and that a smaller institution be built on the same site for the care of the epileptics. Even this, said Mr. Cross, would be insufficient but it would materially increase the facilities.

Dr. Bernstein told, with slides, the story of the interesting experiment by the State of New York in establishing self-supporting colonies for the feeble-minded. He explained that, in advocating these colonies, he was by no means suggesting them as an alternative for the increased institutional facilities recommended by the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. The self-supporting colonies are for the higher grade mental defectives, many of whom do not need institutional care, and the regular institutions will continue to be needed for the lower grade cases.

### A SOCIAL BY-PRODUCT

Out of every five hundred persons, about five are mental defectives needing special care, according to Dr. Bernstein. This represents a by-product of about one per cent. The percentage seems small, but as a mass proposition it represents a large by-product—about a million persons in the United States and in the State of Illinois about 70,000. Of course, many of these need no institutional care and can be cared for adequately at home. The problem before us is to make as many of these people as possible useful members of society.

Until a few years ago, said Dr. Bernstein, the problem of the feeble-minded was one largely of caring for idiots and imbeciles. Only about 10 per cent of the inmates of institutions were

outside these classes. But now about 80 per cent are of the higher grade cases known as morons. That has changed the problem materially.

### CAN SUPPORT SELVES

The higher grade defectives, according to Dr. Bernstein, are able, with some supervision, to contribute materially to their own support. The New York Custodial Asylum has established a number of colonies from which the inmates, under supervision, work in private homes, in factories, on farms and in the state forests. The first experiment was with a group of girls who were placed in a house rented for the purpose, and went out from there to do house-work—at first at fifty-cents per day, later at eighty cents. Only girls who had good behavior records were assigned to this colony. Some of the most trustworthy were later allowed to make their homes with the families employing them. Efforts were made to place these girls, most of whom came from homes of a rather low grade, in homes where they would acquire higher standards of living. Care was also exercised to keep these girls out of homes where there were children of the same mental age. The girls who went to live with families were kept in touch with the rest of the group and the house formed a center through which their social life was maintained.

### PLAN IS SUCCESS

The expenditure of the income derived by these girls from their work was closely supervised. A part was applied to the maintenance of the house and to their living expenses, an allowance was made for spending money and each girl was required to devote a small amount of her earnings to savings. The success of the plan was immediate. There was a heavy demand for the services of these girls and their earnings were sufficient to make them self-supporting, instead of an expense as they had been formerly.

The success of this colony was so marked that new colonies of the same sort were established in other communities and these proved equally successful. Later a house was rented in which girls too young for service were trained in house-work, with a view to their later placement in homes. This training could not have been given in an institution, the care of which is entirely different from that of a house.

### WORK IN MILL

Some of the girls, however, were not fitted for housework or did not like it. What should be done with them? An arrangement was made with a knitting mill for the employment of a

group of girls from the institution. A house was rented near the mill for these girls. They were placed in charge of two matrons, one of whom looked after the house, and one of whom was forewoman for the girls at the mill. This experiment was also a decided success. The girls earned enough to support themselves and to maintain the house.

#### PROVISION FOR BOYS

But what about the boys? They were provided for on farms, generally rented on a percentage basis. In their spare time, the boys supplemented their incomes by working for neighboring farmers. Other boys were taken to the Adirondacks and placed at work planting trees in areas needing reforestation. They accomplished a real service to the state and at the same time made themselves self-supporting.

In closing, Dr. Bernstein spoke briefly of the possibility of applying the plan of the small self-sustaining colony to Illinois. He estimated that probably half of the mental defectives of the state, the so-called "morons" could be cared for in this way. These are the most trustworthy of the feeble-minded. They do not ordinarily need close institutional care, but it is not desirable to leave them in their homes, for about half of them have been delinquent through some circumstance connected with the home environment. They must be supervised away from the home environment and the sustaining colony affords this opportunity.

### Chicago's Needs

*(Continued from page 38)*

"The main part of the program is offered to the Legislature in four bills, introduced in the Senate by Senator Barbour, bearing the numbers 247, 248, 249 and 250. The four bills have not been formally introduced in the House, but have been submitted to the House Committee on Elections, which has the subject matter under consideration. The same program is embodied in one measure introduced in the Senate by Senator Barbour (Senate Bill 174) and in the House by Representative Dahlberg (House Bill 244). The civic organizations seek action on the four bills and not the single measure.

"The essential features of these four bills are as follows:

"1. Non-partisan elections for aldermen and for mayor, city clerk and city treasurer, so long as they shall remain elective by popular vote.

"2. Reorganization of the council by reducing the number of aldermen from 70 to 35, one from a ward, all elected at the same time, for four-year terms, subject to a limited popular

recall, thus reducing the number of elections; (each city election eliminated means a saving of about \$700,000); this bill makes the city clerk and city treasurer appointive by the City Council; it also contains provisions calculated to insure that the city will be immediately redistricted into wards of equal population.

"3. Provision for a limited popular recall for mayor, after one year in office, on the same terms as for aldermen.

"4. The manager form of government, that is, the mayor to be chosen by the City Council, and to hold office at its pleasure.

"The main features of these bills have been approved in principle by the civic organizations represented in the Conference, except that the Association of Commerce, speaking through its executive committee, withheld indorsement of the city manager plan and the recall. The Civic Federation conceded the recall (on condition that it be limited in nature) only in deference to the view of many other organizations that approval of a four-year term for alderman could not be secured without some such provision, and through a desire not to hamper the general program.

"The City Council has indorsed three of the four bills. It did not favor the manager plan. It went on record also as desiring 50 wards, instead of 35.

"There is complete agreement among civic organizations and between them and the Council, therefore, upon the following important features of the program:

"1. Non-partisan election of city officials.

"2. Reduction of the number of aldermen, one alderman to a ward, all to be elected at the same time, so as to reduce the number of elections; city clerk and city treasurer to be appointive instead of elective.

"There is not complete unanimity upon the manager plan and the recall. In view of the fact that the measures, if passed by the Legislature, cannot go into effect unless approved by the people of Chicago on a referendum vote, there is much to be said in favor of the passage by the Legislature of all four bills, thus giving the people of Chicago an opportunity to express themselves on the issues involved. As to the features of the program upon which there is complete agreement between the civic organizations and the Council, however, appeal for favorable action is made to the General Assembly and the Governor with confidence that the appeal ought to be heeded."

The letter was signed on behalf of the Conference Committee of Civic Organizations by Cornelius Lynde, Chairman, and by Joseph Cummins, Secretary.

## Safeguarding Our Pension Funds

**A** HOPELESS financial future for the public pension funds of Illinois under the fifteen existing pension laws is predicted in the preliminary report which has been issued by the Illinois Pension Laws Commission. There is, the Commission says, a vast difference between the cost of the benefits promised under the present laws and the amount of money that can be raised under the laws to meet the pension promises. Each of the funds faces an increasing deficit. The Commission has prepared a plan for placing the funds on a sound actuarial basis and has issued its preliminary report as a basis for public hearings on this plan.

### PENSION FUNDS INSOLVENT

"The insolvency of the pension funds under the fifteen pension laws of Illinois for teachers, policemen, firemen and other civil service employees," says the Commission, "is a matter of grave concern. These acts have been built up blindly. The liabilities under them have crept up almost imperceptibly, as the service given by the public as an employer has expanded. Through these laws the state and many of its municipalities today are in effect in the position of holding out dishonest promises to the men and women in the employ of the public. On the basis of lack of provision to finance pensions promised, the major existing funds have deficiencies running up into the millions. The deficits today in the larger and older Chicago funds, on the basis of actuarial estimates, even when credit is given for the perpetual continuance of the present receipts from taxation, are as follows:

"Public school teachers' fund.....	\$ 6,000,000
"Municipal employees' fund .....	5,000,000
"Firemen's fund .....	7,000,000
"Policemen's fund .....	21,000,000

"The statewide public school teachers' fund similarly is headed in the direction of a large deficit. The police and fire funds of the cities outside of Chicago are too small to be sound financially.

### THREE KINDS OF INSURANCE NEEDED

"Three hazards are dealt with in some fashion, each either in all or in some of the existing pension laws, namely: (1) old-age inefficiency (2) death; and (3) disability from sickness and accident. The situation they reflect calls for three classes of insurance: (1) old-age retirement annuities; (2) life insurance primarily to provide annuities for widows; and (3) sickness and accident insurance.

"Furthermore, it calls for provisions on each of these three subjects for both employees entering the service in the future, on whose behalf an ideal plan could be worked out readily on a sound basis, and also for present employees, on whose account there are huge accrued liabilities. Both the problem of dovetailing the three kinds of insurance and the problem of fitting together the provisions for present employees and future entrants, are technical and intricate.

"The Commission has endeavored to look at the problem in a broad way. It has looked at the problem as one involving the promotion of efficiency in the service of the public as an employer, as one comprising a subdivision of the general problem of democracy in the adjustment of the relations of employer and employee in organized industry, and as one whose solution will further the widespread movement for social insurance and will in many ways contribute substantially to the public welfare. In rounding up the work on its report, the Commission has deemed the atmosphere of reconstruction days after the great war for democracy as especially favorable to the fruition of its work.

### RECOMMENDS STANDARD PLAN

"The Commission recommends the enactment of a law or code for 'a standard plan for a comprehensive and permanent, consolidated system for old-age retirement annuities, life insurance providing widows' annuities, and sickness and accident insurance for employees of the public in Illinois.'

"Six of the great objectives in such a move would be: (1) to reorganize all existing pension funds so as to put them on a sound and secure financial basis; (2) to provide both a standard for future pension legislation and a consolidated system to which any new fund could be joined at the outset; (3) to extend the opportunity of participating in the system to members of small groups of employees; (4) to reduce to a minimum the tendency to change the pension laws and benefits at the sessions of each succeeding General Assembly; (5) to provide efficient administration in which the public and its employees will co-operate, and also state supervision of the affairs of all the funds in the system, so as to insure proper care of moneys and property, safe investments, and correct disbursements; and (6) to protect individual equities and to make certain the realization of promised benefits.

"The Standard Plan proposed by the Commission is what the actuaries and other insur-

ance men call a reserve plan. It calls for the accumulation of funds toward old-age retirement annuities, and toward life insurance for widows' annuities, from year to year while service is being rendered, and while these liabilities which will mature in the future are being incurred. It requires that these accumulations be sufficient in amount to provide the reserves necessary to pay the annuities when promised. It also provides for sickness and accident insurance on a yearly-contribution basis, but looks to the time when the experience statistics will afford a guide to a reserve basis for this risk as well as the others.

"The Standard Plan calls for the keeping of individual accounts as to each employee. It requires that the reserves for the annuities and life insurance for each employee shall be accumulated on the basis of his age at entrance with relation to a table of mortality to be described in the act, and at prescribed rates of interest.

"All this is in contrast with the provisions of the existing pension systems which merely provide for the payment of the pensions as they fall due by means of expected annual appropriations against tax levies and by means of deductions from the employees' salaries."

The details of the plan proposed by the Pension Laws Commission cannot be outlined in a short article. Copies of the report containing a full statement can be obtained from the office of the Commission, 116 S. Michigan Avenue. The report is signed by George E. Hooker, chairman, John P. Dillon, Rufus C. Dawes, and Henry L. Rietz.

## Community Workers Wanted

THE demand for community center workers has increased enormously in the past few years. The supply of trained and experienced persons for this work falls far short of the needs of Chicago. Many competent men and women interested in community welfare have volunteered their services, and there are many others who would be glad to do so if they knew the opportunities. These persons require only to be shown the proper viewpoint, and informed of the standards, methods and objects of the Community Center in order to become valuable workers in this field.

For this reason the Board of Education is arranging a series of talks to be given in Fullerton Hall, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock for four weeks, beginning Monday, April 14th. The length of each talk will be about one hour. This course is open to men and women who desire to render service in the

community life. It is intended thus to interest citizens in making the most of the resources of the community.

The Advisory Commission on Community Centers of the Board of Education (Mr. Max Loeb, Charman), is divided into sixteen sub-committees. Mr. Fred G. Heuchling, Chairman of the Committee on Training of Community Center workers, appointed a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Graham Taylor, Father Frederic Seidenburg and Mr. Philip L. Seman, to work out some plan for instructing volunteers on the objects and principles of community center work. It was this committee that suggested that such a course of lectures be given. The Board of Education has appropriated \$500 to be used in conducting a lecture course for these volunteer community center workers.

Persons who desire to attend these talks should send name and address at once to Miss Alice H. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Advisory Commission on Community Centers, Board of Education, Tribune Building.

### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly, except July, August and September; bi-weekly during July, August and September, at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1919.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Dwight L. Akers, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. Editor, Dwight L. Akers, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: The City Club of Chicago, a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. No stock. George H. Mead, president, 1537 E. 60th St.; Charles M. Moderswell, vice-president, 332 S. Michigan Ave.; Roy C. Osgood, treasurer, First Trust and Savings Bank; Charles Yeomans, secretary, 231 Institute Place.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

DWIGHT L. AKERS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1919.

FAITH NEWMAN,

(SEAL)

(My commission expires June 20, 1922.)

them they found it easier and safer to report by name. Most of the cases are now reported with names and addresses.

Physicians are required by the board to report whether or not patients are guarded so as not to spread the infection to others. If a doctor will guarantee that the infection will not be permitted to spread, the board permits him to treat the case at the home. If the patient is not so guarded he is given the choice of home quarantine or treatment in a hospital at state expense. As the home quarantine means the posting of a red card advertising the character of the disease, it is easy to understand why the patients prefer to take the hospital treatment. There is no publicity involved in the hospital treatment. No visiting is allowed.

So far Michigan has interned and treated 1,390 cases—1,224 of women and 166 of men. The chief reasons for the difference in numbers between men and women, according to Dr. Olin, are that women are the chief carriers of disease and that there are few hospitals in the state which will take men patients.

In the hospital, said Dr. Olin, the patient is treated both physically and mentally. Out of 821 cases examined 3 per cent were found to be insane or epileptic, 24.2 per cent feeble-minded and needing institutional care, and 59.3 per cent feeble-minded and needing only supervision by social service worker rather than institutional care.

In addition to the hospital treatment an effort is made to teach the patient a trade or occupation which will permit her to make an honest living. Social service workers attached to the hospital get the family history for several generations and social service field workers follow up the cases for a long period after their discharge. These field workers find boarding-houses for the girls, find them positions, see that they stay employed and prevent them from associating with bad company. The board does not attempt to deal with the moral issues involved in this problem. It regards its work as merely a matter of public health and does not allow the moral issue to arise.

Dr. Olin said that the educational department has also done most valuable work through the distribution of literature and through sending lecturers to various towns and cities to speak before women's clubs, schools, workers in factories and stores, and to many other groups. Dr. Olin said that after the demonstration of the results of the work of the Board of Health there was no difficulty in obtaining from the Michigan legislature the appropriation of \$300,000 requested for the continuation of the campaign for the next two years. Every man in the

legislature had heard from his district. The fact that 1,224 women who had been scattering disease had been put 'out of circulation' by the Board of Health was an unanswerable argument.

Dr. Olin predicted that within a few years it would be possible to decrease the flow to the state institutions by 40 per cent. He closed with a plea for a liberal appropriation in Illinois. "Don't ask for \$25,000," he said, "because so small an amount would be money thrown away."

Dr. W. A. Evans also spoke briefly in support of an increase in the appropriation.

The City Club Committee on Public Health and Safety has endorsed the request for the appropriation of \$61,000. In a telegram to Governor Lowden last week the committee said:

"Believing that the war has demonstrated that with the possible exception of tuberculosis venereal disease constitutes our most serious public health problem and believing that the program for the control of venereal disease which is being carried out by the Illinois State Department of Health in co-operation with the United States public health service is of vital importance in safeguarding the health interests of the state, the Committee on Public Health and Safety of the City Club of Chicago respectfully requests that you reconsider your recommendation to the general assembly that it appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for this work for the next fiscal year.

"The committee believes that the successful development of this important public health work and the present opportunity of receiving financial support from the federal government to the extent of sixty-one thousand dollars for next year if the Illinois legislature appropriates a like amount calls for the appropriation of a sum not less than this maximum."

The telegram was signed on behalf of the committee by John H. Ransom, chairman.

AFTER THE ADDRESS BY DR. BERNSTEIN at the City Club a few days ago a reader of the *Chicago Evening Post* wrote to its "Postscripts" editor:

"Sir: Yesterday a talk was given at the City Club on 'What Can the State Do for Its Mental Defectives?' Last Tuesday convinced me that it could disfranchise about a quarter of a million of 'em in Chicago as a starter."

"But as Shaw said," queried the editor, "what are you and me against so many?"

THE MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION COMMITTEE is getting results. Are you helping?

## Checking the Red Plague

The proposed appropriation of only \$25,000 by the Illinois state legislature for checking venereal diseases in this state would be money lost, according to Dr. Richard M. Olin, secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, at a joint meeting of the City Club of Chicago and the Illinois Social Hygiene Association at the City Club last Friday. This amount, said Dr. Olin, would barely start the work. The federal government has agreed to match dollar for dollar any appropriation up to \$61,000 made for this purpose by the State of Illinois. Dr. Olin urged that the state take advantage of the maximum amount which the federal government will provide. Dr. J. O. Cobb, senior surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital, and Dr. W. A. Evans also backed up this proposal. The State of Michigan, according to Dr. Olin, has just appropriated \$300,000 for the state board of health for a two years' campaign against venereal diseases.

"The success of the U. S. army in stamping out venereal diseases," said Dr. Cobb, "demonstrates the possibility of checking this contagion also in the civil population. About six-sixths of the cases of venereal diseases in the army were contracted before the men joined the colors. The army environment was made safe for the boys. It is an indictment against us that most of the cases of venereal infection were contracted while the men were on week-end visits and furloughs. The army showed that venereal diseases can be controlled without serious difficulty. At first the towns near the cantonments were overrun with disreputable characters, but the army authorities adopted very strict measures and the areas around the camps were cleaned up.

"Why should this work be confined simply to the army and to war time? Congress answered this question by appropriating \$2,000,000 to aid the campaigns in the states. The federal government's propaganda against venereal diseases is far-reaching. We are hoping to be able to put syphilis off the map. We expect to furnish free treatment, the cost of which shall be assumed by the government. The belief that this disease cannot be cured is entirely incorrect.

"The time must come when the feeble-minded and insane prostitutes, who represent a considerable proportion of the total, must be permanently segregated. When they are arrested they should not be turned loose again to infect the community, but should be placed in institutions. Massachusetts and Michigan are already doing this. We ought to have laws which would permit our courts to send women of this char-

acter permanently to institutions. I am sure that the power conferred under such laws could be exercised so as to do no one an injustice. The idea of locking a person up for life is so appalling that no judge would use his power unless he is thoroughly convinced that it is necessary. In Massachusetts, where there is such a law, no case has yet been discovered of any woman who has been wrongly incarcerated."

Dr. Cobb in urging the appropriation by the Illinois state legislature of the maximum amount available from the federal government, \$61,000, said that a beginning could be made with this amount, but that twice the amount could easily and usefully be spent in Chicago alone. Michigan and California have already spent larger amounts than this. The expense of keeping the syphilitic insane in Illinois asylums exceeds alone the \$25,000 which it has been said the governor intends to recommend. Purely as a matter of economy, if for no other reason, Dr. Cobb said, the larger appropriation ought to be made.

Dr. Olin described the program for the control of venereal diseases which has been carried out so successfully by the Michigan State Board of Health, of which he is secretary. This campaign was inaugurated after the "war preparedness board" of the state, which corresponds to the Illinois state council of defense, had been given figures showing the results of the first draft, the prevalence of venereal disease in the state, and the enormous proportion of the inmates of state institutions put there by venereal diseases.

When it was shown that about 40 per cent of the inmates of institutions were there on account of venereal diseases the war preparedness board asked the State Board of Health to formulate and carry out a plan for checking this infection. In October, 1917, the Board of Health, acting under authority conferred by law, declared venereal infections to be dangerous, communicable diseases. Over such diseases the board has extensive powers of control, as over scarlet fever, etc. Every doctor in Michigan was notified he must, under penalty, report all cases of venereal disease. From October until April 1st the physicians of the state had reported about 10,000 cases, giving certain required information about each. Physicians were allowed to report the cases by number only, provided they would keep case records for future reference. At first most physicians reported in this manner. But when the board began to follow up these cases and ask questions about

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Vol. XII

Monday, April 14, 1919

No. 15

## Mr. Ball to France

Charles B. Ball, Chief Sanitary Inspector for Chicago, and a member of the City Club, left Chicago last week for France. He is to give a course of instruction in housing and community planning for the department of citizenship of the Army Educational Commission, Y. M. C. A. This is a part of the great educational plan for our soldiers during the period that they are awaiting demobilization. John A. Kingsbury, director of the department of citizenship, writes in the Survey:

"We hope to get a broad program of public health education before our boys. We hope so to stimulate them that upon their return home they will demand pure milk, necessary facilities for the control and prevention of tuberculosis; medical school inspection and high standards of child hygiene—all those things which a well organized health department provides and requires in a modern progressive community—and that they will support the health officer who attempts to do his duty. So in each subject: we hope to stimulate civic idealism; we hope to provoke thought and provide for discussion; we hope to give the boy the *idea* of citizenship."

Mr. Ball expects to be gone for about six months.

CHARLES E. CHADSEY, the new superintendent of Chicago schools, is to speak on Tuesday evening, April 15, at the sixth annual meeting of the Chicago Junior Home and Farm School for Boys. The meeting is to be at the City Club at dinner 7:00 p. m. An invitation has been extended to members of the City Club to attend.

MAJOR LESTER L. FALK is stationed at Coblenz, Germany.

## Twenty-eight

The membership of the club is moving steadily upward. We are glad to welcome the following new members, all of whom joined within the last two weeks:

E. R. Adams—Lawyer, Miller, Gorham & Wales.

Arthur Bonnett—President, Bonnett Brown Sales Service.

John R. Bowes—Real estate.

M. C. Bragdon, Jr.—Lawyer, Adams, Follansbee, Hawley & Shorey.

Berford Brittain—Pittsburgh Piping and Equipment Company.

L. M. Cozzens—Printer.

E. V. Daily—Manager Gas Appliance Department James B. Clow & Sons.

A. H. Charles Dalley—Consulting Engineer, Western Sales Manager Locomotive Superheater Company.

Raymond E. Daniels—President, Edwin F. Daniels & Co.

James H. Davis—American Radiator Company.

James B. Forbes—Bolles & Rogers (hides and wool).

James E. Hannegan—Assistant Manager Western Passenger Bureau.

William J. Henshaw—Examiner, Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Frank F. Kenworthy—President, Tucker-Kenworthy Co. (printers).

James E. Lee—Assistant secretary, Peabody Coal Company.

Charles H. Mackintosh—Counsellor, La Salle Extension University.

Gilbert S. Mann—President, G. S. Mann & Co.

D. E. McMillan—D. E. McMillan & Bro. (coal).

Rev. Walter Howard Moore.

Frederick A. Nichols—Manager Guild Company.

F. W. Pendexter—Accountant, Ernst & Ernst.

A. C. Pfaff—Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

C. E. Phillips—Secretary Gas Products Association.

L. P. Robinson—Farm mortgages.

Charles A. Stebbins—Aeolian Company.

C. W. VanBeynam—Associate editor, "The National Underwriter."

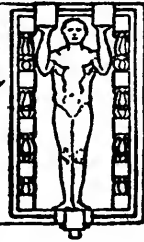
Wallace C. Wadsworth—Barron G. Collier (advertising).

Walter F. Wallace—President The Wallace Press.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919

NUMBER 15

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, at Luncheon**

***"The Post-War Problem of the American Negro"***

**MAJ. ROBERT R. MOTON**

Principal Tuskegee Institute

Prof. Moton, the successor to Booker T. Washington, has been at the head of the famous Tuskegee Institute since 1915. He recently was at Paris, looking after the interests of the colored people as affected by the peace conference.

Prof. Moton is identified officially with many movements for the improvement of the condition of the negro in America—particularly his educational advancement. He is secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund Board; trustee of various schools for colored people; vice-chairman of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Business League. He is the author of "Racial Good-Will," published in 1916.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 17, at Luncheon**

***"Where Has Our War Labor Administration Left the Labor Problem?"***

**LEON CARROLL MARSHALL**

Formerly Manager Industrial Relations Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and  
Member Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board

The government, during the war, in order to obtain an uninterrupted flow of war commodities, created various agencies to deal with industrial relations and to smooth out the difficulties between employers and employees. The creation of these agencies was hailed from all sides as an advanced step in the method of meeting the issues between capital and labor, a step which meant permanent progress toward the elimination of labor unrest.

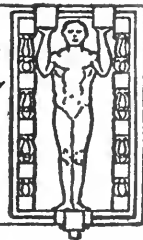
Where has our war labor administration left the labor problem? Have these agencies lived up to their promises? Have they utilized their opportunities to the full? Are we really any further along in our methods of meeting labor unrest?

Prof. Marshall has just returned from the East to resume his duties as dean of the College of Commerce and Administration, University of Chicago. As a specialist in industrial problems and an inside observer from his responsible post in the war labor administration, his analysis of the results of our labor policies is bound to be significant and interesting.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1919

NUMBER 16

NEXT THURSDAY, APRIL 24, at 8:00 p. m.

**THE SHOSTAC STRING QUARTET**

The Public is invited—Popular Prices. Program on page 98

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**No Club "Talk Days" This Week!**

**BUT NEXT WEEK**

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30**, we are to have a special evening meeting open to ladies.

The meeting will be addressed by **W. D. Richardson**, director of the Illinois Audubon Society. Mr. Richardson's talk, which is to be illustrated with slides, will be on **"The Gulls of Lake Michigan."** Mr. Richardson spent some weeks photographing the gulls in their nesting sites on the Rocky Island in the Northern part of Lake Michigan. His pictures of these interesting birds will be shown at this meeting.

The lecture is under the joint auspices of the City Club and the Ornithological Society of Chicago. Its purpose is to stimulate interest in the bird life of the Chicago region, and there will be no charge for admission.

The hour for the lecture is **eight o'clock**. Members wishing dinner will be served at the usual evening dinner prices, 75c and \$1.00 per plate. Please make reservations in advance, if possible.

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Vol. XII Monday, April 21, 1919 No. 16

## Club Officers Elected

LAST Friday, at the annual meeting of the City Club, the officers and directors proposed by the nominating committee and announced in a previous issue of the Bulletin, were unanimously elected. The officers and directors for this year, including the hold-overs, are as follows:

GEORGE H. MEAD, *President*.  
CHARLES M. THOMSON, *Vice-President*.  
ROY C. OSGOOD, *Treasurer*.  
CHARLES YEOMANS, *Secretary*.

### Directors

WALTER BACHRACH	FRED G. HEUCHLING
ALFRED L. BAKER	PRESTON KUMLER
FREDERICK S. DEIBLER	GEORGE H. MEAD
BRADFORD GILL	ROY C. OSGOOD
ARTHUR L. HAMILTON	CHARLES M. THOMSON
HARRIS S. KEELER	CHARLES YEOMANS

Reports of officers and committees for the year just ended were presented. The reports of the president and treasurer and summaries of the reports of the House Committee and the Admissions Committee are printed elsewhere in this Bulletin. Next week a summary of Civic Committee activities will be printed.

Aside from the election, no business was transacted.

## Another Concert—Don't Miss It!

THE Shostac Quartet will play again at the City Club next Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Members who have not acquired the habit of coming to these charming musical entertainments should make the most of this opportunity.

The program announced for next Thursday is as follows:

1. Quartet B Flat.....*Haydn*  
Allegro con spirito  
Adagio
2. Trio for Violin, Viola, Cello.....*Delamarter*  
Moderately, freely  
Quietly but not too slow  
Brightly with humor
3. Sonata for Piano and Violin.....*Franck*  
Allegretto ben moderato  
Allegro  
Allegretto poco mosso
4. Quartet G Minor.....*Grieg*  
Allegro et agitato

The quartet is composed of Mr. Henri Shostac, First Violin; Rudolph Fiala, Viola; Henry Selinger, Second Violin; and Adolph Hoffman, Cello. Mr. Frederick Morley will be at the piano.

## The Club's Personnel

THE Admissions Committee reported last Friday at the annual meeting that 203 new members had been added to the City Club during the last year. The resignations numbered 188, deaths 22 and persons dropped from membership 37. There was a net decrease in the membership of 44—which is certainly not bad for a war year, particularly when compared with the decrease of 268 during the preceding year. The membership of the Club on March 31, 1919, was 1,914; on April 21, it was 1,961.

Although there was a net decrease in membership for the year, the records during the period since the appointment of the Membership Extension Committee, November 1, 1918, show that, since that time there has been a net increase over all losses through resignations, deaths, etc., of 94 members. With the Membership Extension Committee pursuing its way and with every Club member contributing his "bit" to the campaign, there is no reason why we should not be "out of the woods" next year on this membership question. Put your shoulders to the wheel!

THE INCREASING PATRONAGE in the Club dining room shows that the members appreciate good food and good service.

## Civic Secretary Resigns

**G**EORGE E. HOOKER, secretary of the City Club from its formation in 1903 until 1908, and civic secretary since that time, has resigned his office. Mr. Hooker leaves his position immediately and, after a brief vacation expects to give most of his time and effort to the activities of the new Labor Party, with which he identified himself when it was organized last November. The Board of Directors, just elected, will meet soon to consider the selection of a new civic secretary.

Mr. Hooker's letter of resignation sent to President Mead, April 5, was as follows:

*My dear President Mead:—*

I beg to hand you herewith my resignation as civic secretary, to take effect if convenient about the middle of this month. I contemplated this step nearly two years ago, but war occupations interrupted my consideration of the subject. I have for a considerable period found myself out of sympathy with the administration of the Club. This step does not mean my withdrawal from membership in the Club, where so many of my friends are and where such a multitude of my memories center.

I wish in this connection to express my deep appreciation of the generous permission of the directors for me to devote a large part of my time during the last year and three quarters to Exemption Board duties. I wish also to thank you most warmly for your personal kindness not alone since you have been president but in your co-operation during my entire fifteen years of club service.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE E. HOOKER,  
Civic Secretary.

President Mead, in communicating to Mr. Hooker the action of the Directors in accepting his resignation, wrote:

*My dear Mr. Hooker:—*

The directors of the Club have had before them your resignation contained in your letter to me of the 5th of this month.

They have voted to accept the resignation in view of the differences in attitude to which you refer as existing between yourself and this and other administrations. But in accepting your resignation the directors wish to express their recognition of your long devoted service to the City Club.

On all the club's undertakings since its inception you have left the impress of your strenuous thought and single minded interest in its work for the betterment of Chicago. Not only in the direction of the Civic Committees and the unbroken maintenance of the high standards of the club's noonday and other addresses, but in the effort to arouse a more democratic, more generous and richer community consciousness through exhibitions, competitions and symposia, in your competent presentation of the standards and purposes of City Planning, and in your prolonged and notable study of rail-

way transportation in its relation to Chicago's whole transportation problem, we find striking evidence of the unstinted expenditure of yourself for the Club and through the Club for Chicago.

It is with satisfaction that we learn that the Club may continue to count you as one of its active members.

In closing allow me to express my appreciation of what I have personally gained from our long friendship and association in the work of the Club.

Most cordially yours,  
(Signed) GEORGE H. MEAD,  
President.

Mr. Hooker was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the City Club in 1903. He was one of its incorporators and helped to frame its original constitution. Most of the larger activities in the line of public work during its life of fifteen years have been initiated and carried out under his direction.

Since July 15, 1917, Mr. Hooker, in addition to his club duties, has served as chairman of the local draft board, district 43. This district, which includes Hull House, has a very large foreign population, chiefly Italian.

Mr. Hooker has also been serving as chairman of the Illinois Pension Laws Commission, appointed by Governor Lowden, under an act of the Legislature, to investigate the condition of municipal and state pension funds for public employes. The commission is perfecting a plan, to

### Important Notice to Members

A JOINT HEARING of the committees on Municipalities and Elections of the Illinois House of Representatives will be held in the Council Chamber at the City Hall Friday at 10:00 a. m., April 25, to consider the bills proposed by a conference of civic organizations, in which the City Club is represented for various fundamental changes in Chicago's government. These bills described in previous issues of the Bulletin provide for non-partisan municipal elections, a smaller city council, reduction in the number of elections and other changes designed to improve conditions. They have been endorsed by the Public Affairs Committee of the Club.

YOU CAN HELP BY ATTENDING THIS HEARING. It will be an interesting and informative meeting and there ought to be a large attendance to convince the members of the committees of the public sentiment behind these measures.

be presented to the legislature, for the better protection of these funds, which involve very large amounts. Mr. Hooker was also chairman of the first Pension Laws Commission, appointed by Governor Dunne, which submitted a preliminary report on this subject to the legislature in 1917.

Before undertaking his new work, Mr. Hooker expects to take a short vacation, a luxury which he has not had the opportunity of enjoying since 1916. His address will be, as heretofore, 800 S. Halsted Street.

President Mead in the letter above quoted has indicated some of Mr. Hooker's chief contributions to the City Club and to Chicago. His civic interests have been very inclusive, but his chief concern has been with the problems of city planning, housing and transportation. Of these problems, in particular, he has been a close student both at home and abroad. He has participated actively in efforts for their solution since 1898, when he was secretary of the first Chicago Street Railway Commission, and since the time when he contributed so largely to the origin of the small park system of Chicago.\*

Mr. Hooker has been a frequent contributor to the programs of the National City Planning Conference, the National Housing Association and similar bodies. He supplied to a large extent the inspiration and the driving power which "put over" so successfully the special City Club exhibits on transportation and on housing and the competitions for plans for residential land development and for neighborhood center development. He was the author of "Through Routes for Chicago's Steam Railroads," published by the Club in 1914.

Mr. Hooker's host of friends in the City Club, as well as the members of the office staff, all of whom have served with him for periods of from five to fourteen years, will genuinely regret his decision to resign. They will at the same time be glad that he intends to remain in Chicago and to continue in the fellowship of the Club.

THE WAY TO AVOID a deficit next year is to get new members—*now!* Make your contribution to the sinking fund by getting a friend to join. You do him a good turn and you help your Club.

\*"The new system of parks and small playgrounds now being established at a cost of \$3,000,000, three years ago was just an idea in the mind of one man—George E. Hooker. We shall soon have the benefit of its realization. It is not any more impossible for us to carry out such plans of beautification as I have suggested than it was to get the small parks. I merely mention it in justification of the fact that I am proud to stand here as a dreamer, and further to encourage us to keep on."—From an address by a citizen of Chicago, long identified with the development of parks in this city, to the American League for Civic Improvement, 1903.

## Short—and Sweet!

The House Committee last Friday made the shortest annual report on record. Bradford Gill, chairman of the committee, reported that the restaurant loss had been decreased from \$6,853.19 in 1917-18 to \$2,425.37 in the year just ended.

He might have said, but he didn't, that the profits on cigar sales and the operation of the billiard room had increased during the year and that, taking these items into account, a reduction in combined loss of these three departments from \$5,882.95 to \$1,211.40 had been effected.

## Treasurer's Report 1918-1919

### Assets and Liabilities

#### ASSETS.

LEASEHOLD BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT AT COST..\$178,719.98

#### FURNISHINGS:

Furniture and Fixtures.....	7,551.42
Kitchen Equipment .....	2,106.48
Crockery and Utensils .....	2,323.18
Silverware .....	1,314.70
Linen .....	603.58
House Linen .....	95.25

\$13,994.61

#### INVENTORIES:

Provisions .....	\$ 1,397.40
Cigars .....	784.50
Dining Room Supplies.....	35.32

\$2,217.22

#### ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

Unpaid Dues .....	\$ 2,222.50
Unpaid Restaurant and Cigar Checks.....	137.55
Rents Receivable .....	16.46
Subscriptions to Deficiency Fund.....	4,874.75
Sundry Accounts .....	230.66

\$7,481.92

#### SUNDRY PREPAYMENTS:

Leasehold Ground Rent.....	\$ 845.80
Insurance Premiums .....	820.61

\$1,666.41

CASH IN BANK AND ON HAND..... 740.92

DEFICIENCY .....

16,424.42

\$221,245.48

#### LIABILITIES.

#### FIRST MORTGAGE, LEASEHOLD 5% BONDS:

Authorized Issue, Due 8-1-1941...\$200,000.00

Bonds Issued .....

Script Issued (secured by deposits of

\$3,900.00 City Club Bonds with the North-

ern Trust Company)..... 3,625.00

\$185,375.00

#### NOTES PAYABLE, NATIONAL CITY BANK:

(Secured by deposit of City Club Bonds)... 19,000.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE .....

9,721.21

#### RESERVES:

Dues paid in Advance.....\$ 929.00

Bond Interest Accrued .....

3,873.46

\$4,802.46

#### UNEXPENDED BALANCES SUNDRY FUNDS:

Christmas Fund .....

497.51

Chamber Music Fund .....

62.57

Publication Fund .....

1,565.52

Special Park Fund .....

71.21

\$2,196.81

\$221,245.48

(Continued on page 103)

## President Mead's Message to Members

**G**EORGE H. MEAD, President of the City Club, in his address to the members at the annual meeting last Friday said:

"The past year of the City Club has been a war year. Our eyes have been focused for long distances, and local problems have been regarded from the standpoint of their effect upon methods of preparation, of influencing public sentiment, and upon the fighting of our forces abroad.

### CLUB RENDERS WAR SERVICE

"Two hundred and thirty members of the City Club have been in the service and three of them have fallen—two of them on the battle field, one of them victim of disease. In the campaigns for Liberty Loans, for the Red Cross, and the other organizations that have stood behind the lines, the Club has done its part in the presentation of the needs of the service and in the subscriptions of its members. With two great camps just outside the city, the City Club with the other clubs in the community has opened its doors to the soldiers and sailors who have come into Chicago on leaves and furloughs.

"Perhaps the greatest single contribution which the Club has been able to make has been a large part of the time of our Civic Secretary, Mr. Hooker, who has worked continuously and at high pressure on one of the Exemption Boards throughout the whole period of the war. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Hooker contributed generously of his time and effort outside of the hours ordinarily given to Club duties.

"The War-Time Committee has continued the interest and efforts that it brought to our situation before the country itself entered the war, and joined with analogous committees of other clubs in Chicago in a Council of War-Time Committees has served to organize efforts in the community on the issues of the war.

"On one occasion the Club made guests for a day of as large a number as it could accommodate of the Blackhawks, as they passed through Chicago to Camp Grant.

"Those of you who were present at the Home Coming Members' Dinner will remember vividly the welcome the Club sought to give to those who returned from the service and the excitement and emotional appeal of their responses.

### WAR AFFECTS CLUB INCOME

"But the war has affected the Club on the side of its income most seriously. From remittance of Club dues of those in the service we have lost over \$6,000. But more serious still has been the resignation of some three hundred members, most of whom have felt obliged to

withdraw in the interest of economy. The City Club with its low initiation fee, and large number of members of moderate means, and the considerable number who only belong to the Club because of its value to the community, was bound to suffer more seriously than other clubs in the city. Members are back from the service, new members are coming in, in increasing numbers, and some of those who have felt the necessity of dropping out are coming back and more will return later. We will soon be back where we were before the pressure of wartime restricted our income, but in the meantime the war has left us with a deficit which must be made up as the price which we have paid to keep the City Club alive during the war and a growing factor in the life of Chicago.

### HOUSE COMMITTEE MAKES RECORD

"Thanks to the vigor and constant effort of the House Committee, seconded by the efforts of the steward and his staff, I think no administration of the Club has been able to face its membership after a lean year with a better conscience. The Club has carried on a larger business at less relative expense even in the face of rising prices than it has ever done in the past. There has been no extravagance. There has been no waste, and there has been continued, extended and wise operation of the Club's restaurant, its rooms and the whole house. Our deficit has not been due to loose or faulty management.

### MEMBERSHIP ON UP GRADE

"I desire to call your attention as well to the efforts of the Membership Extension Committee. Its work is hard, continuous and absolutely essential to the continued existence of the Club. The Directors, following the decreasing membership list during the period of greatest stress, realized that the corner had been turned, when thanks to this Committee's work the additions exceeded the resignations. The work of the committee carries little if any interest in itself. The enthusiasm to carry it on must be found in the results and the consciousness that the committee has the interest and encouragement of the Club membership behind them. It is easy to forget that the Membership Extension Committee is doing the work of all of us, for us. The justification for this building and its extensive operation is found in our confident belief that there are more than enough civic minded men in Chicago, as genuinely interested as we are in the intelligent development of the city, and willing to use the City Club for this purpose, to more than balance the Club's ac-

counts. It is a belief that we must make good, and it can only be made good through our support of and collaboration with the Membership Extension Committee, and while we support and collaborate we can show grateful appreciation as well. Out of the work of this committee have come two notable membership dinners which have done perhaps more than anything else this year to give members a sense of fellowship and solidarity.

#### CLUB MEETINGS ARE SUCCESS

"The addresses and discussions at the Club luncheons during the year just ended have exceeded in number and have certainly equalled in excellence the discussions of any other year in the Club's history. There were seventy such meetings last year.

"The subject of the war and the international questions growing out of the war have naturally bulked largest on the Club program. There were twenty-six discussions of international questions, including six on Russia. Nine were devoted to problems of mobilization and the war, ten to personal experiences of men and women in the war zone. Our domestic problems, however, were not forgotten in the general overpowering interest in the war. There were twenty-five luncheon meetings devoted to various domestic problems, of which nine had to do with local or state matters. Attention may particularly be called to the series of four traction discussions last fall at which both sides of this most controversial question were presented to members of the Club by the leaders of public opinion on the subject.

"The speakers at these meetings represented not only many parts of the United States but many foreign countries, including Russia, England, Belgium, France, India, Canada, Australia and Macedonia.

"The Civic Committees have been reorganized on the basis of a system worked out last year by a committee appointed by the Directors. Under this system a close association has been formed between different members of the Public Affairs Committee and different Civic Committees and they will report briefly the undertakings of these committees during the past year.\*

#### NEW CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT

"Two undertakings of considerable moment deserved to be called to your attention at the end of the year. They are both expressions of a co-operative spirit in the civic organizations of the city. The Public Efficiency Bureau, which is close to the City Club, being in theory

a committee of the Club, has brought before the city a program for the reorganization of Chicago City Government. It has had the approval and support of various clubs and associations, but in its complete form it has not been felt that it could be carried through this legislature. Seven civic bodies, the City Club, the Public Efficiency Bureau, the Association of Commerce, Civic Federation, Chicago Real Estate Board, Women's City Club, Citizens' Association, with others that joined later, have united through their committees to push such portions of this program as might pass the Assembly at Springfield. If any part of this program is realized it will be due to this co-operative attitude on the part of these organizations.

"When the City Government asked for increase in taxing power to meet its obligations, Governor Lowden asked the city government to convince much the same organizations that their request was justified. Out of this has grown up a group of representatives of these organizations which has sat in with the Finance Committee of the City Council and has presented its estimate of the requirements of the City Hall for the coming year. Representatives of this committee are at Springfield urging competently the measures they think should be passed for the relief of the city's finances.

"One finds among the influential members of these civic bodies City Club men not only in its own representatives but in the representation of other organizations.

#### GETTING A COMMON GROUND

"I know of nothing in the city's life of the last year that is so encouraging as the natural coming together of these groups on a common belief. That belief has been that most of the evils of city administration come back not to lack of civic morality in the community, but civic intelligence, that to cure them we need competent continuous application of intelligence with adequate publicity. There is no organization in the city that stands so definitely for this doctrine as the City Club. The City Club has reason to be gratified that what it stands for is becoming a more conscious part of the mind of the community. It is becoming clearer every day that the one incontestable moral that can be drawn from the city election that has just taken place is that the legislative program which representatives of our committees and those of other civic bodies are pushing at Springfield ought to be passed.

"We have no reason to be ashamed when we contemplate the ideas and the movements that can be traced back through men and meetings to the City Club in Chicago."

\* A review of Civic Committee work will be printed in the next issue.

# Treasurer's Report—1918-19

(Continued from page 100)

## Income and Expenses

### EXPENSES.

#### FIXED CHARGES:

Leasehold Ground Rent .....	\$10,150.00
Taxes .....	5,883.43
Fire and Employers' Liability Insurance.....	599.32
Interest on Bonds and Loans.....	10,290.08
	<u>\$26,922.83</u>

#### BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND HOUSE EXPENSES:

House Employes' Wages .....	\$11,031.53
House Employes' Meals .....	3,218.60
Electric Power .....	1,603.05
Electric Light .....	1,069.10
Fuel .....	1,884.60
Building Repairs, Etc.....	1,575.91
Uniforms .....	249.70
General House Expense .....	1,676.98
Laundry .....	813.21
	<u>\$23,122.68</u>

#### ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:

Office Salaries .....	\$ 4,327.98
Stationery and Printing .....	1,038.45
Postage .....	613.77
Telephone .....	928.15
Newspapers and Periodicals .....	481.60
Premiums on Surety Bonds .....	84.67
Entertainment .....	87.24
Membership Extension Expense .....	387.31
General Expense .....	370.67
Membership in Organizations .....	16.00
	<u>\$8,335.84</u>

#### DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS:

Restaurant Operating Profit.....	\$ 337.06
Less Depreciation on Equipment:	
Kitchen Equipment .....	\$ 600.00
Crockery and Utensils.....	1,039.19
Linen .....	751.93
Silverware .....	371.31
	<u>2,762.43</u>
Total Loss on Restaurant.....	\$2,425.37
Less Profit on Cigars.....	\$827.15
Profit on Billiards.....	386.82
	<u>1,213.97</u>
	<u>\$1,211.40</u>

#### CLUB HOUSE DEPRECIATION:

Furniture and Fixtures .....	\$ 1,080.00
House Linen .....	154.60
	<u>\$1,234.60</u>

#### CHRISTMAS FUND:

Distribution Amongst Employes.....	\$ 1,573.80
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#### PUBLIC WORK:

PROVIDED FROM GENERAL FUND: Miscellaneous	
Salaries of Civic Secretary and Assistants.....	\$5,774.02
Sundry Expenses .....	884.54
Bulletin .....	3,096.18
Library .....	702.24
Poster Exhibit .....	27.07
	<u>\$10,394.05</u>

#### PROVIDED BY SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

Red Cross .....	\$66.76
War Exposition Fund.....	44.22
Salvation Army Fund.....	50.61
	<u>\$ 161.59</u>
	<u>\$10,555.64</u>
	<u>\$22,956.79</u>

### INCOME.

MEMBERS' DUES .....	\$47,435.00
RENTS .....	3,392.76
PROFIT ON RENTAL OF STEREOPTICAN .....	62.06
PROFIT ON UMBRELLA RENTALS.....	7.55
CHRISTMAS FUND, Donations transferred to cover Expenditures per contra.....	1,573.80
LOSS FOR YEAR, carried to Deficiency Account..	20,495.62
	<u>\$72,956.79</u>

## Deficiency Account

### CHARGES.

DEFICIENCY, APRIL 1ST, 1918.....	\$ 5,598.41
RESERVE FOR LOSS OF UNPAID DUES.....	511.75
LOSS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1919.....	20,495.62
	<u>\$26,605.78</u>

### CREDITS.

DEFICIENCY FUND: Contributions during year..	\$ 8,251.36
INITIATION FEES: Appropriated to deficiency account for the year ended March 31st, 1919...	1,930.00
BALANCE AS AT MARCH 31ST, 1919.....	16,424.42
	<u>\$26,605.78</u>

## Departmental Accounts

### RESTAURANT.

#### CREDITS:

Receipts from Members and Banquets.....	\$67,144.95
Guests .....	96.55
Employes' Meals .....	3,218.60
	<u>\$70,460.10</u>

#### CHARGES:

Provisions used .....	\$36,780.78
Kitchen Wages .....	12,042.80
Kitchen Expense .....	3,328.07
Dining Room Wages .....	11,764.33
Dining Room Expense .....	2,833.25
Manager's Salary (proportion) .....	1,512.00
Cashier's Salary (proportion).....	1,314.66
Electric Light (proportion).....	547.14
	<u>\$70,123.94</u>

#### OPERATING PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE CONSIDERING DEPRECIATION OF EQUIPMENT.....

	<u>\$337.06</u>
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### CIGARS.

#### CREDITS:

Receipts from Members.....	\$7,054.00
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#### CHARGES:

Stock Used .....	\$5,491.51
Salaries .....	725.34
License for Cigarettes.....	100.00
	<u>\$6,226.85</u>

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....	<u>\$827.15</u>
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### BILLIARD ROOM.

#### CREDITS:

Receipts from Members.....	\$765.30
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#### CHARGES:

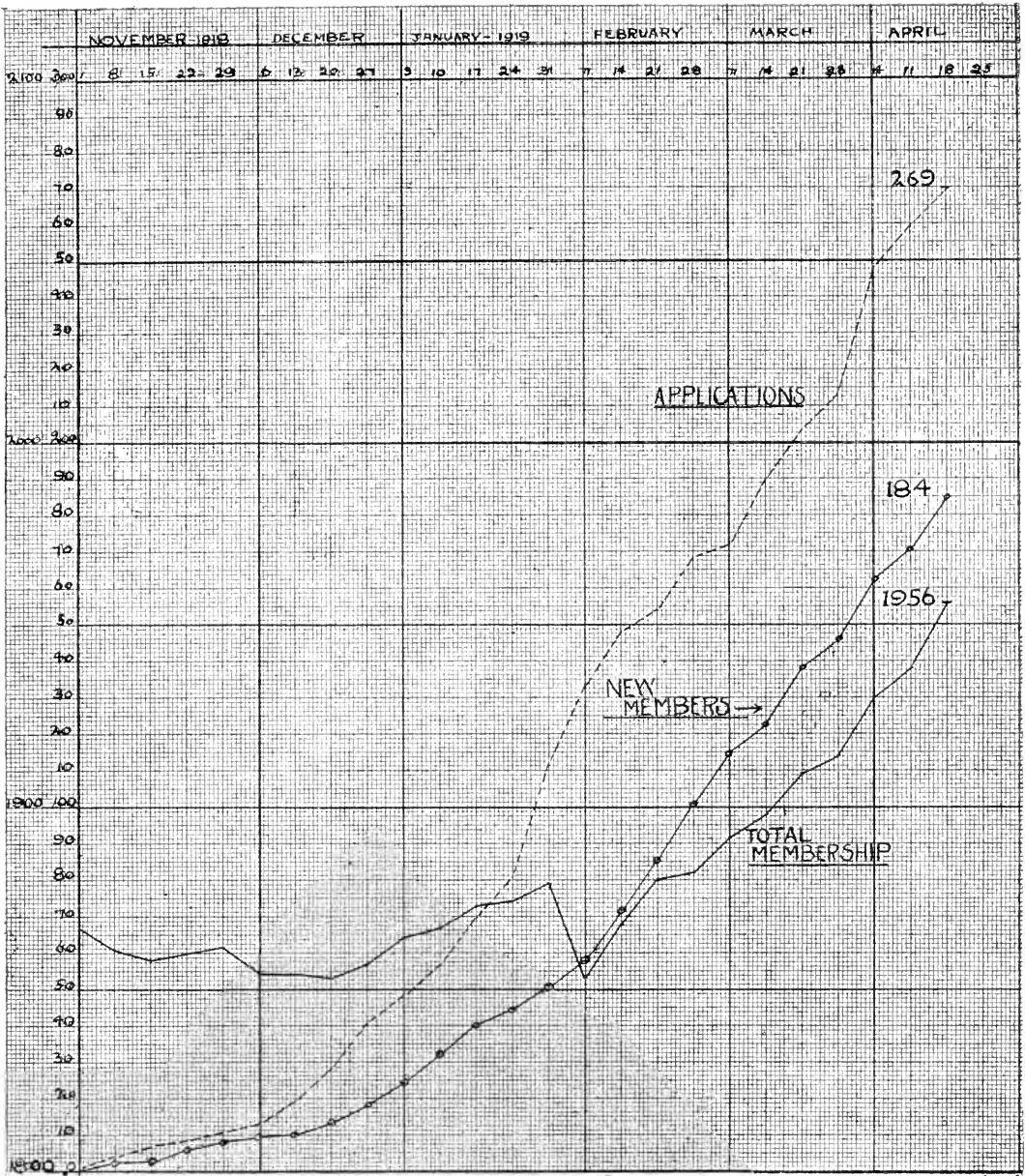
Wages of Attendant .....	\$229.10
Supplies .....	84.38
U. S. License.....	65.00
	<u>\$378.48</u>

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....	<u>\$386.82</u>
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We hereby certify that we have audited the Books of Account and Vouchers of the City Club of Chicago for the year ended March 31st, 1919, and that in our opinion the foregoing statements of Assets and Liabilities, Income and Expenses and Departmental Accounts accurately exhibit the Club's financial condition as at March 31st, 1919, and the result of its operation during the year ended that date. A detailed report outlining the exact scope of our investigation has been submitted to the Directors as of even date.

Chicago, Illinois, April 18th, 1919.

ERNEST RECKITT & CO.,  
Certified Public Accountants.

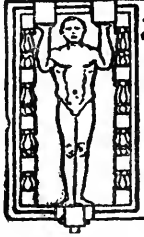


The Membership Extension Committee, with the help of those members of the Club who have responded so generously to its calls for assistance, is making a very successful campaign to increase the membership of the Club. The results of its work are shown above.

The committee is planning to push its work vigorously in the weeks to come and it asks every member of the Club to help by sending the committee the names of men who would make desirable members. These names should be sent to S. Bowles King, chairman, 315 Plymouth Court.

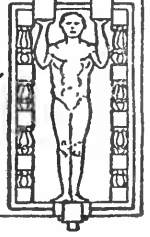
ONE OF OUR MEMBERS asks us to correct an error made by the chairman in introducing Mr. Albert Rhys Williams, who spoke before the Club several weeks ago on Russia. The printed announcement of Mr. Williams' address, issued

by the Club, said that he had "returned from Russia" in October, 1918. The chairman, evidently from a reading of this notice, said that he had left Russia in October. Our informant says that Mr. Williams left Russia in May.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1919

NUMBER 17

MONDAY, APRIL 28, AT LUNCHEON

A. E. REINKE

*"A Year in Revolutionary Russia"*

Mr. Reinke, though an American-born citizen, has spent twenty-one years of his life in European countries. During his stay in Russia he witnessed the short-lived rule of the first provisional government, the rise and fall of Kerensky and the beginnings of present social revolutionary struggle. Mr. Reinke is connected with a large business corporation located in Chicago.

Mr. Reinke, it is understood, presents a view of the Russian situation different from any that has been presented to the members of the City Club by previous speakers on this subject.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 8:00 P. M.—LADIES' NIGHT

W. D. RICHARDSON

*"The Gulls and Terns of Lake Michigan"*

(ILLUSTRATED)

Mr. Richardson spent several weeks photographing these interesting birds on the Rocky Island in the northern part of Lake Michigan. His pictures and his story will afford a most unusual and most entertaining evening. The lecture is under the joint auspices of the City Club and the Ornithological Society of Chicago.

Dinner, if desired, at usual evening prices, 75 cents and \$1.00 per plate. Please make dinner reservations in advance if possible.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 8:00 P. M.—"SONS' AND DAUGHTERS' EVENING"

ELLIS P. COLE

*"Hunting Indians With a Camera"*

(ILLUSTRATED)

This, we are ashamed to say, is the first occasion in the history of the Club at which the sons and daughters of members have been the guests of honor.

Mr. Cole has hunted redskins with his camera in the western states and he has a notable string of scalps. Mr. Cole has spoken before the City Club before. Members who have heard his lectures on Western scenery will be glad to hear his "hunting" experiences with the kodak.

This lecture will interest fathers and mothers, as well as sons and daughters. Bring the whole family.

# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

Published Weekly Except July, August and September;  
bi-weekly during July, August and September

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

## OFFICERS OF THE CLUB

GEORGE H. MEAD, President

CHARLES M. THOMSON, Vice-President

ROY C. OSGOOD, Treasurer

CHARLES YEOMANS, Secretary

## Editorial Board

HERBERT H. SMITH, Chairman

FREDERICK D. BRAMHALL

S. R. WATKINS

F. GUY DAVIS

GEORGE R. HORTON

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Vol. XII Monday, April 28, 1919 No. 17

## Robins Continues Story

One of the largest audiences in the history of the Club turned out Sunday evening, April 13, to hear the second installment of Raymond Robins' story of revolutionary Russia. Mr. Robins had spoken to a large audience at the Club on March 20th, but because of the immensity of the subject and the desire of many members to ask questions—for which on the first occasion there was no time—Mr. Robins consented to speak again.

The meeting was held in the lounge and a large overflow was cared for in the reading room. Mr. Robins gave an intimate and thrilling picture of Russian events, as he had viewed them from his vantage point as American Red Cross commissioner to Russia. He described the great personalities of the Revolution with whom he was in almost daily contact, and answered many questions relating to the soviet organization and methods.

"THE GIRLS' CITY CLUB" has been organized in Cincinnati. It has been granted the use of the club rooms of the Woman's City Club and the privilege of attending the luncheons and lectures.

Help! help! help! the Membership Extension Committee all you can in building up the personnel of the Club.

## 34—More New Members—34

F. T. Joyner, Real Estate.

Ernest N. Braucher, Architect.

Henry W. Drucker, Lawyer, Drucker & Bou-tell.

Howard D. Kiner, Wilkerson, Cassells & Potter (Attorneys).

Oliver J. Chambers, Lawyer, Conley & Hussey, Inc.

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James B. Waller, Jr., Lawyer.

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H. L. Wells, Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

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B. W. Lemley, Manager Appraisal Dept., American Radiator Co.

William Braid White, Journalist.

C. G. Hobart, Director Chicago District, U. S. Public Health Service.

J. A. Scanlan, Secretary, Gagen Sales Corporation.

D. Agnew, Treasurer, Gagen Sales Corporation.

James H. Skiles, M. D.

## "The Menace of Higher Trolley Fares"

THE decision of the Illinois Public Utility Commission, last week, denying an increase in fare to the Chicago surface lines gives unusual interest at this time to a recent article by John P. Fox, consultant on traffic and city planning, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York. Mr. Fox's article, published in the *Survey*, points out not only the failure of increased fares to solve the serious financial difficulties of the street railway companies, but their ruinous effect upon city development. "Of all the higher prices brought about by the war," writes Mr. Fox, "none have a greater element of danger to the country than the increased fares on the electric railways. \* \* \*

### COMPANIES LOSE OUT

"There might be less objection to higher fares if they really benefited either the companies or the public, but the companies, especially, have come out the worst in every way. This is chiefly because increased fares, in practically every case, have driven away so many passengers that the higher charges have brought in little if any more gross revenue than if the fares had never been raised at all. Some companies have experienced an actual loss, notably Columbus, Ohio, where for the first two months of higher fares the receipts were 16½ per cent less than the year before and the total passengers riding 35½ per cent less. Increased fares have almost universally failed to bring in anything like the expected revenue. As wages were often raised to a very high figure, with the expectation of paying them out of the additional money collected from the public, the practical failure of fare increases has been very serious. \* \* \*

### HIGH FARES KEEP CITY CROWDED

"The real menace of higher fares, however, isn't the cost of a few extra cents a day, but the danger of checking the healthy growth of all our cities by tending to make people move inwards instead of outwards; to live in tenements and apartments instead of in single houses; to abandon the fundamental idea of the spread-out American city in favor of the congested European type, from which we have been working so long and so hard to get away. \* \* \*

"For years, our electric railways have been one of the most useful factors in promoting healthy living conditions. The American railway manager has rightly boasted of the superiority of our street railways over those in Europe; the advantage of our cheap flat fare; our network of lines enticing people out into the

suburbs; our exceptionally long rides for five cents; our principle of building electric lines in advance to spread out the population, instead of using them to make money out of congested cities. Now, at a most critical period, when house building has been stopped, and there is the most favorable opportunity to check the tenements and encourage the suburban home, the whole policy of the electric railway has been changed and the movement for higher fares is spreading its blight all over the country, like the influenza epidemic, in the same way uncomprehended and unchecked.

### HIGHER FARES IN BOSTON

"Boston had been making excellent progress toward housing reform. Wooden three-deckers had been prohibited in most of the surrounding cities and towns. The City Planning Board had just completed its North End report, showing the urgent need of clearing out unsanitary tenements in highly congested blocks and widening the narrowest alleyways. The Mayor's Housing Commission had practically completed their survey of the tenement house situation, and were about to recommend the first complete housing code for Boston, with improved regulations for all types of tenements and houses, when along came the state appointed trustees of the Boston Elevated Company. Supposed to be operating the railway in the public interest, but without any real attempt to economize and make the five-cent fare pay, they arbitrarily raised the fare to seven cents, which was an inevitable failure; then went to an eight-cent fare; and now there is a possibility of zone fares, with a charge of ten or twelve cents to reach homes in the suburbs. Already the workers are beginning to move back into the congested sections, where they can walk to their work, and any system of zone fares will probably hasten the movement back to the tenements and lodging-houses. \* \* \*

### PUBLIC SHOULD RESIST

"Unless something is done to check the movement toward higher fares, and especially toward zone fares, all the good influences toward healthier living, better housing and the spreading out of the cities, may be neutralized by the selfish and unnecessary movement for high fares. The thing to do now is for every city and town where the fare has not been raised to resist to the limit any pleas, petitions or threats of the companies to raise fares; to go to the courts to try to prevent breaking of municipal contracts; and to try to show to the public service commissions that health should come before profit, that

fare increases are unjust, ineffective and unnecessary, and that electric railways should be used to spread the population out.

#### FARES SHOULD BE REDUCED

"Communities where fares have already been raised should start on a campaign at once to get fares reduced to their former basis. If the companies are unwilling to earn their living at a fair price, as most of them probably will be, then the public should begin the necessary steps to take over the lines at a decent price, and no more, and to operate them for the public good and not

for private profit. Service-at-cost settlements, now so much sought after by the companies, should be avoided above all. They neither give the public sufficient control, nor provide sufficient incentive for companies to operate economically, and they are based on the fundamentally wrong theory that higher costs can be met by higher fares.

"There will never be any real solution of our transit problems until we have followed the British example and recognized the principle that transportation is a public function that cannot be delegated to any private interest."

## America's Race Problem

THE South is very nervous just now over the race question, according to Maj. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in his address at the City Club last Wednesday. We are facing an era of reconstruction and we ought to forestall blunders in our dealings with the negro question, to leave no ground for bitterness between the races.

#### A POWDER MAGAZINE

A few weeks ago, said Maj. Moton, in one of the important cities of the South, excitement ran high for stories had been spread, from a source which nobody has been able to discover, that the negroes were arming and on a certain night would start a race riot. There was intense nervousness on both sides. Representative people of both sides finally got together and statements were issued warning people, both white and black, off the streets. The night supposed to have been set for the riot passed without trouble, but if there had been a street fight here would undoubtedly have been one of the worst race riots in history. This is merely an example of the state of nervousness in which the South finds itself. The best whites and the best colored people have decided that they must get together on this question and avoid trouble.

The negro has made up his mind, continued Maj. Moton, that from now on he is going to get justice under the laws. Discontent cannot be avoided so long as twelve million of our citizens, one-tenth of our entire population, feel that they are not being justly treated, so long as they feel that public sentiment is against them—for no reason but the color of their skins.

"I do not believe," said Dr. Moton, "that any member of my race should go through life with

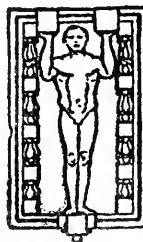
an apology on his face. The negro loves America. During the war there has been no more loyal group. There have been no pro-Germans among us. I know of not a single case where a negro has been convicted as a spy. Efforts to undermine the loyalty of the colored people have met with absolutely no response." Dr. Moton told of a letter from a Jamaica negro to a prominent colored man of the South, urging that the negroes utilize the opportunity afforded by the war situation to insist upon their rights to fair treatment and intimating that the German government would back such a movement liberally with money. Not only was the proposal immediately and indignantly rejected but the letter was turned over to the Department of Justice.

#### RACE HARMONY AMERICA'S NEED

The negro, by his loyalty, urged Maj. Moton, has earned his right to stay in this country. "We made no preparations to come here," he said, "and we are making no preparations to leave." It is therefore all important that whites and blacks should learn to live together harmoniously. The negro is an asset to the South and the southern people know it. When the war broke out thousands of negroes went North to fill the gaps left in industry. On the other hand the negroes of the South rose to the emergency in the production of food supplies. Over 300,000 negroes joined the Saturday Service League and devoted their Saturday holidays to food production, adding thus to the country's food supplies an amount estimated to be worth \$26,000,000. "The negro is an asset if properly used," Maj. Moton concluded, "but we must learn—whites and blacks—to get along in peace and harmony."

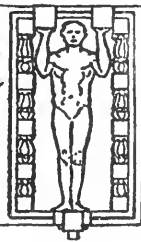
William C. Graves presided at the meeting.

**SURE! WE'LL FINISH THE JOB**



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1919

NUMBER 18

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, AT 8:00 P. M.—*"Sons' and Daughters' Evening"*

*"Hunting Indians with a Camera"* (Illustrated)

ELLIS P. COLE

Hunting Indians with a camera is perhaps a little safer than hunting them with a gun—safer for the Indian certainly—but it is an engrossing game. Mr. Cole has collected a series of very interesting stories and pictures as a result of his experiences as an "Indian hunter" with his kodak.

This picture-lecture will interest old folks as well as young folks. Bring your family.

Dinner, if desired, at usual prices, 75c and \$1.00. Please make dinner reservations in advance.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, AT LUNCHEON—Speaking at 1:00

*The State Tax Commission Bill—Yes or No?*

*For*—H. S. HICKS, Rockford, Ill.

Member Illinois Legislature

*Against*—W. H. MALONE

Member State Board of Equalization

The bill to abolish the state board of equalization and to establish in its place a tax commission of three members, has become one of the big issues before the General Assembly. Every citizen and especially every taxpayer is interested.

The speakers at the City Club meeting next Friday are leaders in the fight for and against the bill.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, AT 8:00 P. M.

*Concert by Shostac String Quartet*

On Thursday, May 15, at 8:15, in the City Club Lounge, the Shostac String Quartet will give another of its delightful concerts. Miss Mina Hager, contralto, will be the assisting artist. The program will be as follows:

1. Quartet A Minor—Schubert.
2. Terzetto for 2 Violin and Viola—Dvorak.
3. Five Songs for Contralto and String Quartet—Sowerby (first performance).
4. Quartet, "Molly on the Shore"—Grainger.

WE REGRET TO RECORD the death last week of two of our members, Gustav Freund, president of the Michael Reese Hospital, and Charles H. Doyle, head of the branch house accounting department, Swift & Company.

DWIGHT L. AKERS, formerly assistant civic secretary and editor of the City Club Bulletin, is serving as acting civic secretary of the Club.

# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship

Published Weekly Except July, August and September;  
bi-weekly during July, August and September

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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## New Members

A. J. Cooper, President Harmony Cafeteria Co.

Wm. M. Groth, Cashier, White, Weld & Co.

Wallace A. Fleming, Chief Accountant, Parrett Tractor Co.

John J. Ryan, Western Manager, "Minerva Yarns."

Norman S. Parker, Attorney, Parker & Carter.

Harold W. Snell, Consumers Company.

H. B. Rairden, Consumers Company.

THE EDITOR of the City Club Bulletin reported at the annual meeting that fifty issues (nearly 100,000 copies) of the Bulletin had been mailed to members during the preceding year. The expense of maintaining the Bulletin—printing, postage and proportion of salary—was \$3,006.18, or 3c per copy. About \$1,500 would cover the expense incurred last year for the publication of the Bulletin, above the amount which would have been necessary for the advertisement of Club meetings under the old plan of sending postal card notices.

## Industrial Relations Today

WHERE has the war labor administration left the labor problem? There have been some gains, and some failures to gain, according to Prof. L. C. Marshall, Dean of the College of Commerce and Administration, University of Chicago, and until recently Manager Industrial Relations Division Emergency Fleet Corporation. Prof. Marshall spoke at the City Club Thursday, April 7. We have gained through our war experience, he said, by coming to think of production in national terms, as a national enterprise, which should be lifted out of the realm of petty squabbling between rival interests. The war has greatly advanced the idea of collective bargaining. It has also created a sense of the need for a national labor policy upon which all factors in production can get together, and of better machinery for the adjustment of industrial relations.

On the other hand, although we have taken steps toward a national labor policy, we have not yet arrived. The industrial situation today is just as perilous as it was in the latter part of 1917, but since the dissolution of the various war labor agencies after the armistice was signed, there has been no machinery through which a policy might be formulated for meeting it. There is, on each side, too much unrest and

too much suspicion of the motives of the other fellow. Finally, we have moved forward but little in developing mechanisms for adjusting the relationships of employer and employee, and for solving administrative problems in this field, such as those relating to housing and transportation.

The problem of industrial relations since the armistice has been thrown back upon the business world to solve—to straighten the situation out, or to "scrap" it out. One of the hopeful elements of the situation, according to Prof. Marshall, is the attitude of many employers toward proposed new methods of adjusting their relations with employees. One of the big financial houses, to mention a single instance, has decided that, in the future, one member of the board of directors of any industrial enterprise which it finances, is to be appointed to deal specifically with questions of industrial relations. It proposes to allow labor to participate directly in the management of these enterprises. There has also come into existence since the armistice, Prof. Marshall said, a remarkable series of collective agreements between employers and employees. There are no exact statistics at hand, but it is estimated that at least 500,000 employees are working under trade agreements which allow some participation in the management.

## Russia in Revolution

IF Bolshevism should ultimately work out, in some modified form, in Russia, according to A. E. Reinke who spoke at the City Club last Monday, it will be because the Russian people have the patience and endurance to survive a lowered standard of living. Russia is primarily an agricultural country; she can drop back a few generations to her agricultural civilization and emerge into industrial life again when conditions are more favorable. America, on the other hand, with her complex industrial civilization could not survive such an experiment. It would subject us to a class warfare more terrible than that which has gripped Russia.

### SPEAKS AS BUSINESS MAN

Mr. Reinke is the European representative of a large Chicago corporation. He spent a year in Russia under the regime of the provisional government, under Kerensky and during the beginnings of the social revolution of November, 1917. Mr. Reinke asserted that press reports about Russian conditions are in many instances grossly misleading. If, he said, we continue to print contradictory and exaggerated statements like those which have been appearing in our papers, people will begin to doubt the reliability of any newspaper report about Russian conditions.

There are certain great facts which must form the background of any adequate understanding of Russian conditions, according to Mr. Reinke. Three-fourths of the population are peasants, obtaining their living directly from the soil. The typical Russian peasant lives in a small isolated village under conditions of the lowest poverty and squalor. Approximately three-fourths of the population are unable to read or write. A result of this illiteracy is that the Russian peasant masses have not learned to care much about politics. The peasant takes little interest in things outside his daily routine. He accepts the calamities of everyday life, whether drought, war, or taxes, as of divine origin and not subject to his control.

### RUSSIA'S VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

The *granular* structure of Russia is another fact which has very important bearings upon the conditions which are to be found there. The villages are often miles from railways. There is generally no telephone service, no mail service. Sometimes for months the villages are practically cut off from neighboring towns. Every village is to a large extent self-contained and self-sustaining. Not very long ago some towns were discovered in northern Russia which had

not been known to the Russian government and were not on the map. Russia is thus to a large extent made up of many small unrelated communities, whose people raise their own food-stuffs and manufacture in their own homes the articles that they need.

The industrial population of Russia is small and there is practically no middle class. The number of "intellectuals" is small. Between the intelligentsia and the workmen there is an enormous chasm which leaders of the revolution (who are to a considerable extent drawn from the intelligentsia), have tried without success to bridge over. There is among the people a deep-seated distrust of the "intellectual" classes.

### A MIXED CIVILIZATION

The character of the Slav-Russian is another important element in the situation, Mr. Reinke said. The Russian is a queer mixture of the European and the Asiatic. In his European character, he is hospitable, frugal and progressive if given the chance. His Asiatic characteristics, however, are as marked as his European qualities. He is a fatalist. He believes that somehow "the storm will blow over." He knows how to endure privation. There is nothing in Anglo-Saxon nature which compares to the stolid endurance of the Russian people. The Russian also possesses a remarkable tolerance of the views of others, a remarkable inner freedom, and a strong feeling of brotherhood.

It is surprising how few of the excesses which might have been expected occurred in the upheaval of the great revolution. It might have been expected for instance that there would be much drinking and looting, but when the revolutionists stormed and took the Hotel Astoria, one of the first things they did was to remove the stores of liquors and destroy them. "A drunken revolution is a bad revolution," they said. "We will have no drunkenness in our revolution." They seemed to feel that the revolution had put them on their good behavior.

### WE SHOULD BE PATIENT

It would be difficult to guess, Mr. Reinke said, how the peculiar characteristics of the Slav-Russian will combine when the pressure from above is removed, and what the peculiar character of the Russian Slav civilization will be. We ought not to try to force upon the Russian the sort of government which *we* think he ought to have. We are inclined to be impatient with Russia, to think that she should adopt the institutions which we have worked out. The Russian will work out his own salvation. It took France

80 years to settle down to a republic. Even Americans did not know in 1865 what their constitution really meant. We must give Russia time to work out her own characteristic civilization.

Probably one of the reasons for the large degree of success by the Bolshevik party in its appeal to the Russian people has been a misinterpretation which the illiterate masses have put upon the word "bolshevik." "Bolshevik" means "majority"; "menshevik" means "minority." These names have a purely historical origin, but many Russians have read into the word "bolshevik" the meaning "much" or "more" and have supported the Bolshevik because they believed them to be the party which promised the *most*. The "mensheviks," on the other hand, were believed to be the party which promised the *least*.

#### THE PARTY OF "MORE"

The Russian working man believed that extreme socialism of the "bolshevist" type was the only alternative to czarism. The Russian peasant believed that the revolution meant only one thing—land. There was only one party that could promise the peasant his land *at once*. This was the party of the Bolsheviks and they promised it freely. Added to this as a cause of the revolution was the great war weariness of the Russian people, who had no conception of what they were fighting for and who, betrayed by incompetence and treachery behind the lines, could fight no longer.

When Lvoff took control of the government after the first revolution there was good feeling throughout the country. Everything proceeded in an orderly way, but the difficulties multiplied rapidly. Lvoff lost touch with the masses. In reality he represented the 10 per cent which owned practically the entire wealth of Russia. When Kerensky came, he was considered a radical, but he made so many concessions that he finally lost the sympathy of the people. Everything was set for a radical revolution with a demand for higher wages, shorter hours of labor, free land and the ending of the war. Only the Bolsheviks could promise these things and they promised them most freely. The Bolsheviks were the only party who understood the 90 per cent of the Russian people, who talked their language and promised them the things which they wanted.

#### LEADERS ARE SINCERE

The Bolshevik who are in power today, in the opinion of Mr. Reinke, are absolutely sincere. There undoubtedly are many dishonest men who have made money out of the revolution, but the present leaders of the revolution have only one

interest and that is the welfare of the 90 per cent who make up the dispossessed of Russia.

The soviet (which, as a structure of government, must not be confused with the Bolshevik party) may, Mr. Reinke said, in time work out well in Russia considering the *granular* structure of the country, the isolation of the village communities. The Bolsheviks were the first party to realize that anything that is to be done must be done through the soviet. Their grasp of that fact is one reason for the support which they have received from the people.

#### RESTORE DISCIPLINE IN FACTORIES

What has the Bolshevik party accomplished since it went into power? There are items to be set down both on the credit and the debit side. In the early days of the revolution, in each factory taken over by workers a committee was appointed to serve as a go between in dealings with the management. These committees were constantly encroaching upon the management. They reported to no one. If there was a disagreement, the government could do nothing but advise a compromise. The same situation existed among the regiments at the front. The Bolsheviks have cleaned out these nests of anarchy. It may be that they have substituted one large anarchy for many small ones, but they ought to be given credit at least for taking the first step toward restoring normal conditions.

#### THE RED ARMY

The Bolsheviks have trained a good army and have officered it from the ranks. It is true that many of the soldiers who are serving in the Red army and are in military service have not the faintest idea of what they are fighting for, and are in service only because they can get food for themselves and their families only by enlisting. There are probably not more than a million Russians consciously and intelligently behind the Bolshevik program, but these people are drawn mostly from the industries and are concentrated in the cities, where they are in a strategic position to control the country.

On the debit side: Things are certainly not going well under the Bolshevik regime. The intelligentsia are starving or begging in the streets. Schools are being opened in the villages, it is true, but the contribution of the Bolsheviks to education in the rural communities is of a very indirect sort. Their contribution has consisted mainly in driving the intelligentsia away from the cities into the country where they are teaching school in exchange for food.

#### RUSSIA WILL GO ON

How can Russia survive with the value of

money going down, with most of the factories closed and transportation broken down? Russia will go on, Mr. Reinke predicted. She may have to drop back for a time into an agricultural civilization. The peasants can manufacture what they need and, because of their unusual qualities of endurance, they will be able to survive on a

lower scale of living than we could ever become accustomed to in this country. Bolshevism may even work out ultimately in a modified form in Russia, but America, with her complex industrial civilization, unable to go back to an agricultural civilization, could not survive such a system.

## Why Is a County?

"OUR dual system of city and county administration confuses the public mind, disorders the management of public affairs, and checks at the outset many improvements in local government. The worst part of it is that the distinction, from the standpoint of the citizen, is purely imaginary.

### COUNTIES WERE NEEDED

"County government, anyway, started as a unit of local government brought over from England in a day when all government was overwhelmingly rural; and the creation of counties in the United States ever since then has gone on that same assumption. Counties were organized to apply government to more or less sparsely settled regions where the chief business of government was to act as the state's local agent in performing state functions.

### CONDITIONS CHANGED

"As urban areas grew up, city governments were formed to handle the special needs of the congested districts. But the scheme of county government was left unaltered.

"So long as a city remained but a small part of its county the confusion was not serious. But when a city spreads over almost an entire county, and contains the majority of the population, problems and difficulties accumulate. When—as in the case of Philadelphia—city and county are coterminous, and the county has lost its rural administrative characteristics and taken on many functions of ordinary municipal government and when the separate county organization is no longer founded on anything but legal phrases and political expediency, then the need of city and county consolidation, in both law and fact, becomes self-evident and essential.

### OHIO PROPOSES CONSOLIDATION

"The confusion is not confined to Philadelphia. It has come up elsewhere—Denver, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco—and has been met and solved. And now comes news of a proposed constitutional amendment for our neighboring state of Ohio.

"The proposal will, if adopted, free the entire state from the plaster of inflexible uniform

county government, and will, in addition, permit the voters in counties of 200,000 and over to abolish any or all existing local governments within the county and substitute a single unified city-county government.

### WHY NOT PHILADELPHIA—OR CHICAGO?

"In Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, where the chief consolidation project is to be effected, the Civic League of Cleveland describes the issue thus:

"To be substituted for:

1 county	} 1 city-county
3 cities	
32 villages	
16 townships	
41 school districts	

Beside an estimated saving of 20 per cent in cost of administration (an estimate based on Denver's actual experience), Cleveland expects to avoid confusion of authority, to secure definiteness of responsibility and to promote administrative co-operation throughout the whole urban area.

"Why are we so lax? When shall we hear the good news of a constitutional amendment in Pennsylvania, under which Philadelphia city and county can really be made one organization, free from the enormity that now stands in the way of effective government; free from the absurdity of duties of city administration performed by officials who are not city officials; free from civil-service dodging; free from conditions under which a discharged city employe can change his desk in City Hall and appear, when the smoke blows away, as an employe of the 'county' of Philadelphia."—*Bureau of Municipal Research, Philadelphia.*

LAST WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the City Club, W. D. Richardson gave a most interesting account of his observations of the gulls and terns of Lake Michigan. He showed in a beautiful series of slides the life of these picturesque birds as he saw it in their nesting places on a group of islands at the northern end of the lake. The lecture was under the joint auspices of the Ornithological Society of Chicago and the City Club. A large audience was present.

## Are Higher Fares "A Menace" ?\*

*The City Club Bulletin:* The BULLETIN of April 26th, just at hand, contains a report of a very interesting article by John P. Fox of New York under the caption, "The Menace of Higher Trolley Fares." . . . Mr. Fox's main plea is that increased fares (presumably to any sum above five cents, for any distance within the city) will cause people to live in tenements or apartments within walking distance of their work rather than to build separate houses in the less densely populated part of the city, thereby checking the city's healthy growth.

Now nobody denies that the outer fringes of Chicago, with the cottages and separated two-flat dwellings are healthier and better places to live than the crowded six to ten story tenements of New York's East Side. And if a 6-cent fare in Chicago will result in our losing the former and acquiring the latter, then a 6-cent fare will be a real menace to this city.

But . . . why should we be so afraid that a 6-cent fare will change the entire distribution of population and the kind of homes people will live in when rents themselves are making a still greater increase? Why should a working man move from the suburbs to a crowded tenement to save 2 cents per day at the very time that his wages have been increased from at least 50 cents to \$1.00 per day, and when he knows, or should know, that the chief reason why the extra cent a ride is asked of him is in order to give a similar workman, on the street car company's payroll, a similar raise in wages? To my mind the exaggerated ideas which are being so generally expressed at this time as to the direct effect on the riding public of a six or seven cent fare are first silly and then preposterous. A 6-cent fare may well tempt men and women to walk a little further to work, thus saving the whole amount and *greatly improving their health*; but it will not tempt them to give up a comfortable home five miles away for a tenement a few blocks away from their shop or factory. . . .

It is true that any increase, even of one cent, in fare will decrease the total traffic by tempting people to walk short distances. . . . While increased fares are comparatively unimportant to the public under present general conditions, if necessary to maintain living wages for the street car company employees, the adoption of such fares is a serious matter to the companies, and not one that they are likely to run wild with even if given a free rein. . . .

Mr. Fox unfortunately, and unwisely, I think,

ignores the possibility that the average street car ride ever costs more than a five-cent fare—presumably including free transfers, and applying to all cities from the size of Columbus, Ohio, to Chicago and New York, with their through routes of 20 miles or more. . . .

If a higher, flat-rate, city-wide fare of six, seven, eight or ten cents, as Mr. Fox suggests, will merely cut down the gross revenues through loss of short-haul traffic, then there are but four methods of relief:

1. *Stop trying to make the service self-supporting.* Adopt a 3-cent, 4-cent or 5-cent fare (nothing higher); adjust wage scales to fit the labor conditions; adjust equipment and train schedules to suit the public; and let the public, including those who do not ride, pay *in taxes* for the deficit incident to operation. This is the present Government railroad policy—except as to increased rates.

2. *Try a higher fare* and see how it finally does affect the finances of the company after a reasonable trial period.

3. *Make a small charge for transfers* if this is an important feature of the fare system and actual routing; this being done either separately or in addition to "2" above.

4. *Adopt a zone system of fares* (which Mr. Fox particularly objects to), so as to be able to retain the short-haul traffic at the old or even a reduced rate, while applying a sliding scale of increased charges for increased distances.

To my mind, unless some great change in service cost takes place soon, the latter plan will be the accepted alternative and the most satisfactory. Its chief objection at present is the mechanics of its application. . . . But necessity has solved many harder problems and may solve this. Certainly frequent service, adequate service, safe and sanitary service, a proper proportion of seats to total fares, a service which anticipates suburban growth—all these are fully as important to Mr. Fox's housing ideals as is merely the *cheap* service which he so greatly emphasizes. And certainly a city as large as Chicago cannot expect to improve all these items of service as they should be improved, pay the present prices for materials and labor, and then take it for granted that the old 5-cent nickel is still a proper fare. . . .

Of course it is rather plain that Mr. Fox has up his sleeve the "real cure-all" for the present unfortunate situation—municipal ownership. Well, perhaps so. But I cannot forget that only a very few years ago the railroads found, and said, that increased rates were necessary. The

\*We regret that owing to limitations of space, we have been compelled to condense some portions of Mr. Allen's statement.—EDITOR.

Government heard their case and told them to return home and save a million dollars a day! The war came. The same Government took over the same railroads. They were able to force economies of trains, routing, loading, interchange of facilities, pooled management, etc., which to the private owners were denied as both commercially and legally impossible. Did the Government then make the million dollars a day saving? No. It raised all rates much higher than private owners had dared suggest; it curtailed service much more than private owners could consider reasonable; and the tax payers are now paying a *current deficit of over a million dollars a day!* . . .

In regard to the relative merits of private versus public handling of traction service, Mr. Fox gives the answer in two sentences, which, however, he unfortunately places far apart in his article, but which should be placed together, as follows:

The American railway manager has *rightly* boasted of the *superiority* of our street railways over those in Europe; the advantage of our *cheap* flat fare; our network of lines enticing people out into the suburbs; our *exceptionally long rides for five cents*; our principle of building electric lines *in advance* to spread out the population, instead of using them to make money out of congested cities.

The above very true description of the American private ownership practice and *motif* he rightly says is superior to European governmental practice and *motif*. How, then, can he justify the following conclusion:

There will never be any real solution of our transit problems until we have followed the *British example* and recognized the principle that transportation is a *public* function that *cannot be delegated to any private interest*.

Apparently this is where Mr. Fox's logic and reasoning power went "off its trolley" and his argument against continued private initiative and management "went dead for lack of juice."

All talk that "a 5-cent fare is necessarily right and high enough" and that we should proceed to arbitrarily "reduce all higher rates to 5 cents" is most unfortunate; it gets us nowhere, and it should be frowned upon by all self-respecting citizens. Especially so, in my opinion, by all members of the City Club.

Respectfully,

(Signed) ALBERT P. ALLEN.

## On Child Welfare

A Child Welfare Conference is to be held Monday and Tuesday, May 19-20, at the Congress Hotel, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. It will be attended by representatives from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Missouri. A number of guests from foreign countries—England, France, Italy, Belgium, Ser-

bia, Spain and Japan—persons prominent in child welfare activities in these countries, have accepted invitations to attend.

The program, not yet completed, will cover such subjects as family income, the child's home, provision for the leisure of children, public care of maternity and infancy supervision of the child's health, regulation of child labor, and the care of dependent and delinquent children. Members of the City Club will find the sessions of the conference stimulating and instructive. A fuller announcement will be made when the program is completed.

## Free Lecture Course

CONDUCTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO FOR THE TRAINING OF COMMUNITY CENTER WORKERS

The following lectures will be given in the Board Room of the Board of Education, sixth floor, 7 South Dearborn Street, on the following evenings at 7 o'clock. The lectures will last for one hour, and one-half hour will be devoted to open discussion.

While this course is conducted in the hope of securing men and women of ability to do volunteer work in the community centers in their own neighborhoods, it is also desired that by this means, people of exceptional ability may be secured for permanent work in the community centers.

MONDAY, MAY 5

Introduction.....Jacob M. Loeb  
Community Center Workers.....Dr. Charles E. Chadsey  
Types of Chicago Centers.....Dudley Grant Hayes

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7

Organizing a Community.....J. D. Rogers  
Chicago's Needs.....Peter A. Mortenson

FRIDAY, MAY 9

Dramatics and Pageantry.....Frederick Bruegger  
Dramatics and Pageantry for Children.....Bertha L. Iles

MONDAY, MAY 12

Technique of the Community Center.....Philip L. Seman  
Community Center Administration.....Harold O. Berg

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14

Community Organization in America and the Present Program.....John D. Richards  
Relation of Recreation to Education.....Walter Wright

FRIDAY, MAY 16

Relation of the Home to the School.....  
.....Harriet Vittum, Amelia Sears, Mary McDowell

MONDAY, MAY 19

Community Civics.....Wilfred S. Reynolds  
Relation of Americanization to the Evening School.....  
.....William M. Roberts

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21

Story Telling.....Mrs. Gudrun Thorne Thompson  
Our Language, Its Use and Its Abuse.....J. W. Roberts

FRIDAY, MAY 23

Community Singing.....Herbert E. Hyde  
Community Art.....George W. Eggers

MONDAY, MAY 26

Relation of the Neighborhood to the School Center...  
.....Theodore J. Snergalaki  
Co-ordinating Foreign Language Groups.....  
.....Felix Streyckmans

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28

Socializing Instructional Work for Adults.....  
.....William E. Owen  
Civic Theaters and their need in the Community.....  
.....Donald Robertson

FRIDAY, MAY 30

Community Center an Inspirational Force.....Max Loeb  
Recreational Value of Religion.....Father Frederic Siedenburt  
Community Value of the School Center.....  
.....Dr. Graham Taylor

## Teaching Baseball to the French

"**A** LLEZ! Allez! Jettez la balle au premier base! Mon Dieu, glissez! glissez! Attendez un bon."\* This is baseball lingo in France, according to a recent letter from Alfred Yeomans, who is patiently trying to bring the great American institution into favor in the Alsatian village in which he is stationed as a worker for the Y. M. C. A. The discouragements are many. "So far as I can see," writes Mr. Yeomans, "the only thing that naturally interests these boys is the gentle art of batting each other over the head with a stick or, if no stick is available, kicking and cuffing each other. They play no games together—marbles and whip tops but no organized games. . . ."

"Just now we are trying to teach the men some new sports—volley ball, baseball, etc. There is an American at Strassbourg who looks after the sports for the Foyers in this region. He came

here yesterday bringing equipment, balls, nets, etc., and we got together some 'non-coms' for a demonstration. They took to volley ball right away and there will be no trouble in establishing that. They are shy of baseball. 'It makes bad to the face' if you get hit. Of course, one can't deny that, though we use an indoor ball.

"A Frenchman goes after a fly ball like a child chasing a butterfly, and nothing but a large sized net will do if he is to catch it. Otherwise it is quite as likely to land in his mouth as in his hands. In batting he faces the pitcher and uses the bat more to protect his face than for anything else. Once on a base it is hard to persuade him to come home and face the same situation again. Of course this is before he has been shown. Doubtless with a little practice they could learn to play fairly well, and when it comes to inside strategy they could probably soon give us points."

\*Wait for a good one.

## YOUR SOLDIER FRIENDS—

Are eligible to membership in the City Club.

If the Club has the application of the discharged soldier or sailor within ninety days after he leaves the service, there will be

### No Initiation Fee

We are anxious to include in our membership as many of these fine citizens as possible.

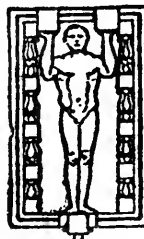
Will you not send us the names of two or three on the following blank?

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

NAME

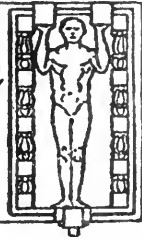
ADDRESS

See Announcements on pages 118 and 120



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1919

NUMBER 19

Thursday, May 15, at luncheon—  
Speaking at 1:00

## *"The Russian Upheaval"* (Illustrated)

WILFRED HUMPHREYS

Formerly with the Y. M. C. A. and later with  
the American Red Cross in Russia

Although there have been, at the City Club, many talks on Russia, we have never had an interpretation of Russia through pictures. Mr. Humphreys has a collection of nearly a hundred slides from photographs which he took in Russia.

Thursday, May 15, at 8:15—Ladies' Night

### THE SHOSTAC STRING QUARTET

Final popular concert of the season

#### PROGRAM

1. Quartet, A Minor.....Schubert
2. Terzetto for 2 Violins and Viola...Dvorak
3. Five Songs for Contralto and String Quartet .....Sowerby  
(First performance)
4. Quartet, "Molly on the Shore"...Grainger  
Miss Mina Hager, contralto, will be the assisting artist.

The Concert is open to the public. Popular prices.

Friday, May 16, at luncheon—  
Speaking at 1:00

## *"The Attitude of the Churches toward Social and Industrial Readjustments"*

BERNARD IDDINGS BELL

Mr. Bell is well known to members of the City Club, to some through personal acquaintance and to others through his articles on social and religious questions in the "Atlantic Monthly." He was formerly associated with Grace Episcopal Church of Chicago. During the War, he served as Chaplain at the Great Lakes Station. Mr. Bell is author of "Right and Wrong Thinking After the War."

Friday, May 23, at 6:30—Members' Dinner

See full announcement on another page.

## An Appeal—in Your Interest!

For three seasons the Shostac String Quartet has been giving its delightful popular concerts at the City Club. It is a matter of regret that members of the Club have not yet fully awakened to the opportunity which these concerts afford of hearing, from an excellent group of musicians, tuneful music not ordinarily played for the general public.

The last concert of the season is to be held next Thursday, May 15, at 8:15 p. m. The continuance of the concerts next season is, in a measure, dependent upon the interest manifested in this program. Members of the City Club have a very special reason for co-operating in the success of these concerts. They were initiated at the suggestion of our Committee on Music Extension and have been conducted, from year to year, with its co-operation.

We ask your presence, not as a matter of Club loyalty, but in order that you may not miss this opportunity for a genuine musical treat.

(Signed)

GEORGE H. MEAD, President.

FRANK I. MOULTON, President  
1916-18.

VICTOR YARROS, Chairman  
Committee on Music Extension.

## DINNER RESERVATION

Cut Out and Mail

Reserve \_\_\_\_\_ seats at the New  
Members' Dinner.

I will bring \_\_\_\_\_ prospective members.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

Published Weekly Except July, August and September;  
bi-weekly during July, August and September

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of  
March 3, 1879.

Vol. XII

Monday, May 12, 1919

No. 19

## NEXT WEEK AT LUNCHEON

Monday, May 19—Speaking at 1:00

Joint meeting with Western Society of Engineers

***“Inland Water Transportation—  
Is Our Policy Right or Wrong?”***

**THEODORE BRENT**

Traffic Manager, Mississippi-Warrior Water-  
ways Barge Line Commission, U. S. Rail-  
road Administration, New Orleans, La.

**PROF. HAROLD G. MOULTON**

Department of Political Economy, University  
of Chicago

The waterways question is of serious and immediate importance in Illinois, in view of the legislation now pending before the General Assembly, for waterway development involving an expenditure of \$20,000,000.

Are we on the right track? Would our inland waterways, if adequately developed and equipped with proper terminal facilities, really constitute an economical and important factor in the inland transportation system of the country? There are big economic issues involved here and we are fortunate in being able to have them authoritatively discussed at this time from two divergent points of view.

Mr. Brent was formerly traffic manager for the Chicago Association of Commerce and was later on the staffs of the New Orleans Board of Trade and of the United States Shipping Board. Professor Moulton is the author of “Waterways vs. Railways” and of numerous articles on the waterway problem.

Tuesday, May 20—Speaking at 1:00

***“State Protection of Maternity  
and Infancy”***

**SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME**

Chief Medical Officer, Local Government  
Board, England

***“The Social Side of Medicine”***

**DR. RENE SAND**

Prof. Social and Industrial Medicine, University of Brussels and Advisor on Medical Inspection, Ministry of Labor, Belgium.

Sir Arthur Newsholme and Dr. Sand are among the most distinguished representatives of the medical profession in their respective countries. They are in America as guests of the United States Government.

## Tax Plan Brings Sharp Debate

GOVERNOR LOWDEN'S proposal, embodied in House Bill 521, pending at Springfield, for the abolition of the State Board of Equalization and the substitution for that body of a State Tax Commission of three members, was the occasion of a lively battle at the City Club last Friday, between H. S. Hicks of Rockford, member of the Illinois House of Representatives and chairman of the legislative Subcommittee on the Assessment of Property in Illinois,\* and W. H. Malone, chairman of the State Board of Equalization. An attack by Mr. Malone upon the Civic Federation of Chicago brought out a vigorous defence by Mr. Douglas Sutherland, secretary of the Federation.

Mr. Hicks in his opening statement charged the State Board of Equalization with responsibility for the inequalities in taxation between the counties of the State. “I maintain,” he said, “that not all property in Illinois is being taxed and that the property which is taxed is not being measured with the same yardstick. Winnebago County, the thirteenth county of Illinois in population, is the only county outside of Cook in which the personalty reaches the sum of \$12,000,000. The combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of Chicago banks amount to over \$200,000,000, of downstate banks to about \$127,000,000, but it is a fact that this year the downstate banks are being assessed more than twice as much as the Chicago banks. The product of Chicago industries is over twice the product of downstate industries, but Chicago industries, on their tools and manufactured articles, are being taxed less than half as much as downstate industries.”

Mr. Hicks, to back his charge that the State Board of Equalization is responsible for these inequalities, read the following extract from the report of the Personal Property Committee of the State Board of Equalization (adopted by the Board):

We have considered the relative value of personal property in each county, and it is the opinion and judgment of this committee that the personal property in the various counties in the State should remain as assessed by the local assessors and county boards of review, believing said assessed values to be just and equitable as between the several counties in the State.

We, therefore, recommend that no addition to or deduction from the assessed value of personal property in any of the counties be made, in order that an equalization by this board may be maintained.

“That,” Mr. Hicks concluded, “is how the State Board of Equalization is functioning.”

Mr. Malone, in his reply, placed the responsibility for the conditions pointed out by Mr. Hicks upon the local boards of assessors and boards of review. He said: “In the tax commission bill, as originally introduced, it was provided that the work of the local assessors would

\* Mr. Hicks has left copies of the report of the sub-committee for distribution to members of the City Club. Copies are to be had from literature counter in the lobby.

be under the supervision of the tax commission. Immediately, from one end of the state to the other, a howl was raised by the local assessors and boards of review, and the provisions of the bill intended to regulate the work of these local bodies was stricken out. The bill as it now stands merely abolishes twenty-five men, elected one from each congressional district, and appoints in their place three men without any more power than the Board of Equalization and with no power whatever over the local assessors." Omar H. Wright, State Director of Finance, in a letter to local assessors and boards of review, said: "It (the bill) in no way changes the present local tax machinery."

"The Board of Equalization has no power to change the personal property assessments by the local assessor. If the present law will not allow us to change these assessments, it is manifestly unfair to charge that we are guilty of neglect. . .

"The Cook County Real Estate Board the other day passed a resolution condemning the tax commission bill. The real estate dealers knew full well that if the large public service corporations and railroads escaped their just share of taxes, the burden falls upon those less able to pay, upon real estate, and they were gratified with the work of the State Board of Equalization in raising the assessment of these corporations \$50,000,000 last year, thereby reducing the tax rate fifteen per cent." Mr. Malone cited, in proof, the following large increases in assessments last year:

*C., M. & St. P. R. R.*, from \$7,500 to \$10,000 per mile.

*C. & E. I. R. R.*, from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per mile.

*The Pullman Company*, from \$5,500,000 to over \$11,000,000, making a difference of over \$317,000 in its taxes. The Pullman Company, Mr. Malone said, has gone into court to ask an injunction against the collection of this tax. "If," he continued, "the State Board of Equalization is abolished, its members will have no day in court to substantiate these assessments. If a tax commission is appointed by the governor, it will be the body to pass judgment upon this work, and I cannot conceive of them bothering to any great extent to vindicate the body which they were created to displace.

"When the state consolidation bill was passed, Governor Lowden decided not to include the State Board of Equalization in the consolidation. He wanted to wait until the constitutional convention. Attorney-General Stead told me that the governor did not want a piece-meal job; that an appointed commission would be powerless as long as the local assessors could go unharmed.

"Woman's suffrage was granted in Illinois because it is manifestly unfair to compel a woman to pay taxes and allow her no voice as to who shall make and equalize those taxes. If a man or woman pays taxes in our form of government he must be given the privilege of saying by the

ballot box who shall make and equalize that tax. That is democracy. An appointed tax commission is simon-pure autocracy, and nothing else. If there is any one branch of our government that should be kept close to the will of the people, it is taxation.

"They talk about experts! Why, the Kaiser surrounded himself with experts! But he forgot the fundamental principle of government which concerns the will of the people and hence his downfall. But let us assume that Governor Lowden would appoint honest, capable experts. He will not always be governor. This law would allow an unknown governor to appoint three men for six years to tell the public utilities what their taxes will be, and the local assessors will assess the cows, the pigs, the farms, etc., just as they do today. We are not going to stand for any such measure—not if I have any energy over any voice left to protest against it!"

Mr. Malone at this point turned his attack to the Civic Federation of Chicago, which has been urging the passage of the bill. "Who compose the Civic Federation?" he asked. "Look at their letter head, at the executive committee. You will find that ninety per cent of them are railroad and public utility men, who want the bill passed because the Board of Equalization assessed their properties."

Mr. Douglas Sutherland, Secretary of the Federation, interrupted from the floor to challenge this statement, which he described as false, and known to Mr. Malone as false, inasmuch as he had already been corrected in a committee meeting of the House and Senate. "There are no railroad men on our board," said Mr. Sutherland, "there are some utilities men. You can take my word for it that they have never discussed their local assessments at our committee meetings. Our organization has stood for this principle many years. These issues should be discussed on merit and principle and not befogged by innuendo and charges without foundation."

"There is not a member of the House or Senate," continued Mr. Malone, "who has had a farmer or small taxpayer ask him to pass the bill abolishing the State Board of Equalization. The only people who are objecting to the Board are those whose assessments were raised \$50,000,000 last year. You (addressing Mr. Hicks) were for bill 403 and saw them strike out the local assessors and boards of review. It meant nothing in your young life, because they did not assess the public utilities, and they left this skeleton which amounts to nothing but the abolition of the election of twenty-five men who had the courage to assess the railroads and the public utilities."

Mr. Hicks was given ten minutes for rebuttal. He charged that Mr. Malone's statement that the proposed legislation leaves local assessors in exactly the same position as at present as "absolutely and unqualifiedly false." He read

## New Members' Dinner

**FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 23**

**Y**OU are invited to the Third Members' Fellowship Dinner, to be held at the Club, Friday evening, May 23, at 6:30 o'clock.

New members are especially urged to attend. Come and get acquainted with your club.

Old members—we want you too! Come and bring a son or a father or that friend whom you've suggested for membership. This will be your best chance to land him.

**—And the Club needs more members.**

The committee is keeping the program up its sleeve. But there will be at least one Big, Live Speaker, and the City Club Quartet will lead the singing.

Watch for further announcements—Make your reservations **NOW!** See first page.

THE COMMITTEE

in support of this statement the following extract from the bill:

Whenever it shall appear to the tax commission that the real or personal property in any county, or in any assessment district thereof, has not been assessed in substantial compliance with law, or has been unequally or improperly assessed, the tax commission may, in its discretion, order a re-assessment of all or any part of the taxable property in such county, or assessment district thereof. The tax commission may order such re-assessment made by the local assessment officers.

*Mr. Malone:* "I submit the letter of Mr. Wright, which says that the bill does not interfere with them a bit."

*Mr. Hicks:* "I don't know about Mr. Wright's letter. I know, and Mr. Malone knows, that that is the provision of the bill."

*Mr. Sutherland (to Mr. Malone):* "Read the last paragraph of that letter."

*Mr. Malone (reading):* "The Board of Equalization increased valuations in 1918, \$48,-

093,075. At 75 cents, the 1918 tax rate, this would produce only \$330,000. The total reduction for the year on the assessed valuation of \$2,626,083,885 at 15 cents—the amount the tax rate was reduced—was \$3,900,000 or 11 times the sum produced by the Board of Equalization's increase. If the Board of Equalization's increase of \$330,000 had been the only thing considered, the 90-cent tax rate would have been reduced only one-half cent instead of 15 cents and the tax rate would have been 88½ cents instead of 75 cents."

*Mr. Hicks:* "Mr. Malone says that the Board of Equalization can make no change in the assessment, that the whole trouble is with the law. The Board does have the authority under the law to equalize these inequalities, but it does not function. Mr. Malone says that we should wait for a constitutional convention. A convention would not sit in Illinois that could give the legislature greater power to build up tax machinery than it now has.

"The Board has authority over railroads. The United States Bureau of Statistics shows that in 1916 the average of taxes per mile paid by the railroads in various states were as follows:

New York .....	\$1,450
Ohio .....	1,179
Pennsylvania .....	917
Illinois .....	760

"There are eight or ten states where the average assessed valuation per mile of line is greater than in Illinois—and the State Board of Equalization directly assesses the railroads.

"Mr. Malone talks about woman suffrage and autocracy! How many of you men know who the member of the Board of Equalization is from your district? *Four hands!* And he talks about depriving women of their rights. There are probably not a hundred women in Chicago who know who their member of the Board of Equalization is. Mr. Malone talks about the Kaiser. Why, gentlemen, if the Kaiser has anything to do with it, what is going to happen to every state in the Union except Illinois? They have all gone into this Kaiser business.

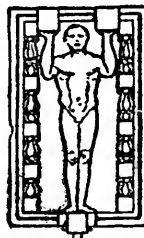
"That the Board of Equalization realizes its own faults is shown by the following resolution which has been adopted by the Board:

Whereas, The board has been handicapped in the past by reason of its short session and the lack of time for investigation work by the different committees;

Therefore, be it resolved, That a special committee, to be known as the Advisory Committee, be and hereby is created, the members of which committee shall be appointed by the chairman of the meeting and shall consist of four members.

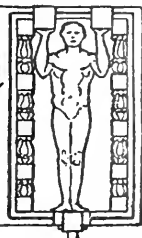
Be it further resolved, That said committee shall have power in the interim between the adjournment of the board at this session and the convening of the next session in 1919 to employ clerks and rent quarters if necessary; hold meetings and grant hearings; investigate corporations with a view to securing information on which to base just and equitable assessments; make tentative assessments on the capital stock of corporations, and report the result of its work to the board at its next session in 1919.

"My friends," Mr. Hicks concluded, "they are trying in that resolution to do just what Governor Lowden is trying to do by House Bill 521."



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CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1919

NUMBER 20

**Monday, May 19—Speaking at 1:00**

Joint meeting with Western Society  
of Engineers

***“Inland Water Transportation—  
Is Our Policy Right or Wrong?”***

**THEODORE BRENT**

Traffic Manager, Mississippi-Warrior Water-  
ways Barge Line Commission, U. S. Rail-  
road Administration, New Orleans, La.

**PROF. HAROLD G. MOULTON**

Department of Political Economy, University  
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**Tuesday, May 20—Speaking at 1:00**

***“State Protection of Maternity  
and Infancy”***

**SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME**

Chief Medical Officer, Local Government  
Board, England

***“Social Medicine”***

**DR. RENE SAND**

Prof. Social and Industrial Medicine, Uni-  
versity of Brussels and Advisor on Med-  
ical Inspection, Ministry of Labor, Belgium.

The decimation of the European populations  
through the casualties suffered in the great  
war has impelled several of the countries in-  
volved to adopt far-reaching measures for  
the conservation of the life of the growing  
generation.

The chief medical officer of the Local Gov-  
ernment Board, the distinguished physician  
and medical scientist, Sir Arthur Newsholme  
—will speak at the City Club about the meas-  
ures adopted by England for the protection  
of maternity and infancy. Dr. Rene Sand  
of Belgium, another distinguished medical  
officer, will also speak at the luncheon.

**Wednesday, May 21—at 6:30**

***New Members’  
Dinner***

**Speaker:  
WILL IRWIN**

See last page

**Thursday, May 22—Speaking at 1:00**

***“Boys—A Big-City Problem”***

**C. J. ATKINSON**

General Secretary, International Boys’ Work-  
ers Association.

There are in Chicago over 275,000 boys be-  
tween the ages of six and eighteen. They  
constitute a very important and, in many  
ways perplexing, element in the community,  
with special problems of their own. They  
are a conglomerate of native and immigrant,  
Jew and Gentile, school-boy and child-worker.  
Some of them get into the clutches of the  
police for deeds that are often merely a re-  
sult of their immaturity, their bad training,  
their bad environment and their lack of  
opportunity for recreation.

What does the city owe these boys? It’s a  
big problem which their superiors in age and  
wisdom can’t afford to ignore.

No one is more competent than Mr. Atkin-  
son to set the problem before us and to  
indicate the line of action to be followed in  
its solution.

# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship

Published Weekly Except July, August and September;  
bi-weekly during July, August and September

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO  
315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278  
DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB  
GEORGE H. MEAD, President  
CHARLES M. THOMSON, Vice-President  
ROY C. OSGOOD, Treasurer  
CHARLES YEOMANS, Secretary

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Vol. XII Monday, May 19, 1919 No. 20

## War Whoops

Passers-by in Plymouth Court Wednesday evening, May 7, were startled by a blood-curdling chant and the loud beating of a drum. The fear of a general massacre was dissipated, however, by the rounds of applause issuing from the second story of the City Club. It was discovered that the disturbance was caused by Ellis P. Cole, who was entertaining the sons and daughters of members (and their fathers and mothers) with his slides and stories of the Indians and who, as an incident of his talk, was giving an exhibition of Indian music. Mr. Cole's lecture was most enjoyable. It was received enthusiastically not only by the sons and daughters, but by their fathers and mothers also.

Mr. Cole's pictures were taken on the Crow reservation in Montana, a number of them on the old Custer Battleground.

## They Have Joined the Club

Sidney H. Smith, President, Corcoran Smith & Co.

Claude Nathan, Treasurer, J. N. Eisendrath Company.

Thomas E. Beasley, Salesman, Electric Controller & Mfg. Co.

A. G. Whitfield, Sales Engineer, Gagen Sales Corporation.

William W. Turner, Sales Engineer, Elliott Company.

C. B. Acheson, District Sales Agent, Erie City Iron Works.

John Oliphant, Dept. Mgr., Sullivan Machinery Company.

Forrest Crissey, Author.

J. R. Brown, District Manager, United Agency.

W. G. Hunt, Engineer, Vestey Bros., Inc.

Bernhard Schroeder, Chief Draftsman, Sargent & Lundy.

Louis G. Caldwell, Lawyer.

E. E. Smith, retired (formerly with Cole Mfg. Co.).

Keith Jones, Gundlach Advertising Company.

Homer F. Sanger, American Medical Association.

J. O. McKinsey, Instructor in Accounting, University of Chicago.

Robert E. Goodell, Industrial Engineer, Arthur Young & Co.

Samuel B. Harding, Managing Editor, F. E. Compton & Co.

George M. Armbrust, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chief Draftsman.

Arthur Steele, W. A. Alexander & Co., Underwriter, Bonding Department.

F. L. Schulze, Salesman, Pickands Brown & Co.

Marion Davidson, Tallmadge & Watson, Architectural Designer.

A. J. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer, Mitchell Bros. Co.

DEAN BERNARD IDDINGS BELL addressed the City Club last Friday at luncheon, on "The Official Attitude of the Christian Churches Toward Social and Industrial Readjustment." A report of his address will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

WE REGRET TO ANNOUNCE the death of Charles H. Killough, a member of the City Club for the last twelve years.

LACK OF SPACE in this issue of the Bulletin prevents us from printing the very interesting program of the Conference of Foreign Experts on Child Welfare, which is being held at the Congress Hotel, Monday and Tuesday of this week, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Sessions are held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day. The program has been posted on the bulletin board of the City Club. The Executive Committee of the Conference has very kindly loaned two of its speakers to the City Club for luncheon addresses on Tuesday, May 20th. These speakers are Sir Arthur Newsholme, Chief Medical Officer, Local Government Board, England, and Dr. Rene Sand of Belgium. For fuller announcement see front page.

## Russia Regaining Order

THE disorder and disorganization which marked the beginning of the Russian social revolution are being replaced by an ordered society and the soviet regime has already entered a constructive era, according to Wilfred Humphreys, formerly a Y. M. C. A. and later a Red Cross worker in Russia. Mr. Humphreys spoke at the City Club last Thursday at luncheon.

### BACK TO NORMAL

While it is true, said Mr. Humphreys, that many industrial establishments are operating at less than their usual capacity, others are on a normal basis and some are even producing in even larger quantities than before the revolution. And what is still more important, the curve of production is up and not down.

Mr. Humphreys, during the last months of his stay in Russia, was in Siberia, conducting on behalf of the American Red Cross the migration of a large body of Serbian refugees for colonization. In this work, he had business dealings with over one hundred local Soviets. He obtained from them, he said, the utmost co-operation in the way of transportation and food for the refugees and other practical assistance.

### CUT OFF FROM WORLD

The condition of Russia may be imagined, Mr. Humphreys said, if we compare the condition in which the New England states would find themselves if cut off from food supplies from the rest of the United States for eighteen months, with armies operating on the Canadian border and from the other states to the South and West. It would not even be surprising, said Mr. Humphreys, to find a state of terror existing in New England under such conditions.

The stories of the Russian terror, however, as have most of the unfavorable stories about the Soviet Government, have been greatly exaggerated and often deliberately falsified by the press, according to Mr. Humphreys. The Soviets have suppressed newspapers, it is true, but only when they lied about conditions. Anti-bolshevik papers have been permitted to criticize the bolsheviks freely, so long as they confined themselves to argument and did not spread libelous stories. Processions and other anti-bolshevik demonstrations have been permitted to proceed without opposition.

### TRAINS ON TIME

When Mr. Humphreys left Russia, he said, the trains were running dead on time. Meals were being served on the dining cars by the cook's and waiter's union. Telegraph service was normal. Theaters and the opera were run-

ning. Over 10,000 new schools had been established by the Soviets throughout the country.

### PRINTING PRESS CHIEF WEAPON

The Bolsheviki use the printing press and the spoken word instead of the machine gun wherever possible, said Mr. Humphreys. The German and Austrian prisoners were given their freedom. Mass-meetings were held for them in barracks. So thoroughly impregnated did they become with Bolshevik ideas that after the Brest-Litovsk treaty, when the addition of 2,000,000 men to the army on the western front might have given the decision to Germany, the German commission which visited Russia decided not to take back these prisoners because they could not be depended upon.

The bolsheviks are using the same methods, with apparent success, upon our own boys, according to Mr. Humphreys. When allied soldiers are taken prisoner, they are brought to Moscow, "pumped" for all the military information that can be had from them and are then given free meal-tickets and passes over the railroads to see conditions for themselves.

### AMERICA AND RUSSIA

In days to come, Mr. Humphreys said, we will be ashamed of the part America played in aiding the efforts to put down the Soviet regime. The failure of our State Department to respond to the offer of Russia to stay in the war against Germany was a crime not only against Russia, but against America as well.

To illustrate the methods of the present Soviet Government, Mr. Humphreys described the system of food distribution. No attempt is made to obtain an equal distribution, but food priority is given to certain classes in the following order:

1. To all children, whether of the working class or the bourgeoisie, and to expectant or nursing mothers.
2. To the Red Guard and workers engaged in heavy manual labor.
3. To brain workers.
4. To those who live from incomes rather than by work.

At first, said Mr. Humphreys, the bolshevik revolution was the work of an active minority which knew what it wanted. By its active propaganda, however, it has obtained the support of the peasants, who were at first merely passive. Probably 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the Russian people now actively support the present regime.

Mr. Humphreys illustrated his talk with an interesting collection of slides from photographs which he had taken in Russia.

# LISTEN!      LOOK!      STOP!

## IT'S TO BE A BIG NIGHT

### Next Wednesday, May 21, at 6:30

### NEW MEMBERS' DINNER

# Will Irwin

The Famous Author and War Correspondent,  
will be the speaker

During the entire period of the war, Mr. Irwin was one of the most widely-read American war correspondents. In 1914 and 1915, in addition to serving as a member of the Executive Committee for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, he was with the German, Belgian and British armies, representing various American publications and also the London *Daily Mail*. Since 1916 he has been war correspondent for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Mr. Irwin is also known to the reading public through his verses, stories and books, which have had a wide popularity.

New members and old members will want to attend this dinner. The Committee is particularly anxious for a 100 per cent attendance of the two hundred and twenty-four new members who have joined the Club since November, 1918.

Bring a friend with you. Show him the Club. Get his signature on an application card.

Send in your reservation *now* or leave it at the cashier's desk as you leave the Club.

The hour is 6:30

The price is \$1.00

Business dress

(Signed)

THE COMMITTEE.

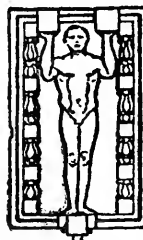
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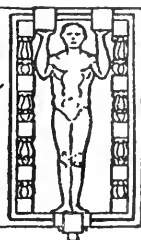
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Date .....



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1919

NUMBER 21

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th, at luncheon

MAJOR CLIFFORD W. BARNES

*"Observations and Experiences in the Balkans"*

Major Barnes has just returned from a several months' mission to the Balkans as Deputy Commissioner, American Red Cross Mission to Greece. He has had unusual opportunities for ascertaining by direct observation present conditions in this European storm-center, particularly in Macedonia, Bulgaria and Greece.

Although we have had other talks on the Balkan situation before the City Club, no speaker has come more recently or better informed from this region of kaleidoscopic political changes.

FRIDAY, MAY 30—DECORATION DAY

*The Club House  
will be closed all day*

## Committee Endorses Tax Reform Bill

THE City Club Committee on Revenues and Expenditures last week issued the following statement endorsing the bills now pending for the abolition of the State Board of Equalization and the substitution of a tax commission of three members:

"The Illinois state and local taxes amount to more than \$150,000,000 annually. The best machinery possible should be put into operation for the just and equitable distribution of this burden.

"It is generally agreed that there should be a change from present methods. These have been condemned alike by the courts and in public discussions. Illinois makes no adequate provision for obtaining the information necessary to the proper assessment of its railroad and public utility corporations. Neither is there adequate proper provision made for the supervision of

the local assessments which largely determine the distribution of the taxes between the individual taxpayers.

"Other states have long since substituted an efficient full time appointive tax commission. The Illinois Legislature can act on this subject without awaiting any change in the state constitution. The coming constitutional convention will consider changes in the taxing system, and there is urgent need now for the immediate establishment of a tax commission equipped and empowered to make the necessary investigations and recommendations for such constitutional and statutory changes as are needed to more equitably apportion all taxes.

"House Bill 520 and House Bill 521, both by Mr. Young, now pending in the Illinois Legislature, provide for such a tax commission. This proposal is modeled upon laws which long have

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Vol. XII Monday, May 26, 1919 No. 21

been in force in other states and is designed to provide the machinery for an efficient and fair equalization of all taxes throughout the state.

"The Committee on Revenues and Public Expenditures of the City Club of Chicago respectfully recommend to the members that each member who favors such action shall immediately urge upon his senator and representative in the General Assembly his active support of these bills.

"The committee further recommends that other civic, industrial, labor and commercial organizations throughout the state be furnished with a copy of this recommendation and be requested to take like action, in bringing this recommendation to the attention of their members."

The report was signed by Herman L. Ekern, chairman of the committee.

## Entertain Welfare Experts

THE City Club last Tuesday entertained at luncheon four of the distinguished foreign experts who were attending the Child Welfare Conference in Chicago and had the pleasure of listening to two of them. These guests were:

Sir Arthur Newsholme, Chief Medical Officer Local Government Board, England.

Dr. Rene Sand, Prof. of Social and Industrial Medicine, University of Brussels.

Dr. Isadore Maus, Belgium.

Mr. Takayuki Namaye, Department of the Interior, Japan, in charge of juvenile protective work.

Sir Arthur Newsholme and Dr. Sand were the speakers at the luncheon.

## Committee Favors New Bridge Plan

THE City Planning Committee of the City Club last week made public the following resolution advocating the straightening of the Chicago River from Polk to Sixteenth Street and endorsing the City Bridge Department's design for the Twelfth Street bridge instead of the proposed bridge of the vertical lift type, which the committee claims would be unsuitable for use if the river is straightened:

"WHEREAS, The City Council of Chicago now has under consideration the question of straightening the Chicago River so as to improve traffic conditions in the district immediately south and southwest of the Loop, and facilitate access to the Loop from said direction; and

"WHEREAS, Plans have been made and tentatively adopted for the erection across the present bed of the river at Twelfth Street of a bridge of a vertical lift type, which in the opinion of the City Planning Committee of the City Club of Chicago would be unsuitable for use in the event that the river is straightened; and

"WHEREAS, The Bridge Department of the City of Chicago has proposed a different form of bridge of the single leaf bascule type, which if erected on the west bank of the present site of the river, would be suitable for use in either location of the river, being operated as a single-leaf bridge and providing a 140-foot clear passageway between abutments with the river in its present location, and which would be capable of being turned on its foundation so as to face in the opposite direction, and after being shortened in length would serve as one of the leaves of a double-leaf bascule bridge over the proposed new location of the river bed;

"Resolved, By the City Planning Committee of the City Club of Chicago, that said Committee favors and strongly recommends:

"1st. That the river be straightened between Polk Street and Sixteenth Street;

"2nd. That no bridge be built at Twelfth Street which should make this straightening of the river more difficult when ultimately carried out;

"3rd. That no bridge shall be built at Twelfth Street which is of unsightly design such as the vertical lift bridge now contemplated;

"4th. That copies of this resolution be sent to the members of the City Council, the members of the Sanitary District, the Chicago Plan Commission, the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission, and any other civic bodies that are known to be interested in this subject and whose influence and support it is desirable to enlist."

## Will Irwin on "The League"

THE peace terms which are to bring to a close the world's most terrible war have not yet been signed, but already we are hearing warnings that we must prepare for "the next war." What the next war, if it comes, will mean to the world, was vividly pictured by Will Irwin, the well-known war correspondent of the *Saturday Evening Post*, in his address at the New Members' Dinner last Wednesday evening.

### NEW WAYS OF KILLING MEN

When the war broke out, Mr. Irwin said, the ways of killing men were primitive. There was only one recognized way of killing and that was to hit the victim with some hard substance. The military man, always a man of rules and rarely an inventor, lacked the originality for devising new methods. It was only when Germany brought civilian brains to the task, in the invention of gas warfare, that the new developments in warfare began. By the end of the war gas was killing as many men as explosives. Both sides had invented and were about to use new and more terrible forms of gas.

Christendom for centuries, had been trying, through rules, to mitigate the horrors of wars. Gradually the chivalries of war were abolishing the most cruel ways of taking life. But there arose a mis-educated people, who ignored these rules and who declared the chivalries of war to be "bosh." And the rest of the world *had* to follow them. These people had also developed a military system, which other nations had to follow, which required the services for war of the entire population, including the women. For that reason it became as important to destroy life and property behind the lines—in munition factories for instance—as to destroy the armies themselves.

### "THE NEXT WAR"

At the end of the war, Mr. Irwin said, we were just learning to kill scientifically. It is estimated that eleven or twelve million people died by the sword during the war; as many more probably died of disease and millions died of famine. Killing by bacilli was being experimented with. The new forms of destruction which may be invented, now that civilian brains are being applied to the problem, can hardly be guessed at. It is no alarmist statement, but the sober judgment of conservative men, that the "next war" will be a catastrophe to civilization.

The development of aeroplanes is another indication, mentioned by Mr. Irwin, of the manner in which the mechanism of destruction is

being extended. Paris at the beginning of the war was four days marching distance from the frontier. At the end of the war, through the development of aeroplanes, it was but an hour and a half away. At first, the bombing of cities caused little destruction and was intended chiefly to frighten the civilian population. But before the close of the war, so deadly had this bombing become, that on one occasion, to mention one illustration, two entire city blocks in a French city were wiped out with two bombs dropped from the same aeroplane.

One of the results of the next war, said Mr. Irwin, will be the wiping out of whole civilian populations, and an enormous destruction of property. If a war should break out between Germany and France, it may easily be imagined that one of the first moves would be the practical elimination of the city of Paris.

### WAR INTOLERABLE

With these possibilities before us, the time has come, continued Mr. Irwin, when the institution of warfare has become simply intolerable. We have been tinkering with it all these years, we have tried to mitigate its horrors. We can never put an end to it unless the nations get together with a determination to suppress it and apply some sort of coercion against violations of the world's peace. It is this element of coercion which gives the League of Nations its strength as compared with the Hague. The League of Nations pact, of course, makes no provision for a police force, but it does provide a penalty through the economic boycott. America, now, is almost the only self-sufficient nation on the earth. A boycott of Italy would bring her to her knees in a month. A refusal of the nations to trade with England, whose life depends so much upon her commerce, would soon bring her into line.

During the war we talked about democratic and autocratic nations. Those were relative terms. There are aristocratic and imperialistic elements in all the nations, and with victory these elements in the allied countries woke up and began to demand their share of creation. But if there is one thing that the masses of people in these countries want, it is no more war. That explains the great reception which was accorded President Wilson in Europe.

### PEOPLE IN REBELLIOUS MOOD

The aristocratic element does not dare to go against this popular feeling. The people are hard to keep in hand. We don't hear from our papers everything that happens. When, for

instance, it was rumored that more French troops were to be sent to Russia, the cities of Lyons and St. Etienne had to be put under martial law and troops paraded the streets carrying Bolshevik banners.

The imperialists wanted to postpone the formation of the League of Nations until after the peace treaty. They relied upon the desire of the people for peace, reasoning that if peace were signed the people would lose interest in the League. It was for this reason that Wilson so strongly opposed the postponement of the formation of the League. The present League pact may not be perfect. There are provisions which ought undoubtedly to be changed. But it was drawn up with the unanimous consent of twenty-three nations and the miracle is, not that it is perfect, but that it exists at all.

#### WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN WASHINGTON?

In Washington political considerations dominate public policy to such an extent that the Senate may not ratify the League of Nations treaty unless the case is put up so strongly by the people that it cannot be ignored. Another danger is that the opponents of the League, not

being able to prevent its formation, may try to get control of it and to draw its teeth.

A reason for our failure to maintain good relations among the nations, according to Mr. Irwin, is that we have built up no body of international ethics. National hatreds are probably stronger than at any time in history. America must guard herself against the propaganda of race hatred which those who are endeavoring to fasten upon us a system of armaments, imperialism, etc., will undoubtedly encourage as an aid to their program. America, with her immigrant groups, has a special obligation to eliminate race hatreds. Germany's failure to assimilate Alsace-Lorraine, after forty years of German rule, should show us that a policy of repression and force is not the policy through which we can successfully Americanize our foreign born.

The relations of America to her immigrant peoples means hope for the world. Our citizens of every nationality remain proud of their blood but they are bound by ties of Americanism. We should be able to have this international goodwill among the nations. Loyalty to one's native land is good but it gives no valid excuse for murdering the citizens of other nations.

## Chicago and the Waterway

THE proposed expenditure of \$20,000,000 by the State of Illinois for internal waterways was discussed last Monday, particularly with reference to Chicago's commercial future, at the joint meeting of the Western Society of Engineers and the City Club. This meeting was devoted to a consideration of the economic factors involved in waterway development. Theodore Brent, Traffic Manager of the Mississippi-Warrior Waterways Barge Commission of the U. S. R. R. Administration, New Orleans, and Professor Harold G. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, author of "Waterways vs. Railways" were the speakers.

#### WATER TRANSPORTATION CHEAPEST

Mr. Brent premised his discussion upon the assertion that "freight transportation by water in well-designed equipment, upon proper channels, is much cheaper than it can be by rail." The failure of water transportation to compete successfully with rail transportation was explained by Mr. Brent as follows: "Wherever a rail carrier found itself in competition with a waterway which had been, or might possibly be, used to haul freight, the public demanded, of the railroad, rates comparable with the lowest charge the waterway might conceivably make,

and the rail carriers interest has generally been conceived to be in the direction of making such rates and eliminating the menace of a real water competitor. As a result, the boat line as a competitor of the railroad has died." Rate-making principles, which permit the railroad to reduce rates, to a point which will just pay the extra cost of the particular operation under consideration, rather more than the inherent inefficiency of the water carrier, have been responsible for the gradual elimination of the steamboat from our internal public carriage.

#### MUST USE WATER FACILITIES

Chicago, Mr. Brent pointed out, has special advantages in railway rates, due to potential water competition. Because of the heavy increase in railway expenses, however, Chicago must be prepared to pay for rail transportation, what it costs, not the cost of water service. To get the economies of water service, Chicago must be prepared to use the lakes and rivers.

Mr. Brent enumerated the following points of advantage and conditions of success in good water projects: "The nominal cost of maintenance of the routes, the adaptability of the operation to the use of crude oil, the possibilities of

(Continued on page 130)

## Committee Reports on Milk Study

THE increase in the price of milk from 13c to 14c, following the recent strike of the milk-wagon drivers, has again aroused public interest in the possibility of lowering prices through economies to be effected in the system of milk distribution. The possibility of such a reduction is of concern to the community as a health measure, particularly because of the necessity of milk in the diet of children.

### INVESTIGATES WASTEFUL DELIVERIES

Francis X. Busch, Attorney for the City Club War-time Committee (now the Reconstruction Committee) last week, presented to the Health Committee of the City Council, some of the results of an investigation into wastes through the over-lapping of milk-delivery routes. This investigation was made with the intention that its results should be presented to the Federal Milk Commission, but the commission discovered, in the latter part of its hearing, that its jurisdiction did not extend to questions of distribution and the facts gathered by the committee were, for that reason, not presented. They are, however, of equal interest today in view of the recent increase in the price of milk.

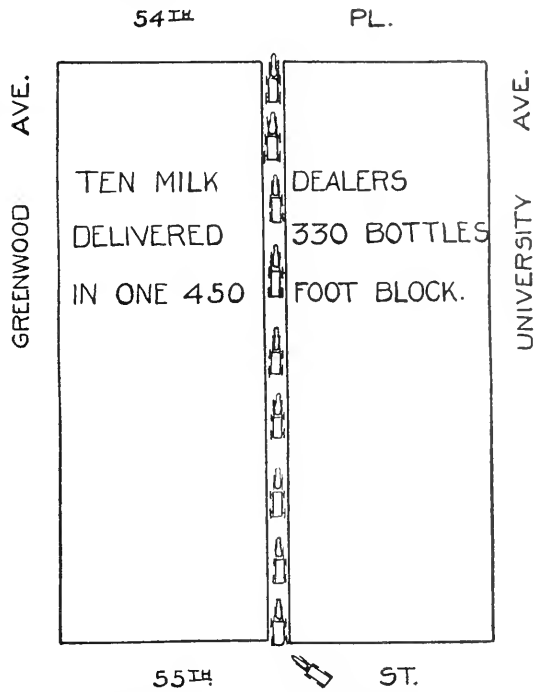
Mr. Busch told the Health Committee that the Wartime Committee of the City Club was interested in this matter chiefly from the standpoint of the public health and the welfare of the children of the city. The increase in the price of milk from 10c to 13c, resulted in a drop in consumption amounting to approximately 20 per cent. Such a decrease in the consumption of this essential article of food is especially deleterious to young children. It affects the people in the poorer districts of the City. No element of waste, which adds to the price of milk, should be permitted.

### MILK ROUTES OVER-LAP

With between 600 and 700 different milk dealers in Chicago, delivering hit or miss, there is obviously, Mr. Busch said, a very wasteful over-lapping of routes. The City Club War-time Committee made a careful investigation of five city blocks, selected at random in various parts of the city, to ascertain the number of dealers delivering in that block and the number of families which they served. The results were as follows:

Block	No. dealers	Families served
1.....	8	69
2.....	8	46
3.....	11	19
4.....	9	119
5.....	9	50

Taking the five districts together, 30 dealers were found supplying 303 families.



The Committee next undertook to determine the amount of waste involved in this over-lapping of deliveries. An experiment was made to determine the rapidity with which deliveries could be made from a single wagon in comparison with the time required for distribution from a number of different wagons. It was found that three men with a large outfit, could deliver six bottles of milk in the time required by nine men operating independently, to deliver nine bottles. The ratio was, therefore, about two to one—the independent delivery system, in this experiment, being given the advantage of every doubt.

### COST CAN BE REDUCED

It is obvious, of course, that the more "points" of milk which can be delivered per driver, the less the unit cost will be. Under an organized system, as compared with the present hit or miss system, there is no question, Mr. Busch said, that this unit cost can be reduced. Dealers, themselves, under cross-examination, admitted a possible saving of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The City Club War-time Committee, however, estimated that this saving would probably amount to from  $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 1c a quart.

Mr. Busch further compared the present unorganized system of distributing milk, with the system of mail distribution, which because of Government monopoly, is a unified system. There were in Chicago, at the time of this

investigation, 707 different licensed milk depots with over-lapping delivery routes, as compared with 47 postal stations, with no over-lapping in delivery. The cost of delivery of parcel post packages affords an interesting comparison. Inquiry by the Committee developed the fact that the average cost per parcel for parcel post delivery was  $2\frac{1}{4}c$  as compared with  $4\frac{1}{2}c$ , which represents the man-and-wagon cost in milk deliveries.

#### DUPLICATION OF PLANT

Mr. Busch submitted to the Health Committee a map showing the location of milk depots of the Borden and Bowman Companies. The depots are, in many cases, very close together and there is much over-lapping. These two dealers with about 23 stations, deliver about 40 per cent of the milk supply in Chicago. The other 60 per cent is delivered from 684 stations belonging to the other dealers. If 40 per cent of milk supply can be delivered from 23 stations, Mr. Busch pointed out, it is plain that there is a perfectly hopeless and indefensible duplication of plant, in the maintenance of so many additional stations to care for the balance.

#### "CASH AND CARRY" PLAN

Mr. Busch indicated that in his opinion, the City of Chicago should establish municipal milk distribution points located with reference to centers of population. The apparent failure of the "cash and carry" system under the present arrangement, he said, is due to the fact that the present stations of the dealers now used as distribution points, are not located with reference to population.

One of the dealers, in his testimony before the Federal Milk Commission, Mr. Busch said, called attention to the fact that the dealers furnish the people not only milk, but service. That being the case, Mr. Busch continued, let the people who want the service, pay for it and let those who want to save this expense, go to the station. The price of milk to poor people should be brought down to the absolute minimum.

Mr. Busch illustrated his points, as he went along, with a series of interesting maps and charts, showing graphically some of the high spots in the Committee's investigation. They were prepared by Charles K. Mohler, of the City Club staff, who assisted the Committee on some of the technical features of its investigation.

Mr. Busch's statement was made to the Health Committee of the City Council at a hearing on the ordinance proposed by Alderman John H. Lyle, for the creation of a new city department of food and markets.

## Chicago and the Waterway

(Continued from page 128)

indefinite expansion without finding a large amount of new capital for additional investments. All this pre-supposes good permanent channels and a good regular tonnage which can be carried substantially the year round without serious interruption. . . It must be so integrated with the railroad system of its territory as to interchange business at all its ports and, through rail carriers, reach out laterally in all directions to the extent of its capacity to serve the public at a saving." Discussing the proposed Illinois waterway, Mr. Brent said:

#### CHICAGO HELPED BY WATERWAYS

"Chicago's pre-eminence has always been maintained by her enjoyment of low water freights to the eastward. The operation of the Panama canal must inevitably change the trend of much of our traffic southward rather than eastward, because of the shortening of the water routes to the Orient through the Gulf, and because even the rail routes to the Gulf are much more cheaply operated than the routes over the Alleghenies.

"But when it is recalled that freight may be floated from Chicago to the Gulf by the provision of the Illinois Waterway now under contemplation, it seems almost incredible that there can be real hesitation to put the project in motion under the existing situation in the matter of rail freight rates.

"The Federal Government has spent \$300,000,000.00 to complete the Panama Canal and as it stands no other single act of Government has been so potent to neutralize Chicago's advantage of central location and draw trade and industry to the seaboard.

#### TRANSPORTATION TO GULF

"Chicago cannot be both central market and dominate the export trade at seaboard ocean rates. But hitherto her great advantage has been her location upon the Lakes and her cheap transport to and from the East. That route, however, will always require trans-shipment. If, however, by the investment of \$20,000,000.00, Chicago can secure a water route over which a tow boat with a crew of twenty men can take down to tidewater in ten days 10,000 tons of freight and in twenty to twenty-five days bring back five thousand tons, both operations without trans-shipment or other incidental expense, it would seem too directly of advantage to require long debate. A state which willingly authorized \$60,000,000 of bonds to commence a system of hard roads with, in its borders can hardly fail to appreciate the value of a system of water-

ways which will open up the heart of the State to the cheapest possible communication with the sea.

"A deep ship channel would be a waste, for there are no compensating benefits commensurate with its cost. There is no great gain in sending small lake vessels down to the sea. But a waterway which will permit of barges of maximum size to take advantage of the existing channel in the lower Mississippi and come on to Chicago and land their cargo alongside the industries, as lake freight is today received will prove most valuable to Chicago's commerce."

#### ARE WATERWAYS CHEAPEST?

Prof. Moulton took issue with the premise adopted by waterway advocates that water transportation is cheaper than transportation by rail. He conceded the relative cheapness of ocean transportation or of other water transportation which involves no heavy construction charges and substantially no maintenance cost. The State of New York, however, has spent over \$150,000,000 on the enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal. The annual interest charge paid by the tax-payers of New York is \$6,000,000. In determining the cost of transportation on that route, there must be added to the direct haulage costs this heavy interest charge paid from the public treasury.

Germany, whose waterway experience has always been pointed to as evidence of the comparative cheapness of water transportation, has, Prof. Moulton said, concealed its deficit in water transportation, by using funds derived from rail transportation. Transportation on the Rhine, which is a "ready-made" waterway, is the only exception.

#### PROJECTS POORLY CONSIDERED

The United States Army engineer who investigated the Missouri River waterway project recommended its abandonment when it was disclosed that the interest and maintenance charges would be so large that no savings in freight rates, brought about through water competition would warrant so large an expenditure. Prof. Moulton's own inquiry into this project indicated that, in order to effect savings in rail rates equivalent to the charges for interest and maintenance, it would be necessary for the waterway to carry more than the entire traffic then moved by rail between Kansas City and St. Louis. At the hearing on this project however, only waterway advocates were allowed to testify, with the result that they decided to go ahead with the project. "That is the way," said Prof. Moulton, "we have entered upon waterway development in this country. We have spent the money and hoped against hope that, if we didn't

charge tolls to cover fixed expenses, somehow or other, out of the lessened transportation rates, we would be able to get the money back. In not one instance, have we ever got enough back to cover those costs. The assumption always seems to be that if the government does it, it gets done for nothing."

#### TRAFFIC NOT IN SIGHT

Speaking of the proposed Illinois waterway, Prof. Moulton said: There has never been any adequate consideration of the probable development of traffic on this waterway. It is the experience all over the world that agricultural products gathered over a wide area, are not advantageously moved by water. Unless a waterway has easy access to raw materials, such as coal and iron, it has no chance for developing a remunerative traffic. Illinois has not the iron, and coal would have to be brought to the waterway by rail and re-loaded. When brought to the city, it could not be delivered directly to the factory door, as it could if brought in by the railroads with their spur lines to every part of the city.

"If it can be shown," Prof. Moulton said, "that cost of haulage over the waterway, when added to cost of haulage by rail from the mines and by trucks over long distances in the city, trans-shipment charges, interest on \$20,000,000 and cost of maintenance, would allow Chicago to get its coal more cheaply than it could by rail, I would be favorably disposed to this waterway. But there has been no attempt even to analyse the figures, and I am inclined to believe that the cost by water would be greater than it is by rail."

It has been said that the waterway project would help develop our trade with South America. But this project, Prof. Moulton said, is for an eight or nine foot waterway and the freight would have to be trans-shipped at New Orleans. It may be that in this particular case, however, traffic might be advantageously carried by water. The building of a waterway deeper than nine feet would be open to serious question on account of the cost of maintenance.

#### INCIDENTAL BENEFITS MAY JUSTIFY

"One factor which should be taken account of," Prof. Moulton said, "is the possibility of the development of water power and the reclamation of land along the river bank. I believe that this project could be justified only through the water-power development. I doubt if anybody knows, at the present time, whether the amount of water-power that can be developed and sold profitably would be sufficient to warrant the expenditure. What I am pleading

for is a face to face consideration of all the factors that enter into the problem. You can reclaim lower lying lands along the river without building a 14 foot channel or, for that matter, without giving any attention whatever to transportation considerations. We should first find out the comparative cost of transportation by water and by rail, including all the factors, and if the cost of water transportation is shown to be greater than that by rail, these other advantages should be considered and the project should be dealt with as a reclamation, as well as a transportation, proposal. If you can prove it out on that basis then I would favor the plan."

#### TRAFFIC IN FARM PRODUCTS

Mr. Brent, in replying to Professor Moulton, conceded that there are many waterway projects which are not economically feasible. Referring, however, to Professor Moulton's contention that the Illinois waterway would not be able to develop traffic in agricultural products, he said:

"The bulk of grain which goes outward from Chicago and the head of the lakes moves by water and requires transshipment in cars and yet goes much more cheaply than by rail. It is not probable that the grain which is grown on the millions of fields in this country will be drawn directly to the water. But a vast proportion of the grain grown in the U. S. (I think in the last year something like 750,000,000 bushels) is concentrated at Chicago. When it gets here it is subject to rail or water transportation to the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic, because so much of it must be exported. It is to the interest of Chicago to see that her outlets both to the south and east are the cheapest possible outlets. The expenditure of \$20,000,000 on the Illinois waterways can be directly reflected in transportation savings.

#### ILLINOIS PROJECT FEASIBLE

"Given a nine-foot channel for Chicago to the Gulf," Mr. Brent concluded, "we can carry 10,000 tons of freight at one tow, and that is as much as is necessary to operate cheaply on any waterway under present conditions. There is no particular merit in bringing ocean water craft to Chicago. The cost would be prohibitive. Neither is there any particular merit in taking lake craft to the Gulf of Mexico on a fourteen-foot channel because they cannot operate economically on the sea. But I do believe there is economy in a nine-foot channel from Chicago to the Gulf and a \$20,000,000 expenditure will be returned in direct savings in transporta-

tion and the people of the whole west will use Chicago as a market."

R. F. Schuchardt, Chairman of the program committee of the Western Society of Engineers, and a member of the Public Affairs Committee of the City Club, presided at the meeting.

A complete report of the discussion will be printed in the proceedings of the Western Society of Engineers.

#### Last Week's New Members

A. H. McQuilken, Editor National Builder.

George T. Carhart, President, Carhart, Code Hardwood Co.

F. J. Gabriel, Plamandon & Tetze Co.

Donald H. Sweet, Miller, Chindahl & Parker (Attorneys).

Julius J. Hoffman, Lawyer, Eastman, White & Hawxhurst.

John A. Lapp, Managing Editor "Modern Medicine."

Svend Lollesgard, Landscape Architect.

Martin Kostelmy, Bolles & Rogers.

J. G. Doran, Secretary Brock & Rankin.

Harley Parker, M. D.

EUGENE A. RUNMLER has been appointed chairman of the City Club Committee on City Planning to succeed Fred G. Heuchling who has resigned. Mr. Heuchling has also resigned his position as superintendent of employment of the West Park Commission to serve on the staff of the joint congressional commission on reclassification of salaries. Much of his time will be spent in Washington. Mr. Heuchling's friends in the City Club, while congratulating him upon his new work, regret the severing of his connection with the public service in Chicago.

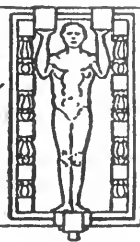
PROFESSOR A. J. CARLSON, formerly chairman of the City Club Committee on Public Health, is still in service abroad. He spent the months from January to April of this year in Serbia. Upon his return to Paris he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and made field director of children's relief work in Poland, Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Armenia and Finland. It is expected that he will return to Chicago and the University the middle of September or early in October.

THE MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION COMMITTEE struck the 2,000 mark last week. Two hundred and forty-two new members have joined the Club since the committee began its work last November. The engine is still hitting.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919

NUMBER 22

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, at luncheon

## *"The Greater West Park System" (Illustrated)*

**JENS JENSEN**

Consulting Landscape Architect, West Chicago  
Park Commission

A meeting for West-, North-, and South-siders under the joint auspices of the City Club Committees on Parks and Playgrounds, on City Planning and on Education.

Mr. Jensen, whose contribution to the upbuilding of Chicago's parks, particularly on the West side, is well known to members of the City Club, has been making plans for a "greater out-of-doors" for the people of the West side. He has an interesting series of slides which should be seen by West-siders, in particular, but by North and South-siders also—for, after all, we are one city. Mr. Jensen will describe his plans, with these slides, at the Thursday luncheon.

Mr. Jensen's plans contain very pertinent suggestions for co-operative action by the schools and the park systems in the establishing of play centers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, at luncheon

## *"Should the City or the State Control Our Public Utilities?"*

Issues involved in the proposed "Home Rule" legislation

**WILLIS J. SPAULDING**

Commissioner of Public Property, Springfield, Ill.

**BENJAMIN P. ALSCHULER**

Aurora, Ill.

The rates of fare which we pay for our street-car service, the price of gas and electric light and charges for telephone calls, as well as the grade of service furnished by each of these utilities, are intimately bound up with the sort of regulatory power established by the state for their control.

Advocates of state commission regulation believe that this method provides for a fairer, more scientific, more dispassionate consideration of the difficult technical problems involved in public utility regulation. Advocates of "home rule," on the other hand, deny the special superiority of state commissions in this respect and urge that problems of local concern should be determined locally. A concerted movement is now being made by cities of the state, through various bills now before the State Legislature, to obtain the restoration of "home rule" for cities in the control of public utilities.

Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Alschuler have taken a leading part for and against these bills, in the hearings at Springfield.

# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship

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### Starting the Boy Right

"BOYS are the most important things in the world—except girls." So said C. J. Atkinson, of New York, Executive Secretary of the Boys' Club Federation in his address at the City Club Thursday, May 22. But while boys are most important, he continued, they are also most in danger. Twelve boys are brought into the Juvenile Court for every girl who is brought there.

#### BOYS ARE ASSET

Estimates have been made of the money value of boys to the community, Mr. Atkinson said. It has been estimated that boys from eight to eighteen years represent an average value to the community of about \$4,000. If, as is probably the case, there are 250,000 boys between these ages in Chicago, the boys of this city constitute an asset of almost a billion dollars. Of course, assets often shrink. When a boy ceases to be an asset to the community, he may become a liability. The methods of preventing boys from becoming liabilities ought to be carefully looked into.

There are various organizations which do work among boys, for instance the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts, and the Boys' Clubs. The boys' clubs reach a group not touched to any great extent by the others.

The boys of a community like Chicago, Mr. Atkinson said, may be classified in three groups:

1. About 4 per cent may be classed as the especially privileged. They lack nothing that money can buy.

2. Thirty per cent may be called the privileged. They have opportunities for good education, and for life in comfortable and healthful surroundings.

#### UNDER-PRIVILEGED BOYS

3. Sixty-six per cent, or two-thirds of the entire number, may be called the under-privileged. Boys may be classified as "under-privileged" for a variety of reasons. Some lack opportunities for pursuing their education, others are forced to live in surroundings where health and moral conditions are bad; others find their opportunities restricted through local prejudices of race, religion, color, etc.

Organizations like the Y. M. C. A. cannot reach the "under-privileged" boys in any considerable number, because the parents of the privileged boys do not always care to have them mix with boys from the street, as many of them are. The fees, too, are generally too high for the "under-privileged" boys to pay.

#### BOYS' CLUBS

The boys' clubs endeavor to fill this gap. Boys are taken into these clubs, beginning at almost any age, usually from about the time they go on the streets, and the fees are from nothing, up. The boys who belong to these clubs are usually rather precocious. Thirty-one per cent of the boys brought into the Juvenile Court reach there before they are twelve years of age.

The chief danger of the boy is in the use of his spare time. It has been said that "a boy is a steam engine with the steam always up." Unless he has an opportunity to blow off steam he will go to pieces. All boys are entitled to their play time, but their play must be supervised. "In this respect, as a New Yorker, I must take off my hat to Chicago, for no city has developed such a wonderful system of playgrounds," but even so if you compare the number of boys who use these playgrounds with the number who need the opportunity, the percentage is not large.

#### A COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

Mr. Atkinson illustrated the service which boys' clubs can render to the community by reference to one of the New York Clubs. Within the area served by this club there had been, in the year before its establishment, 57 boys who had been brought into the Juvenile Court. Two years later only five cases were reported from this district. Estimates were made of the cost of the court work, industrial schools, etc., to take care of the delinquent boys, and it was found that for every dollar invested in the club the community was saved \$5.50. "I believe," concluded Mr. Atkinson, "that the cost of reformatories and juvenile courts could be cut in about half if the amount of this saving were invested in boys' clubs such as I have described—and the boys would be saved as well!"

## The Churches and Social Reform

THE frequently repeated assertion that the Christian churches of today are reactionary, individualistic bodies was vigorously challenged Friday, May 16, by Dean Bernard Iddings Bell, in an address at the City Club on "The Official Attitude of the Christian Churches Toward Social and Industrial Readjustments." The official bodies of various churches, he said, have adopted social platforms which are probably more radical than any which has been or is likely to be adopted by any important business or educational organization of the time. The fact that these platforms have not more thoroughly permeated the life of the church is due very largely to the control exercised over many local parishes by reactionary lay boards who discourage the preaching of radical ideas.

### CHURCH COUNCIL DEMANDS CHANGE

Dean Bell supported his claim by reading from statements of principles adopted by various church bodies. The points embodied in these programs are too numerous for mention in this brief report, but a few of the most far-reaching are mentioned below. The first platform of this sort which received prominent notice, he said, was that adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in December, 1912. This program embodied sixteen principles. "It demanded among other things a reduction in the hours of labor, a minimum wage in every industry and the highest wage that each industry can afford," and a recognition of the right of employers and employees alike to organize. This program was later endorsed officially by practically all the important Protestant denominations in America. In 1913 the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church adopted a further resolution which in part affirmed "that the Church stands for the ideal of social justice and that it demands the achievement of a social order in which the social cause of poverty and the gross human waste of the present order shall be eliminated, and in which every member shall have a just return for what he produces, a free opportunity for self-development and a fair share in all the gains of progress."

### CANADIAN METHODISTS PLATFORM

Then came the War and there were practically no further utterances by the churches until the War was nearly over. In 1918, however, the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, representing about a million Methodists, adopted a series of resolutions dealing with such subjects as "Special Privilege,"

"Democratic Industrial Organization," "Profits of Labor and Capital," "Old Age Interest," "Unearned Wealth," "Profiteering," "Nationalization of National Resources," and "Sympathy with Labor." For the first time the demand for labor's participation in the management of industry appears in a program of this kind. The resolution reads: "We declare that forms of industrial organization should be developed which call labor to a voice in the management and a share in the profits and risks of business. All forms of autocratic organization of business should be discouraged."

### TWENTY QUAKER EMPLOYEES

Next came a statement from twenty Quaker employers, in England, men of great wealth. There is no way in which the Quaker denomination can be officially committed to a policy, but in November, 1918, these men, of great influence in the church, committed themselves to a series of principles which included, among other items, provision for a basic minimum wage, with secondary wages for employes above average capacity and the reduction, so far as practicable, of profits and interest until both the basic and the secondary wage have been paid. Surplus profits, they held, belong as a whole neither to the proprietor nor to the workers. "The consumer should never be exploited and in equity may claim the greater part of surplus profits. If the greater part of surplus profits is not taken in the form of taxation, we think it should be regarded by those into whose hands it passes, as being held in trust for the community."

### CHURCHES COMBINE ON SOCIAL PROGRAM

A British Interdenominational Conference, including representatives of the Church of England, Roman Catholicism and dissenting denominations, met in 1918 and adopted resolutions which have been summarized as follows: "Presuming that Christianity provides indispensable guiding principles and powerful motives of social reform, it lays down the basic proposition that every human being is of inestimable worth and that legislation should recognize persons as more sacred than property, therefore, the State should enforce a minimum living wage, enable the worker to obtain some control of industrial conditions; supplement private initiative in providing decent housing; prevent the occurrence of unemployment; safeguard the right of the laborer and his family to a reasonable amount of rest and recreation, remove those industrial and social conditions which hinder marriage and encourage an unnatural restriction of families and

afford ample opportunities for education of all children industrially, culturally, religiously and morally."

#### CATHOLICS MAKE RADICAL DEMANDS

On the first of January, this year, a remarkable document entitled "Social Reconstruction" was issued by the National Catholic War Council, an official body of the Roman Catholic Church. It was signed by four bishops of the Church—Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Bishop Schrembs of Toledo, Bishop Hayes of Tagaste and Bishop Russell of Charleston. This statement, as every church statement of this sort has done, endorsed the principle of a legal minimum wage. It also demanded the maintenance, so far as possible, of existing wage standards: "The only persons who would benefit considerably through a general reduction of wages," it says, "are the less efficient among the capitalists, and the more comfortable sections of the consumers. The wage-earners would lose more in remuneration than they would gain from whatever fall in prices occurred as a direct result of the fall in wages. On grounds both of justice and sound economics, we should give our hearty support to all legitimate efforts made by labor to resist general wage reductions."

The National Catholic War Council, in this statement, recognizes the right of labor to organize and to deal with employers collectively. They assert also that labor should gradually receive greater representation in industrial business management.

On the subject of vocational training the report says: "Vocational training should be offered in such forms and conditions as not to deprive children of working classes of at least the elements of cultural education. A healthy democracy cannot tolerate a purely industrial or trade education for any class of industrial citizens. We do not want the children of wage-earners put into a special class in which they are marked as outside the sphere of opportunities for culture."

#### ARCHBISHOPS' REPORT

The report of the Archbishops' Fifth Committee of Inquiry, published in 1918, entitled "Christianity and Industrial Problems," contains many statements such as these: "Examination of the facts compels the conclusion that the existing industrial system makes it exceedingly difficult to carry out the principles of Christianity. The solution of the industrial problem involves, therefore, a fundamental change in the system itself." "The conception of industry as a selfish competitive study is un-Christian." "It should be the practice in organized trade to have repre-

sentatives of employers and workers to confer at regular intervals, not merely on wages and working conditions, but upon all such questions concerning trade as may be suitable for discussion. The Association represented might be federated in a labor body, a national industrial parliament, representing statesmanship of all parties concerned in industry." "In order to discourage the withholding from the market of land in or on the outskirts of towns, in a way which is contrary to the interests of business, urban land, subject to adequate open spaces, should be especially and heavily rated."

It has been charged that only exceptional clergymen stand for far-reaching changes in the social and industrial order. The official utterances of these church bodies, however, Mr. Bell pointed out, show that the churches officially, far from exerting a reactionary influence, are among the leading forces looking toward a new social and industrial day.



CLIFFORD W. BARNES spoke at the City Club most interestingly, last Wednesday, on his experiences and observations in the Balkans. A report of his address will be printed in the next issue of the Bulletin.

JOHN M. STAHL, President Farmers National Life Insurance Co., has been asked by the War Department to attend the International Agricultural Conference soon to be held in France.

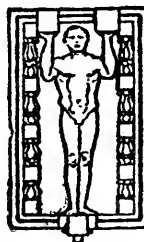
THE CITY CLUB Committee on Local Government Legislation desires to suggest to every member of the Club that he can aid the passage of the non-partisan election bill (S. B. 248), by writing his local representatives at Springfield *at once*. The bill has passed the Senate and is now, in the final days of the session, awaiting the action of the House.

THE CITY CLUB extends its congratulations to Professor Lynn Harold Hough, who was, last week, elected President of Northwestern University. Professor Hough has been a member of the City Club since September, 1914.

Professor Hough will not take up active duties until fall. He expects, in July, to sail for England, where he will occupy the pulpit of City Temple, during August.

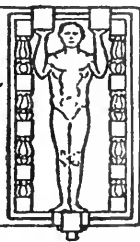
Members of the Club will remember Professor Hough's interesting address here after his return from England last year.

1919



# The City Club Bulletin

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CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919

NUMBER 23

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, at luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

*“What Shall We Do With the Railways?”*

**E. P. RIPLEY**

President, A. T. & S. F. Railway

This is the first of several discussions which the City Club is endeavoring to arrange, intended to bring out various points of view concerning the future of the railways.

President Ripley is a member of the Association of Railway Executives, which has proposed a plan for the return of the railroads to their owners.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, at luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

*“The Present Status of Bolshevism in Russia  
and the Opposition Thereto”*

**VICTOR YARROS**

There is great public interest at the present time in the reports that Admiral Kolchak's government at Omsk, which is fighting the Lenin government, is to be recognized by the allied powers. Mr. Yarros, who for many years has been a close-range student of Russian problems, will analyze the reasons for opposition by Admiral Kolchak and by various revolutionary and liberal parties in Russia to the present bolshevist government.

There is no more important problem facing the American people than that of determining what their attitude shall be toward the parties concerned in the conflict that is raging in Russia.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, at luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

*“Organized Labor's Plan for the Public  
Ownership of Railways”*

**GLEN E. PLUMB**

Attorney for the Railway Brotherhoods

The fourteen railway brotherhoods, representing 2,000,000 organized workers, have presented a plan for the future disposition of the railways. This plan, now before Congress, provides for public ownership with a scheme of operation along new and original lines.

This is the second discussion in the City Club series on the future of the railways.

## Civic Committees at “Peak Load”

Last week was a busy one for the Club committees. The legislative session is drawing to a close and various matters which have been under consideration by the committees have now been brought to a conclusion and presented to the General Assembly in the form of definite recommendations. The committees in presenting these recommendations are, in accordance with the usual practice, submitting them as committee proposals only, in no way committing the Club as a whole to the policies recommended. Members of the City Club who want to back up the recommendations of the Committees on any of these matters should write or telegraph their senators or representatives *at once*, as only a few legislative days remain. (See next page.)

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Vol. XII Monday, June 9, 1919 No. 23

## What the Committees Did

ELECTION BILL FAVORED

THE Public Affairs Committee last Monday sent to all the Cook County members of the House of Representatives an endorsement of the bill for simplifying and otherwise improving the municipal election machinery, the so-called non-partisan municipal elections bill (S. B. 248). This bill, according to a letter which the City Club Committee on Local Government Legislation sent to various members of the City Club last week, "applies specifically to Chicago and is not to become effective until approved by popular vote. It provides for nomination of candidates for city offices by petition only, with no party column, circle or designation on the ballot. A candidate receiving a majority vote is declared elected. Otherwise there is a supplemental election, at which the names of the two high candidates are printed upon the ballot."

"This measure," the letter continues, "aside from benefits of non-partisanship will operate to reduce the cost of elections."

The bill has passed the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives. It was reported out of House Committee last Thursday, with an amendment, however, which exempts the mayor, city clerk and city treasurer from the provisions of the bill. As it now stands, the bill applies only to the election of aldermen.

In its letter to the members of the House last Monday, the Public Affairs Committee said in part: "The general plan which is now embodied in this bill has long been advocated by organizations and citizens generally in the City of Chicago and has been endorsed by a large majority of the City Council. We believe that it is earnestly desired by the voters of Chicago generally, and the Public Affairs Committee of the City Club of Chicago respectfully urges that you support this bill when it comes to a

vote in the House, thus affording to the people of Chicago an opportunity to say whether they want it or not. As you know, the bill becomes effective only if approved by the voters of Chicago on a referendum."

The Committee on Local Government Legislation sent out an appeal to members of the Club last week to back up this bill with letters or telegrams addressed to their representatives at Springfield.

## FOR CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Two bills (H. B. 250 and H. B. 465) providing for the development of continuation schools have passed the House of Representatives and are now before the Senate. The City Club Committee on Education last week sent to members of the Senate a letter endorsing this proposed legislation. The letter gives the following description of the two bills:

House Bill 250 gives to cities that have continuation schools permission to compel working minors between fourteen and sixteen years to attend such schools for eight hours a week. If passed, its provisions will affect Chicago, Peoria and a few other cities next September.

House Bill 465, which is more comprehensive, provides for the gradual establishment of continuation schools in all districts where there are twenty working minors between sixteen and eighteen years of age, and the compulsory attendance for eight hours a week of minors within those years who are not in regular attendance in all-day schools. In 1921, its provisions will apply to minors between fourteen and sixteen; in 1922 to minors between fourteen and seventeen; and in 1923, to minors between fourteen and eighteen. This graduated approach to the eighteen year limit will give the schools ample time to accommodate themselves to their new duties.

"These bills," continues the letter, "mark the culmination of a long struggle to secure continuation or part-time schools in Illinois. They are endorsed by the Illinois State Teachers Association, the Illinois Federation of Labor and many other organizations and individuals. In fact, the need for such laws is so great there seems to be no opposition to their passage.

Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have had similar laws for several years. New York, Nebraska, Arizona and several other states have recently passed laws of this type. In all probability, at least thirty states will have passed compulsory continuation school laws before the first of July."

The letter was signed by Mr. Stewart Waring, Chairman Committee on Education.

## MORE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

The tax rate for educational purposes is now \$1.20. The schools last year incurred a deficit of about \$3,000,000 and a substantially similar

deficit is expected during the coming year. To meet these deficits and to provide for necessary school expansion the Board is asking (H. B. 451) for an increase in the authorized tax rate to \$2.00. This request is embodied in House Bill 451 now pending in the legislature. The necessity of some increase is admitted, the amount needed, however, being in controversy. The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency believes that at this time the legislature should not increase the rate above \$1.75.

The City Club Committees on Public Education and on Revenues and Expenditures last week issued the following joint statement in support of the bill for the \$2.00 rate:

The cost of the Chicago public schools exceeds the available revenues by more than \$3,000,000 annually. This is without any provision for an increase in the number of teachers or for an increase in the teachers' salaries. Neither is there included any expense for the development of vocational training, continuation schools or other adult education. The pay of the teachers has not been increased in proportion to the increase in the cost of living or in other employments. Neither has the teaching force been increased at all in proportion to the need for more teachers. Vocational training and continuation schools have demonstrated their value only to be curtailed for lack of funds. These activities are vital today. Good order must rest on education or on repression. More and better schools for all will cost less than more police. Adult education pays. It increases production while repression is all waste. Chicago will not lag behind. The caring for these needs will greatly increase this deficit.

We believe that the limit of the tax rate should be increased to meet this deficit, to avoid future deficits and provide for necessary increases in expenditures. The responsibility of determining the amount to be actually spent should not be thrown upon the General Assembly. The school board should be held responsible for the proper and economical expenditure of funds necessary to adequately meet the school needs of Chicago. This should be subject to such checks as may be exercised by the community, and the statutory tax limit should not be levied except under extraordinary circumstances, and should only serve to prevent oppressive taxation.

Relief must be had through an increase in the present \$1.20 limit on the tax for schools. House Bill 451 now pending in the Illinois General Assembly proposes to permit the school board, in its discretion, to levy a tax not exceeding a limit of \$2.00 unless the voters approve a higher limit.

We respectfully recommend the enactment of House Bill 451 and request members and others who favor such action to immediately urge their Representatives and Senators to support this bill.

The statement was signed by W. J. Bogan, Acting Chairman, Committee on Education, and by Herman L. Ekern, Chairman, Committee on Revenues and Public Expenditures.

#### TAX REFORM AIDED

The Committee on Revenues and Expenditures last week followed up its endorsement of House Bills 520 and 521, for the creation of a state tax commission, by sending the statement outlining its position to the secretaries of about two hundred commercial and other organizations in local communities throughout the State for consideration with a view to action.

These bills passed the Senate last week and were reported favorably by the House Committee. It is expected that they will pass.

#### FOR ZONING LAW.

Last Friday, the City Planning Committee joined with other organizations of Chicago and Illinois in an appeal to members of the state House of Representatives to pass Senate Bill 125, the so-called "Zoning Bill." This bill, according to the statement issued by these organizations, confers upon the City Council powers in respect to the intensity of use of lot areas, the classification of buildings, trades and industries with respect to location and regulation, the creation of residential, industrial, commercial and other districts, and the exclusion from and regulation within such districts of classes of buildings, trades and industries.

The zoning bill has now passed the Senate, been approved by the House Committee and probably will be on second reading in the House Tuesday, June 10th.

The statement issued by the organizations referred to, embodies fifteen reasons for supporting the bill, among which are: The need of the state for regulations governing the future development of its communities, the prevention of deterioration in real estate values, the stabilization and increase of such values, the protection of the home owner and the factory owner from the possibility of future encroachments, the safeguarding of established building lines, the decrease of fire-hazards. It points out, as safeguards against abuse, that the bill protects existing developments and requires the consent of a majority of the frontage in any proposed restricting plan. "The plan," the statement continues, "does *not*, as has been charged, gerrymander industrial property. On the contrary, it insures and protects present industrial development. No industrial or residential district can be established if the majority of owners of frontage within the district object. No district can be established without giving all the property owners concerned definite notice of the action proposed, and an opportunity to make their wishes known. In districts once established, no changes or amendments can be effected if the

majority of owners according to frontage object."

The other organizations with whom the City Planning Committee of the City Club joined in endorsing this bill are the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Cook County Real Estate Board and the State Association of Real Estate Boards. The statement was signed for the City Planning Committee by Eugene A. Rummler, Chairman.

#### TO FIGHT THE RED PLAGUE

The Public Health Committee of the City Club is fearful that the work so satisfactorily inaugurated by the U. S. Public Health Service to check the spread of venereal diseases may be seriously interfered with by the failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient funds for the continuance of the campaign. The committee wrote last week to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, urging that when the sundry civil appropriation bill, which failed to pass at the last session, is revived, an amount not less than that previously appropriated for this work be provided. The committee said in its letter:

"While this Committee recognizes, of course, the responsibility resting upon your committee, for keeping expenses at the lowest point consistent with the accomplishment of results, we believe that it would be penny-wise economy to restrict a work which will pay such large returns to the community. The terrible wastage of life and health through venereal diseases and the heavy expense born by the community in caring for their human by-products, surely impose upon the Government the duty of making adequate provision for their reduction and, we hope, ultimate elimination."

The letter was signed by John E. Ransom, Chairman.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE killed the Home Rule Bills last Thursday. It should have been more considerate, for the City Club had a joint discussion of these bills scheduled for Friday. However, time and the Legislature wait for no man. The discussion took place, nevertheless, for this is a perennial issue and it elicited a lively and useful discussion. The speakers were Willis J. Spaulding, commissioner of public property, Springfield, Illinois, and Benjamin P. Alschuler of Aurora. A report of the meeting will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin.

CHARLES K. MOHLER of the City Club staff is in Newark, N. J., on leave of absence, assisting Delos F. Wilcox in a street railway valuation. He is expected to return within a few weeks.

#### More Parks for West Side

LAST Thursday Jens Jensen, Consulting Landscape Architect for West Park Commission, described to members of the City Club preliminary plans which he had prepared for park extension on the west side. His description was amplified by slides showing photographs of the proposed sites for park and boulevard extension. Mr. Jensen expects this fall to publish a detailed report of these plans for the West Chicago Park Commission.

One of the larger features of the plan described by Mr. Jensen was a new outer park and drive system running north and west along the north Branch of the Chicago River, then south along the old Glenwood beach through Oak Park and Berwyn to the drainage canal, then northeast again to the intersection of the canal with Marshall Boulevard. Most of this route, he said, is free from buildings and the vacant available strips are wide enough for a considerable park development.

Mr. Jensen also showed plans for a neighborhood center development which is to be worked out in a co-operative way by the West Park Commission and the Board of Education. The development involves a combination of the Logan School and Holstein Park with additional property, purchased by the park commission, into a neighborhood center unit.

#### Some More New Members

H. W. Alberty, Moore, Case Lyman & Hubbard (insurance).

Karl K. Koessler, M. D.

Forde C. Richey, Consumers Company.

Thomas M. Whitson, Lawyer.

Lawrence R. Capes, just returned from service.

Robert McCormick Adams, Lawyer, Scott, Bancroft, Martin & Stephens.

B. W. Haggerty, Credit Manager, Oscar F. Mayer & Bro.

Charles W. McCumber, William McCumber & Son (building contractors).

Ralph D. Spaulding, Signature Teller, Merchants Loan & Trust Co.

F. C. Fry, Policy Holders Union.

Herman N. Simpson, Engineer, Sinclair Refining Co.

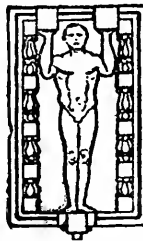
Emory Filbey, Instructor, University of Chicago.

Irving F. Stein, M. D.

John E. Lutz, Newspaper Representative.

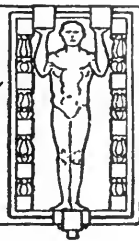
Allen E. Denton, Lawyer, Scott, Bancroft, Martin & Stephens.

Fred B. Orr, Mechanical Engineer, Illinois Maintenance Co.



# The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1919

NUMBER 24

**THURSDAY, JUNE 19, at luncheon—Speaking at 1:00**

**THE FUTURE OF THE RAILWAYS—II**

## *"The Plan of the Railway Brotherhoods"*

**GLENN E. PLUMB**

Attorney for the Brotherhoods

The fourteen railway brotherhoods, representing 2,000,000 organized workers, have presented a plan for the future disposition of the railways. This plan, now before Congress, provides for public ownership with a scheme for coöperative management along new and original lines. Mr. Plumb last week presented this plan to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, where, according to newspaper accounts, it received enthusiastic support.

This is the second discussion in the City Club series on the future of the railways. Last week, President Ripley spoke at the City Club on this subject from the point of view of a railway executive. Members should miss none of these railway discussions, for the subject is as many-sided as it is important.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 24, at luncheon—Speaking at 1:00**

**CHICAGO'S PLACE IN THE SUN**

## *"How Can the Smoke Nuisance Be Eliminated from Chicago"*

**HAROLD ALMERT**

Consulting Engineer, formerly with U. S. Fuel Administration

**JOSEPH HARRINGTON**

Combustion Engineer, formerly Administrative Engineer, U. S. F. A.

**FRANK A. CHAMBERS**

Acting Chief Smoke Inspector, City of Chicago

## The Increase in Telephone Rates

**T**HAT the Chicago Telephone Company, in raising telephone rates under an exercise of the wartime powers of Postmaster-General Burleson and without notice to the City Council or the State Public Utilities Commission, is trying to "put something over" on the Chicago public, was emphatically denied last Friday by B. E. Sunny, President of the Company, in an address to the City Club. Mr. Sunny charged that the

City Council had shown a lack of interest in granting financial relief to the company.

Edward W. Bemis, advisor to the City Council Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, in reply to Mr. Sunny, said that the City Council last fall had undertaken an investigation of the condition of the telephone company's affairs with a view to readjustment of rates, but that the books of the company, which had formerly

# The City Club Bulletin

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been open to the City, were closed and the City was thus left without evidence as to the company's condition until the new rates were arbitrarily announced on June 6. He disputed the validity of certain of Mr. Sunny's claims for additional revenue, on the ground that the amount paid annually to the A. T. & T. Co., the "parent corporation" of the Chicago Telephone Company, is excessive, that the amount charged to depreciation reserve is unnecessarily high and that there is no occasion for maintaining the present dividend rate of 8 per cent. A modification of certain flat-rate charges would, he claimed, produce an additional return of over \$400,000, which ought to be sufficient to allow a fair return on the investment.

Raymond Pruitt, Assistant Attorney-General for Illinois, also spoke. He asserted that the Chicago Telephone Company had never applied to the State Public Utilities Commission for relief.

In the discussion which closed the meeting, the Telephone Company was charged with having ignored customers' contracts by this rate increase. One speaker from the floor asserted that a representative of the Telephone Company had threatened to cut off his service unless he signed a new contract.

### BURLESON'S EXPLANATION.

In arranging this meeting, the directors of the City Club wired Postmaster-General Burleson asking that he designate a representative or authorize officials of the company to explain the reasons for the rate increase. Mr. Burleson wired the following reply:

Some months ago wire control board ascertained that net revenues of some telephone companies were insufficient to meet operating expenses and cover compensation which the Government had agreed to pay for the use of the properties. Such companies were directed to prepare and submit schedules of rates which would put them on a self

sustaining basis. Among these was the Chicago Telephone Company. Where it was found that the net revenues were running only about three-fourths of one percent above the operating expenses, a new schedule of rates was submitted as directed which is estimated to produce about five and one-half percent of the invested capital above operating expenses. This schedule was approved by me on March nineteenth and would have gone into effect long before this time but for injunction proceedings. Mr. B. E. Sunny, President of the Chicago Telephone Company, is familiar with all the details and is authorized to explain the matter in full.

In introducing Mr. Sunny, President Mead of the City Club, had said: "I think the feeling is widespread that the exceptional situation which led to the passage of legislation under which these rates have been advanced, has really departed and we are very anxious to know just what the situation is that has led to this departure from the customary policy of making a showing before the rates are advanced."

### NO SECRECY, SAYS SUNNY.

"The schedule which has been put into effect was not put in suddenly," said Mr. Sunny. "It was not done in a way that took any Chicago citizen or any subscriber of the Telephone Company by surprise. The telephone rate situation has had very wide publicity. The attitude of the Telephone Company in throwing open its doors to the public has been commented on favorably, editorially, by almost all of the Chicago papers. It is not fair to us, it is not fair to the men in the Telephone Company, to say that we have tried to put something over without any warning to anybody."

Commenting upon Prof. Mead's statement, Mr. Sunny said: "So far as telephone service is concerned, the situation is worse than it was the day the armistice was signed. It costs more now to live than it cost last November. We are not asking for additional rates to pay our bond holders or our stock holders more money, but an additional sum sufficient to pay to the 15,000 employees what it costs them to live." President Mead later explained that he had not intended to say that the financial emergency has disappeared, but that an emergency which justified the raising of rates without the customary check by the City Council or the State Public Utilities, seemed to many citizens no longer to exist.

### SAYS NEW RATE MEANS SAVING.

"It is expected," continued Mr. Sunny, "that these new rates will cut down the traffic some 80,000,000 calls a year, which will greatly reduce the load on the switchboards and on the operators, and improve the service. The revenue will be increased and the expenses lessened

in a sum estimated all the way from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. We cannot tell in advance just what the result of the new schedule will be. But whatever happens, it will be a matter of public property. We make monthly reports. The city has access to our books all the time. The same is true of the Public Utilities Commission and of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington."

#### THE COMPANY'S FINANCES.

President Sunny, in discussing the need for a rate increase made the following statements about the financial condition of the company: The plant has a book value of \$80,000,000. It was valued six or seven years ago by H. M. Byllesby and B. J. Arnold at \$6,000,000 more than that amount, so a fair valuation of the property might be said to be \$86,000,000. To duplicate it today might cost from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Outstanding against this are \$40,000,000 of stock, very largely owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, upon which 8 per cent dividends are paid and \$19,000,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds—\$59,000,000 in all. The average return on the fair property value is 4.8 per cent.

#### COMPANY IN BIG LOSS.

In May, 1918, the Telephone Company submitted to the City Council Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light comparative figures for operating expenses between 1912 and 1917. These figures, Mr. Sunny said, showed that the average plant in service had increased 78 per cent, payroll had increased 73 per cent, gross earnings had increased 58 per cent, net earnings 12 per cent and dividends 27 per cent. Between 1916 and 1917, however, there was a change from a surplus of \$1,000,000 to a loss of \$20,000. The loss in 1918 was \$792,000 and the loss during the first four months of 1919, considered in connection with wage increases within the last two weeks, indicates a loss for 1919 of approximately \$3,000,000. On August 1st, 1918, the Government took over the telephone lines, subsequently making a contract which guarantees operating expenses, bond interest and dividends previously paid. The losses which Mr. Sunny referred to are, therefore, he said, being made up by the Government.

Prof. Bemis, replying to Mr. Sunny, said: "I have not as yet learned that anybody in the City government knew what these rates were to be until that announcement was made, and I do not understand that anybody in the Public Utilities Commission or in the State Law Department knew about the rates that were announced to go into effect next Monday, until

last week. Despite the negotiations last fall and winter with the Committee, the refusal to let us have access to their books and accounts to see how things were progressing and the general attendant circumstances show that we did not have proper notice of the action that has just been taken."

While the investigation was in progress, Mr. Bemis said, the armistice was signed and it was felt that, with the return of peace, the City would be able to deal with the Company without reference to the Government contract. "We felt," he said, "that the Government contract, considering war times only, was pretty high." Nevertheless the investigation proceeded and in January Prof. Bemis made his report showing that certain flat-rates could be changed or abolished so as to produce a saving of \$433,000, an amount which at the time seemed sufficient to produce a fair return. The Company's annual payment of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the gross receipts to the A. T. & T. Co. for certain services was, Mr. Bemis asserted, altogether excessive (it has never been recognized by the City or by the State Public Utilities Commission) and the Company had also been charging, as expense, a larger amount for depreciation than was justified. With a more reasonable allowance for depreciation and a reduction in the payments to the A. T. & T. Co., it was thought, Mr. Bemis said, that the company could get along on the \$433,000 additional revenue which the proposed change in the flat-rate would produce.

#### CITY SHUT OUT FROM INQUIRY.

After this report was made and while a readjustment of rates was being considered, the City's representatives were, to their surprise, Mr. Bemis said, denied access to the Company's books. "Its officials," he said, "until today have denied all access to their reports and accounts covering the period since December 31st. They said it was done at the orders of the Postmaster-General, or at least that the Company was under his supervision, and they could not give us access to these accounts without his permission. It was the opinion of the chairman and other members of the City Council Committee that, so long as the Government was refusing to let us check up the situation, they could not be in very much distress for new rates."

#### PROPERTY NOT UNDER-CAPITALIZED.

Referring to Mr. Sunny's statement concerning the value of the company's property, Prof. Bemis asserted that the property has not cost the stock-, bond- and note-holders more than the amount of the outstanding issues, and that

in fact nearly \$5,000,000 of the stock was a stock dividend declared out of depreciation reserve, accumulated to meet depreciation and later switched into surplus. It is true, he said, that a part of the property had been built up out of surplus and depreciation reserve but those accumulations have been made in addition to regular dividends, and were intended for the purpose of meeting depreciation and not as a basis for dividends.

#### NO HARDSHIP TO COMPANY.

"It seems to me doubtful," continued Prof. Bemis, "whether the Company is suffering any hardship, even if it gets during these times of urgency less than 8 per cent upon its stock.

"A difference of only 1 per cent in the dividend rate is \$400,000 a year.

"A reduction to a reasonable figure of the 4½ per cent, which goes to the A. T. & T. would be another \$400,000 a year.

"A reduction in the depreciation from 5.7 per cent to 4.5 per cent would be another \$400,000 a year.

"There are certain claims, therefore, which, if wiped out, would very seriously modify the need for an increase in rates.

#### INDIGNANT AT TREATMENT.

"We still believe," Prof. Bemis concluded, "that we did not have adequate notice, and we feel considerably aggrieved and indignant over the way things have been managed—possibly only at Washington, for the Company may have had nothing to do with it. Quite generally over the country, there is a storm of protest coming into Washington over this sudden tremendous increase without any state commissioners or any city governments having any knowledge or opportunity to investigate."

#### RATES A LOCAL QUESTION.

Mr. Pruitt, representing the Attorney-General's office, said in part: "This question of rates is peculiarly a local question. It concerns the people of Chicago and the people of Illinois, and we believe it can be best administered and regulated by a Commission that sits here in Chicago for the State of Illinois, and not by an order issued from Washington, without hearing from the people of this community. There is an orderly procedure for fixing and prescribing rates, and it does not seem right or proper to us that the Telephone Company, which has no interest itself in the revenues to be obtained from its rates (their revenues being guaranteed by the Government), should put these advanced rates into effect, just on the eve of the proclamation of peace. If they had been put in during the period of the war, I am sure that there

would have been no complaint from the citizens of Chicago as to any measure that the Government thought necessary and appropriate. There was very little complaint when the elevated roads raised their rates and when the gas company was given its increase. As you will recall, there was a long hearing when the Chicago surface lines attempted to obtain an increased fare, because it was said that the war was over and that the emergency had been terminated by the signing of the armistice. Now we are even closer to the day when there will be peace once more, and when the Utilities Commission will have all of its original jurisdiction. For that reason it would seem to me only right and proper, and I think the Chicago Telephone Company could well afford it, to go to the Public Utilities Commission and ask that this increase be approved."

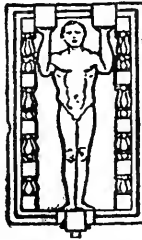
#### MR. SUNNY REPLIES.

Mr. Sunny replied as follows to some of the points raised by Mr. Bemis: The 4½ per cent contract is in lieu of certain license charges payable to the owners of telephone patents, for the use of those patents and for certain other services rendered by the A. T. & T. Co. The payment has been upheld by the State Public Utilities Commissions in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Colorado, Indiana and Alabama. Those who have sustained the 4½ per cent payment, Mr. Sunny said, seem to be in the very large majority.

Referring to the payments into depreciation reserve, Mr. Sunny said: It has been the policy of the Company to pay surplus earnings above 8 per cent on the stock into depreciation reserve and surplus. If the company had paid this out in dividends instead of reinvesting it, it would be necessary to issue additional stock, thus creating an additional charge against subscribers.

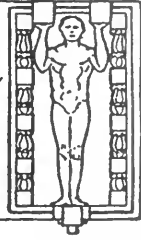
#### WHEN LINES REVERT TO OWNERS—WHAT?

Mr. Pruitt was asked to state whether, in his opinion, when the lines revert to the owners, the new rates will stand until the representatives of the community ask that they be reviewed or whether the company will be required to present the grounds for this increase. Mr. Pruitt replied that that question would probably have to be answered by the Supreme Court. In no case, however, has the Postmaster-General filed schedules of rate increases with Public Utilities Commission and it would seem, therefore, in the absence of such schedule, that the rates would go back to the old basis. "I personally do not see," he said, "how Congress can turn the lines back to the owners and at the same time prescribe intra-state rates."



# The City Club Bulletin

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CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919

NUMBER 25

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, at luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

Joint Meeting with Western Society of Engineers

CHICAGO'S PLACE IN THE SUN

*"How Can the Smoke Nuisance Be Eliminated  
from Chicago"*

**HAROLD ALMERT**

Consulting Engineer, formerly with U. S. Fuel Administration

**JOSEPH HARRINGTON**

Combustion Engineer, formerly Administrative Engineer, U. S. F. A.

**FRANK A. CHAMBERS**

Acting Chief Smoke Inspector, City of Chicago

Whether you operate a furnace or are only an ordinary citizen who objects to the Pittsburgian gloom, who breathes the smoke and fumes, whose property is deteriorating from the smudge, and who has enough pride in his city to desire that these things be eliminated, you should attend this meeting and hear what the experts have to say.

We are glad again to welcome in joint meeting our friends, the Western Society of Engineers.

MONDAY, JULY 7, at 8:00—Ladies' Night

*"England's Industrial Revolution"*

**MARGARET BONDFIELD**

One of the most prominent leaders in the labor movement in Great Britain, organizing secretary for the National Federation of Women Workers, member of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress and fraternal delegate from that body to the American Federation of Labor, will speak. Her subject will be the revolutionary changes which are taking place in English industrial life through the influence of the organized workers.

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## Racial Enmity in the Balkans

A LEAGUE of Nations, with sufficient power to hold the enmities of the peoples in check and to restore conditions of orderly living, is the only solution of the difficult problems of the Balkan states, according to Major Clifford W. Barnes, who spoke at the City Club Wednesday, May 28th. Major Barnes returned recently from the Balkans, where he was serving as deputy commissioner with the American Red Cross Mission to Greece. He visited Macedonia and other parts of the Balkan peninsula, and through his official position was able to observe, from an excellent vantage ground, the situation at the close of the war.

Major Barnes reviewed the history of Greek participation in the war, culminating in the treacherous conduct of Constantine, the pro-German King of Greece, and the turning over to the Bulgarian army, without resistance, of the fortified frontier of Macedonia. Under Bulgarian control, he said, the people of Macedonia were subjected to a reign of torture. Their herds and flocks were driven off into Bulgaria, their food supplies were appropriated, the population was placed on rations which brought starvation to many, their women were subjected to the brutal lust of Bulgarian soldiers. There was evidently a determined effort to wipe out the Greek population of Macedonia. Whole communities were broken up and their inhabitants deported to Bulgaria and placed at work on roads, mines and fortifications. Probably 125,000 people were removed in this way to Bulgaria. They were placed in most insanitary internment camps, their food supplies were very meager and very bad and it is safe to say that, from the terrible conditions which they were forced to endure, fully one-third died. Those who came back returned to a country which had been devastated. Houses and cities had been destroyed, agricultural implements and even cooking utensils had been removed to Bulgaria.

The racial antipathy existing between the

peoples of the Balkan countries, as illustrated in the treatment which Bulgaria accorded to Macedonia, must be provided against, Major Barnes said, as an essential condition to the peace of the world. There is intense bitterness between the Bulgarians and the Greeks, between the Bulgarians and the Serbs. Italy is hated by the Greeks and the Serbs. Italy, Major Barnes said, has not been playing the game fairly. She holds many strategic points in the Balkans and has brought in Italian populations, at the same time endeavoring to get rid of the Greeks. Greeks, at these places, have been thrown into prison by the Italians for such offences as trying to celebrate their national holiday. Bulgaria, Major Barnes said, by no means feels conquered. There is probably more gold in Bulgaria today than before the war. Bulgaria has had the benefit of the cattle and the herds which she took from Macedonia. She is probably stronger today than Serbia and Greece together.

The settlement of the Balkan problem, Major Barnes concluded, depends upon the formation of a League of Nations, which is sufficiently strong to hold the rival nations in check.

## New Members

Frank J. Kastner, Jr., Assistant Stores Manager, Western Electric Co.

C. E. O'Donnell, Neil O'Donnell (Iron and Steel Products).

Prof. Ralph E. Heilman, Dean School of Commerce, Northwestern University.

Chester Ruth, Sales Manager Frank B. Cook Co. (Hardware Specialties).

C. S. Boggs, Salesman, Halsey Stuart Co.

Harry C. Bates, Department Manager Carters Ink Company.

Melville C. Chatten, Chatten & Hammond, Architects.

Harry B. Todd, Efficiency Expert, J. W. Butler Paper Co.

Francis J. Broomell, Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. (Electrical Goods).

E. Irving Fiery, Assistant Manager, Travelers Insurance Co.

Robert A. Allton, Sanitary Engineer, Pearse & Greeley.

Vincent D. Wyman, Lawyer, Wyman, Kinne & Carpenter.

Edwin G. Booz, Business Analyst and Statistician.

J. H. Bischof, Architect, Edward Hines Lumber Co.

W. E. Bacon, Federal Auditor, Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad.

Warren Crawford, Lee Higginson & Co. (Investment Securities).

## President Ripley on Railway Plans

THE future of the railways from the standpoint of a railway executive was discussed at the City Club, Thursday, June 12, by E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Commenting upon the Government's administration of the railways, President Ripley said: "It was an open question (when the railroads were taken over) whether, if the railroads had been allowed to throw aside all laws and had been permitted to do what the administration did but prohibited us from doing, the results would not have been equally satisfactory. . . . At all events it has been borne in upon the Administration and upon Congress that the experiment of government operation has not been an unmitigated success."

"The plans for a solution of the railway problem," Mr. Ripley continued, "range from the plan of Mr. Plumb, on behalf of the employees, who has a suggestion that the Government buy the railroads and form a directorate of which the employees should be in the majority, to the plan of Mr. Warfield, representing the security holders, who practically does not want any limitations put on the earnings." Discussing some of these plans, Mr. Ripley said:

### SENATOR CUMMINS' PLAN

"The plan of Senator Cummins provides for a small guaranty—he says from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent on the value. He does not define value. Presumably he has in mind the valuation now going on under the auspices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is based primarily so far on the prices of 1914. It is a well known fact that the prices of 1914 are at least 40 per cent below those of today, and that 4½ per cent today is equivalent to about 2¼ per cent in the former purchasing power of money, so that with the short valuation and short income it does not leave very much for the widows, orphans, insurance companies, etc., who hold the securities, and bought them when a 4½ per cent return meant 4½ per cent.

### THE WARFIELD PLAN

"The plan of Mr. Warfield provides, not in fact although in theory, for a guaranty of earnings; that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be in full charge of rates and practically everything, including wages; that the country shall be divided into regional groups, and that the rates in those groups shall be so fixed as to bring about a certain amount of revenue within those groups. This is a very devious and complicated method. I do not believe there is any

possible way of providing a set of rates which will bring about such results without doing away with all uniformity and without bringing about the very discrimination which it is the desire of the country to avoid. I do not believe it is possible to make a series of rates to bring about a given result which will not result in somebody either getting too much money or too little, as the case may be. It will vary also from year to year. It seems to me the plan is objectionable in that regard. It is also objectionable in my mind because it still allows a control of railroads by the states that have heretofore bedeviled the situation in their own interests.

### THE ESCH-POMERENE PLAN

"Still another plan has been presented by Congressman Esch of Wisconsin and Senator Pomerene of Ohio. This bill attempts to restore the railroads on the 1st of January next to their owners, but without any recommendations other than that for a large extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which it makes practically the court of last resort. It practically takes the management of the railroads out of the hands of the owners and gives absolute power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, but does not make that body responsible for anything. Of course, the owners will not look with much equanimity upon that kind of a proposition. It is doubtful whether the owners of any property would like to see it taken away from them and transferred absolutely into the hands of any political body, and it is particularly objectionable, I think, because of the character of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### COMMERCE COMMISSION CRITICIZED

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has been in existence about 32 years and during that time has had many able members. It has also had many not so able and many who were appointed because of political activities, or had made the railroad business their objective in the way of criticism. It is a singular thing, however, that in all of its 32 years of existence, it has never had as a member either a railroad man, or a business man, or a shipper, or a farmer. . . . It is only ten days ago that one of the members of the Commission said he did not think any remedial measures were necessary; the roads were earning as much money now as ever before, and all that was necessary was to return them to their owners without any legislation. This ignores absolutely the fact that the dollar is worth only about sixty cents, and we have to pay our

bills on the basis of the depreciated dollar. It also ignores the fact that there is some five hundred or six hundred millions more of investment upon which interest must be earned."

In closing, Mr. Ripley suggested a reorganization of the machinery of federal railway regulation along the following lines: "It has seemed to me that while the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to be in charge of regulation it ought to be shorn of its functions of prosecutor, judge and jury. It ought not to be permitted to prosecute an individual railroad for some infraction of the law and at the same time pass on the guilt of such railroad and fix the penalty. It is a dangerous thing to do. There ought to be somebody to whom appeal may be had. My thought has been that, while the Interstate Commerce Commission should perhaps exist as heretofore, there ought to be a body of three or five people, appointed by the President and acting for the people of the United States, holding almost the same rank as judges of the Supreme Court and receiving salaries that would make membership an object for

the best class of men, who should have absolute legal power over anything presented either by the railroads or by the Commission, and to whom decisions of the Commission could be appealed either by shipper or by railroad. A body like that ought to be appointed for at least ten years—15 years would be better in my opinion—and ought to be independent of politics. It ought to be the final body to protect the American people from any injury that might be done by the railroads and the railroads from the injury that has been done them heretofore and which may be done to them again by ill-considered partisan legislation. I have made no effort to introduce a plan of that kind except by correspondence with my friends and people in Washington, but hope that something of that sort can be done. I am sick and tired of perpetual lawsuits. We have been at law with the people of the United States for the last thirty years. It has not resulted in anything but bad feeling and there is no occasion for it and for its existence."

## The Railway Plan of the Brotherhoods

GLENN E. PLUMB, attorney for the four great Railway Brotherhoods, in an address at the City Club last Thursday, outlined the plan for railway reorganization which is being backed by the brotherhoods representing two million railway employes and also by the American Federation of Labor. The plan has been embodied in a bill which will soon be submitted to Congress.

### RAILROAD WAGES AND RATES

Until recently, Mr. Plumb said, railway rate increases were sporadic and applied only to special commodities or local territories. Last year, for the first time, there was a general nationwide rate increase, which entered immediately into the cost of every commodity utilized by the American people. The employes of the railroads, Mr. Plumb said, realize that any increase in wages is sure to be reflected in the cost of commodities transported on the railways and that such increases are absorbed to a considerable degree by the increases in the cost of living. They realize, therefore, that some way must be found by which the tremendous increases in production can be equitably distributed between the producers and consumers, at the same time protecting the legitimate interests of the capital engaged in the enterprise. The plan proposed by the Railway Brotherhoods, he asserted, is in line with these fundamental considerations.

In our industrial system, Mr. Plumb said, we must get back to the principles which guided the founders of our republic. The Bill of Rights says, most truly, that "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." It is in the full realization of the necessity of getting back to first principles, of safeguarding the personal liberty which the constitution guarantees and which we fought for in the great War, that labor has conceived this solution of the railway problem.

### GOVERNMENT TO BUY

Discussing his plan in detail, Mr. Plumb said: We propose, first of all, that the Government shall acquire all existing railroad property rights, paying therefor a price to be judicially determined; that the Government shall own all railways hereafter constructed; that further extensions shall be financed by the Government and the territory specifically benefited by the construction of such extensions. Compensation to be paid by the Government shall cover all rights, but only those rights, accruing under the charters of the railroads, thus protecting the vested rights of the owners.

As a means of paying for the properties, the Government shall be authorized to issue its securities at the lowest obtainable rate of interest.

(Continued on page 151)

## For and Against Home Rule

THE effort of Illinois municipalities to regain control of their local public utilities, lost by the enactment in 1913 of the law creating the state public utilities commission, failed at this session of the legislature by the defeat of the so-called "home-rule bills." The discussion of these bills at the City Club Friday, June 6, was very timely, in spite of the fact that their defeat came the day before the meeting was held, for it brought out very clearly the pros and cons of an issue which will undoubtedly be of major importance in the state constitutional convention soon to be held.

### CITY MUST HAVE FREEDOM

That a city is a natural governmental unit, with a character and personality of its own, which should be permitted the freedom necessary for the expression of its character and for its growth, was the point of view presented by Willis J. Spaulding, commissioner of public property, Springfield, who spoke for the home rule legislation. We will have no really great cities, he said, until we have freedom. Men of capacity will not devote their energies to the city so long as they are compelled to spend their time fighting the legislature for necessary powers. Instead of limiting the powers of the cities, as at present, cities should be permitted to exercise all powers not specifically denied them. The state legislature, with hundreds of bills before it at each session, cannot give adequate consideration to the needs of a great city like Chicago.

### SHOULD CONTROL UTILITIES

If local control is justified at all, continued Mr. Spaulding, it is certainly justified for public utilities which concern so vitally the welfare of the people. The more closely control is kept in the hands of the people, the better the people will be protected. The argument that the city should not be allowed powers of regulation because it is an "interested party," applies no more to public utilities than it does to the control of other matters by the city. Cities, Mr. Spaulding said, have always been generous with the public utility companies; we have never heard of companies wrecked through city control.

The argument that the state is the proper unit for controlling state-wide utilities, if pushed to its logical conclusion, Mr. Spaulding said, would mean an even greater extension of control over utilities that operate in more than one state. It is said that because one company deals with many communities, those communities should not have any right to regulate. But because a corporation is big and a city small is

that any reason for denying the city the right to deal with the corporation. The utility companies want state commission regulation because it protects them.

### UTILITIES STILL IN POLITICS

Another alluring delusion about state regulation, Mr. Spaulding continued, is that it keeps the utility companies out of politics. Only an unsophisticated person, he said, would be fooled by this. It is true that the companies have diverted some of their attention from cities to the state. They have seen to it that their agents cultivate the members of the legislature and probably have them lined up better now than at any time within the last ten years. Mr. Spaulding said that he would defy anybody to take any bill before the legislature that has any squint against the utilities and get it through.

Those who advocate state regulation by commission claim that it is more scientific. Any member of the commission, Mr. Spaulding said, would laugh at the idea. There are three methods of valuation, one of which might show a value of a half million, another perhaps a million, and a third perhaps a million and a half. The theories of depreciation are just as hazy and conflicting. They are all matters of theory, not of fact.

### CITY LACKS EXPERTS

The state commission is supposed to hold the position of neutral. The city, however, Mr. Spaulding said, on the theory that the commission is formed to protect it, usually, instead of employing experts, sends its city attorney to represent it before the commission. In most cases the city representative is unsophisticated in public utility matters. He goes up against the trained attorneys, engineers, and accountants of the companies, who have nothing else to do but build up fine-spun theories for the maintenance of high rates. The city thus has the cards stacked against it.

Mr. Spaulding, in concluding his argument, referred to the recent decision of the Illinois supreme court which makes municipally owned utilities subject to regulation by the state commission. Under this decision, he said, the city of Chicago even loses control of its waterworks system to the state commission. The municipal electric light plant of the city of Springfield (which is under Mr. Spaulding's management) has been gradually expanding in competition with the private company. But under this new decision, the city in order to extend its facilities must go to the state for authority. The city cannot buy outright because of the limitations

on its bonding power and it cannot enter the field gradually because the state commission will prevent the city from entering into competition with the private company. The effect of the decision, therefore, is greatly to hinder projects for the municipalization of public utilities.

#### THE CASE FOR A COMMISSION

The case for state regulation was presented by Benjamin P. Alschuler of Aurora, Illinois. Proponents of the "home-rule" legislation, he said, apparently fear that justice might be done to public utilities by an impartial body. If a contract exists between the city and a public utility company, they want the city, which is one party to the contract, to decide for the other party practically everything that it shall or shall not do. The proposed home-rule legislation would also, Mr. Alschuler asserted, by authorizing cities adopting the act to fix rates and exercise practically all the regulatory powers, except as to issues of securities, place private companies operating in competition with municipal plants completely under the control of their competitors as to rates and service.

"You as practical men," continued Mr. Alschuler, "can well appreciate how just or reasonable rates or other charges will be if left to the dictates of the average member of a City Council elected by the votes of the people affected and who, particularly in a smaller town, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, will have had absolutely no experience with the affairs of public utilities."

#### HOME-RULE WOULD BRING CHAOS

The proposed legislation gives power to the City Council to regulate the quality, adequacy and safety of any service rendered or product or commodity furnished. "I remember among my clients," said Mr. Alschuler, "a gas company which operates in approximately sixty different municipalities, and, of course, under this law would be under the jurisdiction of sixty-one councils, boards or commissions. The gas is all made at one central plant, as a result of which the overhead expense is very materially reduced, and we are able to furnish gas at a very reasonable figure. Suppose Aurora should see fit to fix a heat unit standard of 550 B. T. U. and a rate which would be reasonable for that standard. The village of Montgomery, less than two miles distant, with less than five hundred people, might prescribe a standard of 650 B. T. U. with a correspondingly higher rate. This company has but one plant and it would then have to furnish every

city and village with gas of a 650 B. T. U. standard, because one village requires it, but it could, on the other hand, only receive compensation based on the standards that they severally demand. If the gas company, in order to comply with their several requirements, is to have as many different plants as there are cities and villages which it serves, the result will be greatly increased cost of service in every case. Many of the smaller communities would be deprived of service entirely. The only course is uniform control."

One-third of the population of the city of Joliet, said Mr. Alschuler, lives outside the municipal limits. The same gas company operates both inside and outside these limits. The City Council would control rates, etc., within the limits and the state commission outside the limits under the proposed law.

#### EFFECT ON SECURITIES

While the proposed law leaves the regulation of security issues to the state commission, Mr. Alschuler pointed out, it leaves to the City Council the right to say whether rates will be allowed to pay a return on these issues or not. We would then have the situation of a public buying securities stamped with the approval of the State Public Utilities Commission, upon which interest perhaps could not be paid because a local council, with no particular degree of responsibility, will not permit sufficient earnings to pay such interest.

There is no need of blinding ourselves to the fact, Mr. Alschuler said, that if this legislation is passed we will again have the good old days when the public utility company was in politics. "For their own self-preservation they must go into politics under such legislation as is proposed, because if they do not go in and spend the money to elect men friendly to them, unfriendly men will be elected to office and they will be seriously affected, as will the public, and if they do elect men to office, the bad effects to themselves and the public will be just as great only in another direction."

"If any one of these proposed laws be passed," concluded Mr. Alschuler, "the public will suffer as will the companies, to say nothing of the losses that must occur to the stockholders, bond and note holders and to a very great degree the employees, because insufficient income and improper regulation will most certainly be reflected in loss of profits, inability to pay interest, impaired or abandoned service and inability to pay wages."

## Railway Brotherhoods Plan

*(Continued from page 148)*

These bonds ought to be better than any other Government bond, for they will have behind them, not only the credit of the Government, but also the direct obligation of a great revenue producing property. The Government should be able to issue these bonds on a 4 per cent basis, thus creating a fixed charge of only \$500,000,000, as compared with a probable fixed charge of \$1,320,000,000, if the plan proposed by the railway executives is to be put into operation.

After the properties have been taken over by the Government, Mr. Plumb said, the security holders will have no more interest in the management of the roads, as their returns will be guaranteed. That will immediately have the beneficial result of taking them out of politics. The managers of the roads will no longer be responsible to capital but only to those who serve and are served by the railways.

### CORPORATION TO OPERATE

When the Government has acquired the properties, it will lease them under this plan to a corporation whose board of directors should represent the various interests concerned. One-third of the Board of Directors should be appointed by the President of the United States, one-third by the managing officials of the lines and one-third by the classified employees. This corporation would be required to operate under regulations imposed by the Government. It would be required to pay, first, operating expenses, including amounts to be determined by the Government for maintenance and renewals so that the integrity of the properties may be maintained; and, second, an agreed amount of not less than one-half of one per cent of the outstanding capital account, to establish a sinking fund for the ultimate elimination of the fixed liabilities. The amount of net earnings after the above required payments are made should be divided equally between the Government and the operating corporation, the profits so accruing to the operating corporation to be distributed as dividends upon the pay-roll.

### THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS

In the distribution of these dividends, employees of the managerial class are given a graduated increased rate of dividend depending upon the amount of profits which their management has earned for the employees. This is an incentive to efficiency in management and it will also prevent any conspiracy between the officers and the wage-earning employees to increase wages

unduly at the expense of the public. Heretofore, fear of losing his job has been the only incentive of the worker to furnish efficient service. It is a poor incentive, the incentive of slavery. This plan will provide an incentive of hope, and it will insure to every employe a share in the results of efficiency. In this plan, therefore, are the fundamentals for efficient democratic service.

If at any time the net divisible earnings exceed five per cent, rates must be lowered so that the public will share in the prosperity of the lines. This will have the effect of stimulating industry, increasing transportation, and restoring the normal profit to the railways.

### GAINS TO THE PUBLIC

"Under this plan," Mr. Plumb concluded, "we provide a sure method for the ultimate reduction of transportation charges to actual cost. Under this plan every increase in surplus earnings tends to a reduction in rates. Every expenditure out of earnings for improvements increases the actual investment and earning power without any increase in fixed charges. Every improvement made upon the properties and paid for by local taxation brings about the same result. Every application of surplus earnings and sinking fund accumulations secures a reduction of outstanding capital and a diminution of fixed charges, again securing a further reduction in rates. We insure the public against constantly increasing rates and the wage earner against the ever-present threat of a reduction in wages. We guarantee to the holder of the securities the protection of the integrity of his investment and the receipt of adequate returns. We give to the community, to the wage earner, and to the management an equal voice of authority in the direction of the industry. These benefits no other plan can promise. No plan presented by the present owners even attempts to procure these results."

FRIENDS OF HOWARD WOODHEAD were grieved last week to read of his death in France. He was in the service of the Y. M. C. A. Prof. Woodhead was not a member of the City Club at the time of his death, having resigned some time before he went to France to take the chair of Sociology at the University of Pittsburgh. During his membership in the City Club he was active in its civic committee work and rendered particularly devoted service in the preparation of some of our civic exhibits. Reports state that Prof. Woodhead died of pneumonia contracted as a result of exposure while serving soldiers prior to the signing of the armistice.

A Weak Spot in the Armor

FOR a number of years past, according to a report just issued by a committee of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, the diphtheria rate has been higher in Chicago than in any other city in the country of over 5,000 population. The average rate for the three-year period from 1915 to 1917 was 35.6 per 100,000, as compared with the next highest rate, 29.9 for Boston, and with the lowest rate, 11.1 for Baltimore. The fatality rate per 100 cases of diphtheria has also, according to this report, been higher than in any other large city except Philadelphia.

Since diphtheria is, to a large extent, a preventable and curable disease, the absence of any material improvement in Chicago during a period of eighteen years, seems, the report says, to call for increased publicity. The committee makes certain recommendations as to diagnosis and treatment and as to educational activities which should be undertaken as a means of safeguarding the community. Commenting upon these recommendations, Commissioner of Health Robertson says that they have been in use in his department and calls attention to the reduction of the diphtheria rate in Chicago in 1918 to 27.7.

In a subsequent letter to Dr. Robertson, Dr. E. O. Jordan, chairman of the committee of the Institute of Medicine, said: "Further improvement manifestly depends, not only upon the con-

tinued endeavors of the health officials, but upon the active interest and co-operation of other groups. The importance of the early administration of antitoxin is so well established that some degree of responsibility may well be attached to the failure of parents or physicians to apply this remedy."

A RECENT REVISED LIST of City Clubs shows that organizations of this kind exist in the following cities:

Akron, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Auburn, N. Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bayonne, N. J.	New York City, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal.	Olean, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.	Oswego, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, O.	Portland, Ore.
Cleveland, O.	Rochester, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.	St. Johns, N. B.
Indianapolis, Ind.	St. Louis, Mo.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Trenton, N. J.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Lynn, Mass.	

FRIENDS OF Frank I. Moulton, President of the City Club from 1916 to 1918, are congratulating him upon the action of Knox College, his Alma Mater, in conferring upon him the degree of LL.D.

# A Cool Place for Warm Members

## The City Club

Use it yourself these hot summer days

Get your friends to use it

They will be glad to join if you give them the opportunity.

Write their names below and send them to the Secretary, 315 Plymouth Court.

NAME

ADDRESS

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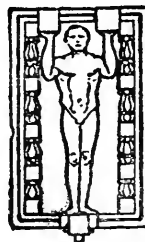
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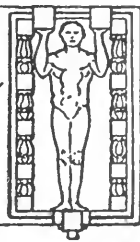
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# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1919

NUMBER 26



#### FOURTH OF JULY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Club will be closed all day Friday, July 4th. The office of the Club will be closed also on Saturday the fifth.

There will be no "talk days" this week.

## Ladies' Night

MONDAY, JULY 7

at 8:00 p. m.

### Margaret Bondfield

Member Parliamentary Committee,  
British Trade Union Congress.

Organizing Secretary National Fed-  
eration of Women Workers,  
England.

#### "The British Labor Movement and the New Industrial Revolution"

Regular evening dinner service,  
beginning at six. Table d'Hote  
dinner 75c and \$1. If dinner is de-  
sired, please make reservation.

Great Britain is facing the prospect of tremendous changes in her industrial and social system:

Parliament is considering far-reaching measures for the nationalization of mines and railways with a large degree of co-operation in management by the workers.

The British Labor Party is conducting a vigorous campaign for fundamental changes in government, education and industrial relations. A correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" wrote last week that the Labor Party had doubled in voting strength and influence since the war.

The demand for a greater degree of "democratic control" in industry is finding expression in its more radical form in the program of the Labor Party and in such manifestations as the "shop steward's movement"; in its more conservative form, favored by many employers, in the so-called "industrial councils" which are being formed throughout England and which are, in a measure, being copied by various great American industries.

The City Club has a rare opportunity in Miss Bondfield for hearing of these great movements from one of the important and responsible leaders of labor in England.

# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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## Admiral Kolchak and the Allies

THE recent action of the "Big Four" of the Paris Peace Conference in promising to the Omsk Government in Russia, headed by Admiral Kolchak, continued support in the form of credit and supplies was commended by Victor S. Yarros in his address at the City Club on Monday, June 16th, at luncheon. Mr. Yarros called attention to the fact that this action carries with it no formal political recognition by the allies. It is, he said, merely a public promise that the policy heretofore followed, of giving material and moral support to the forces which are opposing the Bolshevik Government in central Russia, will be continued.

### BOLSHEVISM A FAILURE

The maintenance of the blockade against Bolshevik Russia, Mr. Yarros said, will mean intense suffering for the men, women and children of that country. How, then, is the policy which is being followed by the allied powers to be justified? How can it be construed as meeting President Wilson's test of "standing by Russia"? First of all, Mr. Yarros asked, is there any possible chance that the present Bolshevik Government will succeed even if the blockade is raised? Mr. Yarros' answer was emphatically in the negative. And his conclusion was that since the experiment is bound to fail, the sooner it fails the better.

Bolshevism, said Mr. Yarros, has failed both economically and politically. It has had to abandon completely its program for the nationalization of land. A few hundred factories were nationalized and then the process stopped. Many factories have been closed down and others are running far below capacity. The economic program of the Bolsheviks has, therefore, failed and there is not the slightest chance of its success. Lenin himself said in 1912 that a high degree of industrial development is necessary for the success of a socialist system. Russia is pri-

marily an agricultural country and her industrial life is backward. By Lenin's own test, therefore, Russia may be said to be the last country in the world which should experiment with a socialist system.

There has also, Mr. Yarros said, been much "half-baked" enthusiasm for the new political system introduced into Russia by the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks have no faith in democratic theories as they have been developed in the western world, and so they give us this new system which they tell us contains the real essence of democracy. The soviet idea fundamentally is that the unit of representation in the political life of the country should be the job and not a geographical area. All vocations are represented in the soviet. The soviet idea has some things to be said in its favor, but it is in no sense Bolshevik in origin. It can be traced in political theory to other sources. Herbert Spencer, for instance, suggested a system of representation along these lines.

The soviet idea is sound and vital, said Mr. Yarros, and it is to be hoped that some nation which is ready for it will endeavor to work it out. The United States Senate, he suggested, ought to be abolished, or rather reorganized along soviet lines. If the Senate were organized so as to represent the various industries and vocations it would be a more vital body. Many of our important national interests do not now receive the representation to which they are entitled.

### RUSSIA NOT READY FOR SOVIET

But Russia, Mr. Yarros holds, is the last nation in the world to need a soviet. Any assembly which represents the people of Russia would be overwhelmingly a peasant body. When Russia has reached a more advanced stage of industrial development, she will be ready to experiment with a soviet government.

Newspaper correspondents writing from Russia recently have said that Lenin and Trotsky are willing now to make concessions. But what concessions can they make? Mr. Yarros asked. The fact is that their government is so fanatical that they cannot make concessions without practically committing suicide. They will not risk a constituent assembly, but insist upon what they call a "dictatorship of the proletariat." There is in Russia today no real dictatorship of the proletariat, Mr. Yarros said, but only a dictatorship by a half-dozen "intellectuals" parading as the representatives of the proletariat and unwilling to put themselves to the test of an election.

Some of our radical journalists, Mr. Yarros

said, have been opposing the policy of supporting the Kolchak Government on the ground that "the essentials of the Revolution must be saved." "I would not shed a tear," he continued, "if Russia for the next fifty years were to have the English system—a constitutional monarchy, with civil liberties fully protected. Nobody, of course, wants to go back to the old regime."

#### KOLCHAK NOT COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY

Admiral Kolchak, however, in Mr. Yarros' opinion, has definitely committed himself, by his recent promises to the allies, to a policy which will protect "the fundamentals" of the revolution. He has agreed to call a democratically-elected constituent assembly and to leave the settlement of the land question to that body. An assembly so elected will be a peasant body

by a very large majority and any settlement of the land question which is satisfactory to that body will be satisfactory to the peasants. The settlement of the land question, therefore, the fundamental reform of the revolution, will be fully guaranteed.

Charges and insinuations have been made that Kolchak is a trickster and that, as soon as he is seated in power, he will show himself as the reactionary that he is at heart. These assertions, however, Mr. Yarros said, are supported by no evidence whatever. Wilson, Clemenceau and other members of the Peace Conference know fully as much about Admiral Kolchak as the radicals who are assailing him so bitterly with no evidence to back their charges.

E. L. Loddell presided at the meeting.

## Clearing Up the Smoke

CHICAGO can clear the smoke and soot from her atmosphere if she will, according to expert opinions expressed at the joint smoke abatement meeting of the Western Society of Engineers and the City Club, held at the City Club last Tuesday. The speakers were Mr. Joseph Harrington and Mr. Harold Almert, engineers, formerly associated with the U. S. Fuel Administration.

#### CITY CLUB COMMITTEE ACTS

Following the meeting, the Public Health Committee of the City Club sent to the City Council a communication urging "that the Department of Smoke Inspection be provided with sufficient funds and a staff adequate in number and in training for the successful performance of the important work of the department; and that, since smoke abatement is primarily an engineering problem, the Department of Smoke Inspection should not be made subsidiary to any other department or bureau but should have as its chief an able, experienced combustion engineer." A proposal is now being considered by the City Council to make the Department of Smoke Inspection a subsidiary bureau of the Department of Health.

The Committee in its communication also urged that the department of Smoke Inspection be empowered and directed "to advise where practicable, and compel if necessary, the installation in heating and power plants now in use of such mechanical devices as have been demonstrated to be of material value for purposes of smoke abatement; to permit the installation of no new heating and power plants which cannot be efficiently operated without producing obnox-

ious quantities of smoke; to continue its policy of co-operating in every reasonable way with firemen and engineers to the end that each plant may be operated with the production of the least possible amount of smoke.

#### REVIVE SMOKE COMMISSION

The committee, as its final recommendation to the City Council, urged "that a permanent Smoke Commission be appointed to study this problem continuously and make from time to time recommendations to the Mayor, the City Council and the Department of Smoke Inspection." Such a commission formerly existed and the committee urges that it now be revived.

The City Club has more than ordinary interest in the work of the Smoke Department. An investigation by the Smoke Abatement Committee of the City Club under the direction of Robert H. Kurs, was largely responsible for the reorganization of the Smoke Bureau in 1907 and the framing of the present ordinance. Referring to that ordinance Mr. Harrington in his address at the City Club said: "The legal situation for smoke abatement is in good shape. The smoke abatement ordinance is considered a model and has been adopted by other large cities. I think there is little need for a change in the law. The problem is one of enforcement and education."

#### NUISANCE CAN BE REMOVED

There is, Mr. Harrington said, no reason why the smoke nuisance should continue in Chicago. Engineers understand the causes of the nuisance and know the remedy to apply. It is agreed that smokeless use of even Illinois coal

is easily accomplished. The smokeless use of this coal, moreover, is its most economical use. Smoke abatement would not only add to the cleanliness of the city but would be a measure of practical economy. Mr. Harrington urged that the Smoke Commission which, for a number of years following the reorganization of the Smoke Bureau, did much toward the elimination of the smoke nuisance, be revived. It should be constituted of representative citizens, who, through moral influence, publicity, education of the public, and practical co-operation with the Smoke Department could help to solve the problem of smoke abatement.

The Smoke Department, Mr. Harrington urged, should be headed by a high grade combustion engineer of the widest practical experience. The head of the department should also be an executive of highest type. To get such a man the present salary of \$4000 is wholly inadequate. The City Smoke Department, Mr. Harrington continued, should be a bureau of engineering information. Some engineers object on the ground that the Department by furnishing engineering information would be treading on the toes of the consulting engineers. The Department would, however, greatly increase its usefulness if it were to give coal consumers practical advice as to the methods and devices which would actually reduce the smoke nuisance.

Mr. Almert agreed with Mr. Harrington that the elimination of smoke is dependent entirely upon our desire to eliminate it—there is no question of its practicability from an engineering standpoint.

#### DOMESTIC USE MAKES MOST SMOKE

Only 15 per cent of the coal utilized in the Chicago switching district, Mr. Almert said, is used for domestic consumption but it has been estimated that this 15 per cent creates 70 per cent of the smoke. The kitchen range is the worst offender and next comes the hot-water heater.

All this can be eliminated by more careful firing. Ordinarily, in firing furnaces in apartment houses, the janitor throws in the coal, closes the door and goes on to the next apartment. The firedoor, however, should be left open long enough to let in the oxygen necessary for the consumption of the smoke, say ten or fifteen minutes. This would remove the greatest cause of the trouble.

Mr. Almert contended that with proper firing there is no reason why we should not continue to burn Illinois coal. It is economically wrong to haul coal from the East when by proper firing methods we can burn the other coal smokelessly.

## Directors Ask Veto of S. B. 344

THE Board of Directors of the City Club last Friday joined with representatives of other civic organizations in presenting oral arguments to Governor Lowden in opposition to Senate Bill 344, a measure to regulate public solicitation of money and property, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly and now awaiting the Governor's signature. Mr. Walter Bachrach, a member of the Board of Directors submitted a written statement of reasons on behalf of the Directors and also spoke briefly urging that the bill be not approved. The communication from the Directors read in part:

"The bill, if approved, will require all organizations, with the exception of religious and political bodies, to obtain a certificate from a state department before soliciting from the public the funds upon which they depend for their existence and for the carrying on of their activities.

"Such supervision over private or individual effort would be allowable only on the part of an entirely disinterested agency that would be above all suspicion of purposes beyond those which it professes. It is self-evident that a bureau constituted by a government that will inevitably seek to maintain its own political power cannot be recognized as such an agency. Approval of the bill would introduce possibilities of bureaucratic control which would go far beyond that exercised by governments now existing. It would be possible for a hostile administration or for hostile departmental officials exercising the powers granted by this act, to hamper seriously the work of organizations whose principles or activities they dislike or by whom they have been subjected to criticism."

Other objections submitted by the Directors were:

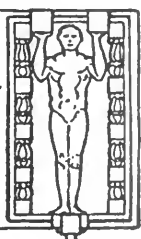
1. That the bill provides for espionage into the private affairs of organizations.
2. That the powers granted, which should be narrowly hedged about, are broad and arbitrary.
3. That the machinery of enforcement is cumbersome and inelastic.
4. That a state certificate could be fraudulently used in the collection of funds.
5. That the exemption of religious organizations offers a loop-hole by which fraudulent solicitation may be conducted, thus nullifying the legitimate purposes of the act.

Over a dozen organizations were represented in the committee which waited upon Governor Lowden.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919

NUMBER 27

## LADIES' NIGHT Tonight

MONDAY, JULY 7

at 8:00 p. m.

**Margaret Bondfield**

Member Parliamentary Committee,  
British Trade Union Congress.

Organizing Secretary National Federa-  
tion of Women Workers,  
England.

**"The British Labor Movement  
and the New Industrial  
Revolution"**

Regular evening dinner service, begin-  
ning at six. Table d'Hote dinner 75c  
and \$1. If dinner is desired, please make  
reservation.

## The Exodus to Europe

ONE million three hundred thousand aliens in the United States are planning to leave this country and return to their native lands, taking with them accumulated savings of nearly four billions of dollars, according to an investigation by the United States Department of Labor, the results of which were announced in the newspapers last week. The City Club Committee on Immigration and Citizenship has been considering this situation, which was brought to its attention recently by Mr. Lajos Steiner. Mr. Steiner is the author of a plan for counteracting this trend, through a colonization project under government regulation and financed largely from the savings of the beneficiaries. The project would be carried out through a com-

munity farm-home-loan and equipment corporation.

"Systematic and intensive work," said Mr. Steiner in a statement to the City Club Committee, "is conducted by certain foreign governments, foreign language papers, numbers of immigrant clergymen and tens of thousand of steamship agents and exporters of savings, for the purpose of inducing resident peasant immigrants habitually to export their savings and, after a competency has been accumulated in the respective countries of origin, to re-migrate from here. The forces mentioned are inter-dealing to a large extent. Their activities have the effect of preventing immigrants from becoming Americanized and cause them to be indifferent to learning our language, acquiring knowledge of our ideals and institutions, and prevent the great majority of immigrants from availing themselves of American opportunities."

Mr. Steiner's statement to the City Club Committee on Immigration and Citizenship was later presented and discussed at a meeting of the Swedish Study League, a lecture organization, composed chiefly of workingmen. Mr. Gustav L. Larson, a member of the League, replied to some of Mr. Steiner's assertions. His remarks, which were in Swedish, were taken down and translated by A. G. S. Josephson, a member of our Immigration Committee, and they are reproduced here in part at the suggestion of the Committee as representing the attitude of one of our foreign-born citizens toward the issues presented by Mr. Steiner.

The causes of the re-emigration of immigrants, Mr. Larson said, are much less artificial than Mr. Steiner imagines. The United States has heretofore attracted immigrants. If the feeling is different now, something must have happened. The only way to stop re-emigration is to improve conditions. . . . Has Mr. Steiner ever considered what it means to a man, Mr. Larson asked, to live the better part of his life in a country where he is regarded as a kind of pa-

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Vol. XII Monday, July 7, 1919 No. 27

riah, where he is laughed at for his language, his very looks, his poverty, his customs from home, which he naturally will not altogether give up? . . . The immigrants, especially those from Southern Europe, are exploited in every way. Is it so strange that they should stint themselves in every way, as they do, in order to save enough money to go back to their own homes where they have relatives and homes and where they are understood?

Mr. Larson opposed Mr. Steiner's plan for a private corporation to undertake colonization work. He states that such work should be done by the Government. He also objected to Mr. Steiner's plan for mixing different races in the village communities.

"Immigrants," Mr. Larson said, "act just as native Americans do, according to what they think is to their own interest. You cannot fool them into becoming Americans or you cannot

force them. We must Americanize ourselves and in our own way. If it is the intention to treat immigrants forever as non-Americans, they will never become Americanized. Give an immigrant, in city or country, but especially in the country, good conditions and he will become Americanized in due time, and his children as well.

"There are many reasons why immigrants from Europe wish to go back at this particular time. Many have parents, brothers, sisters, in the countries that have been at war and have not heard from them for years. They wish to go home and try to find them, perhaps to bring them to this country. Is this so surprising? Why should they be stopped from going? How can they be stopped, if they have the money? And why should they be fined for going?

"The war has altered conditions both here and in Europe. Many European countries have become democratized, but it seems as if this country had swung round in the opposite direction, though we went to war for democracy and freedom. . . . Here free speech is being suppressed, the free press is being suppressed, free assembly is forbidden or hindered. Many large corporations, while paying their men a little better than before, absolutely prohibit the forming of unions. Many men are put in prison for what seems a small thing. If it is desired to stop re-emigration and to counteract so-called bolshevism, the wrong means are being used. It would be better to restore the old freedom of this country. Present conditions create bolshevism and promote re-emigration."

## A Cool Place for Warm Members

### The City Club

Use it yourself these hot summer days

*Get your friends to use it*

They will be glad to join if you give them the opportunity.

Write their names below and send them to the Secretary.

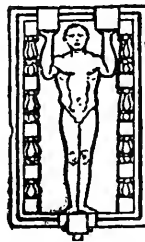
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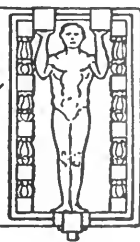
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## NO "TALK DAYS" THIS WEEK



# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1919

NUMBER 28

### England's Industrial Revolution

**B** RITISH labor is probably in a position of greater economic and political power today than at any time in its history. It is bringing about fundamental changes in government and is demanding and receiving a larger share than it has ever had in the actual management of industry. This new industrial "revolution" was described at the City Club on Monday evening, July 7th, by Margaret Bondfield, a leader of labor in England and fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

#### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT TRAINS WORKERS

If labor is to assume a larger degree of control in the management of industry, how are the workers to be trained to exercise their new responsibilities intelligently and efficiently? British labor has received excellent training in management, Miss Bondfield said, through the co-operative movement which has assumed such large proportions in England. This movement has given trade unionists a knowledge of business methods which has immensely increased their confidence in dealing with employers.

In negotiating with employers, the leaders of the working people have often been impressed with the incompetence of capitalists as managers. They say that they will have no such bad management in their own business. They believe in managerial persons, but they realize on the other hand that in many places the owner is simply superfluous and can be dispensed with.

The co-operative movement, which throughout its history has been a very conservative affair, has now, Miss Bondfield said, become a vital part of the great labor movement in England. Starting in a humble way among textile workers in a back street, it has grown to enormous proportions, possessing a huge capital entirely un-

der the control of the people. No individual can get rich through these co-operative enterprises, and the history of the movement, Miss Bondfield said, has given the lie to the assertion that the profit-making is the only motive which will spur men to work. British labor has come to the conclusion, she said, that it is possible to run business efficiently along co-operative lines and to get salaried managers who will take an interest in the success of the business.

#### WORKERS DEMAND SHARE IN MANAGEMENT

The British workingman feels that he must be taken into a real partnership in the management of industry. Many matters, such as those relating to trade disputes, have already been turned over to shop committees. Of course, this places vastly more responsibility upon the workers. Responsibility has made them more serious-minded and anxious to get the facts for solving their problems. In the hearings before the Sankey Coal Commission, for instance, the representatives of the workers at every stage of the proceedings seemed to be better acquainted with the details of the management of the mines than were the mine owners, their agents, or even the so-called expert mine inspectors.

Miss Bondfield expressed great surprise at the conditions which she found in this country. She was astonished, in comparing British and American conditions, to discover the distance which British labor has already gone. Organized labor in America is still fighting for the elementary right of collective bargaining. British labor went through that struggle over twenty years ago. Collective bargaining is an accepted fact in Great Britain and it is hardly considered respectable for an employer not to deal with his employees as an organized group. It gets public opinion dead against him.

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Is America too "well-off," too complacent? Miss Bondfield feels that we are. It is ghastly, she said, to see the ease with which people in this country get rich. The time is coming, however, she predicted, when people will feel the necessity of throwing in their lot with the working people, when personal character rather than wealth will be a certificate for entrance into good society. The struggle for existence in the future must be a struggle for life through co-operation, not through competition.

America has infinitely less liberty of all kinds than Great Britain, Miss Bondfield said, in response to a question at the end of her address. She expressed amazement at some features of our judicial system, citing in illustration the Mooney case in which a re-trial has been denied although conviction was obtained on forged evidence. The injunctions issued by our courts against picketing she declared outrageous. What is worse, she said, there seems to be no public opinion against it. In England there would be mass meetings and petitions to Parliament. America is in great need of an enlightened public opinion.

## LABOR'S AWAKENING

Miss Bondfield described certain outstanding features of the new labor movement in England. The workers, she said, have reached the conclusion that industrial action alone is not sufficient; that there must be political action also. The great new factors in the British labor movement which are bringing these changes are due fundamentally to a changed attitude of mind. There is a real spiritual awakening among the working people and a striving toward finer and better standards. The leaders of the movement have faith in these great ideals and are making great personal sacrifices, even facing comparative poverty, in order to obtain their realization. The reason why Robert Smilie is a hero among the working people is that he has never left the ranks, although he could have al-

most anything he wanted by going over to the employers. It is because the desire of his life is to serve the common people that he has kept their confidence.

At the close of her address, Miss Bondfield answered questions from the floor for nearly an hour. Among the questions asked was one with reference to the attitude of British labor toward political prisoners and to the imprisonment of conscientious objectors. British labor, Miss Bondfield said, has protested against the sending of conscientious objectors to prison, not because it agreed with them but because it was against the law. British labor has also strongly resented the breach of the Habeas Corpus Act, the suppression of opinion and other repressions of civil liberty.

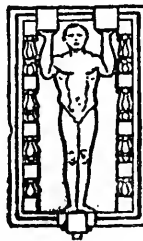
## AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING

Miss Bondfield said that British labor is strongly opposed to militarization of the public schools. It objects to military training but stands for a comprehensive scheme of physical education. British labor also demands a thorough-going reduction of armaments. Miss Bondfield was asked how British labor, if it were in political power and carrying out its program of reduced armaments, would meet such an attack as that by Germany in 1914. First of all, she replied, we are going to build up the Workers' International, which will make governments powerless to go to war in the future. In the second place, we are going to have more control over the kind of governments that are in control of our foreign affairs.

Everett L. Millard, President of the Municipal Art League of Chicago and Chairman of the City Club Committee on Municipal Art, addressed the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards June 27th at Atlantic City on the subject of "The Billboard Nuisance." The Association, according to a newspaper report, is to seek legislation barring unsightly boards from all but the business sections of municipalities.

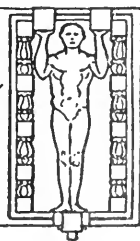
"It is not an æsthetic question only which interests us," said Mr. Millard in his address, "although from a dollar and cents point of view no one any longer sneers at the profit to a community in the beautification of its physical appearance. In practically every large city billboards in unsightly lines affect the real estate values."

JUDGE CHARLES M. THOMSON has been appointed Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Judge Thomson is vice-president of the City Club.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1919

NUMBER 29

**DURING JULY AND AUGUST THE  
CLUBHOUSE WILL BE CLOSED ON  
SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT 3:30**

## Men for the Convention

THE Union League Club has sent out an appeal to the public to awake to the necessity of sending capable and right-minded men to the Constitutional Convention, delegates to which are to be nominated next September and elected the following November. "Nothing so important has been before the citizens of Illinois for years," says this appeal. "The character of the constitution to be formulated by that Convention will necessarily depend upon the kind of men elected and the views which they entertain on the many vital questions of public interest which will be submitted to and passed upon by that body." Among the questions which will probably come before the Convention, according to the Public Affairs Committee of the Union League Club, will be the revision of the taxation system, reorganization of the courts, election reforms, consolidation of municipal governing bodies and the rights and welfare of labor.

The committee points out the danger "that those who have private and selfish interests to serve will quietly see to it that their special representatives are nominated at the ensuing primary, while the ordinary citizen is careless of his attitude and indifferent to the personnel of the delegates." It appeals to men of standing

judgment and experience to permit their names to be used as candidates and to consent to serve as delegates to the convention, if elected. The statement concludes as follows:

"The chief danger is in the inertia and indifference of the ordinary voter. We appeal to each and all to give their careful and unselfish attention to this matter and at the earliest possible date. Do not rely upon what others may do, but appreciate your own responsibility in this connection and preserve the state from the incalculable injury which might be done it in the formulation and adoption of a Constitution containing objectionable features. The time to act is the present. It may be too late after the primaries have been held. All recognize that Illinois needs a new Constitution. It would be a grave calamity for the Convention to meet and draft a Constitution which was found upon examination by the people to be so objectionable that it would fail of ratification. Confronted by such a possibility, it would perhaps be thought preferable to vote for a Constitution as drafted although it were known to contain many objectionable features. The only safe and wise policy to pursue is for the citizens at this date to take prompt action to secure the selection of the right kind of delegates, thus forestalling the

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incorporation in the Constitution of objectionable features and insuring the drafting of a satisfactory fundamental law."

### A Chance to Help

The Chicago Council of Social Agencies has requested the City Club, through its Bulletin, to call attention to the need of the social agencies of the community for volunteer social service of various sorts. It is hoped that members of the City Club may find opportunity for aiding in this work. The kinds of service most needed in Chicago at this time are as follows:

1. Summer outing work.
  - a. To take groups of boys and girls for week end outings and hikes, and to take groups of children to the parks and beaches for picnics.
  - b. To help the United Charities make arrangements for summer outing parties and take mothers and children to and from R. R. stations.
2. Motor service.
  - a. To be called upon in emergencies to take crippled or sick (not infectious) persons to clinics or the country.
  - b. To help take summer outing parties to and from trains. (If anyone could loan a truck for this purpose it would be very helpful.)
3. Vacation school work.
  - a. To teach sewing, carpentry, arts and crafts, toy making, clay modeling, singing, basketry, etc.
  - b. To play games, tell stories and do kindergarten work with young children.

The demands for all these forms of service, according to the Council of Social Agencies, are three or four times as great as the present supply of volunteers.

Any member of the City Club who can render volunteer service, or any member of his family

who can do so, should notify Miss Elizabeth Webster, Assistant Director, 168 N. Michigan Avenue, Telephone Majestic 7160.

The Citizens' Association has issued a bulletin calling attention to the New State Deposits Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature. This legislation, according to the Association, will put an end to the loose and unsatisfactory situation which long has existed with regard to the handling of public funds in the custody of the State Treasurer of Illinois, and to the lack of any adequate accounting for the interest earned on such funds. The Citizens' Association assisted in the formulation of this measure, which was passed with the aid of Governor Lowden.

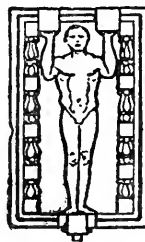
"This new statute, says the report issued by the Citizens' Association, provides for the selection of state depositories on the basis of competitive bids; for a full accounting for all interest earnings on state funds; and for giving full publicity to all matters connected with the handling of state funds. As a higher rate of interest will doubtless be obtained after the new law goes into effect it will, in our opinion, increase the interest earnings of the state to the extent of at least \$200,000 per annum."

GEORGE E. HOOKER is making an investigation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, into transportation conditions in the Great Lakes region with special reference to water traffic.

HERBERT E. FLEMING is serving in Washington as Director of the Staff which is making an investigation for the Congressional joint commission on the re-classification of salaries. E. O. Griffenhagen and Fred G. Huechling are also assisting in this work.

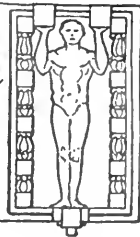
CHARLES B. BALL, Chief Sanitary Inspector for the city of Chicago, has just returned from a three months' visit to France, where he was engaged in army educational work. His work was a part of the civics instruction courses given to the soldiers in the various camps. It had particularly to do with housing and city planning matters and he gave numerous lectures on these subjects. He also supervised the work of a number of other instructors and lecturers in housing. The purpose of this work was to create new housing standards in the minds of the returning doughboys.

AUG 5 1919



# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1919

NUMBER 30

### Some Important New Laws for Chicago

OF the measures affecting the Chicago City government which were urged upon the General Assembly of Illinois at its recent session by the Conference Committee of Civic Organizations, three were enacted into laws. The three measures are:

1. The bill for the non-partisan election of aldermen in Chicago. (Senate Bill 248.)
2. The bill changing the number of wards in Chicago from 35 to 50, providing for 50 aldermen instead of 70, all being elected at the same time so as to reduce the number of elections. (House Bill 700.)
3. The bill to reduce the number of legal holidays by providing that no primary day and no election day except the regular biennial election in November shall be a legal holiday. (Senate Bill 230.)

The conference committee in a report submitted to the constituent organizations, says in part: "While these measures constitute only a part of the program of constructive legislation for Chicago formulated by the Conference Committee for presentation to the General Assembly, they represent progressive steps of importance. The act to reduce the number of holidays is already in full effect, without further action by the electorate, and henceforth primary days and election days—except for one election day in November every two years—will not be holidays. The other two measures must be approved by the people of Chicago on a referendum vote before becoming operative. They will be submitted to the people of Chicago for approval or rejection at the election of November 4 of this year, when delegates to the constitutional convention are to be chosen."

The conference committee also points out the main differences between the bills as sponsored by the civic organizations and as finally passed: "The non-partisan bill, as first introduced and

as passed by the Senate, applied to the mayor and aldermen and to the city clerk and city treasurer so long as they should remain elective. The House, before passing the bill, limited its application to aldermen only.

"The bill to reduce the number of elections, as first drawn, provided for 35 wards, one alderman to a ward, all to be elected at the same time for a four-year term subject to popular recall. The city clerk and city treasurer were to be chosen by the city council. The bill as passed provides for 50 wards, one alderman to a ward, the term of aldermen beginning with 1923 to be two years or four years, as the people may decide on a separate referendum when voting on the adoption of this act. The recall feature has been eliminated. If the act is adopted this Fall, aldermen to be elected next Spring—1920—will be chosen from the existing wards, to serve for one year terms. In 1921, the elections will be for a two-year period, from the new 50 wards. Beginning with 1923, the aldermen will be elected for either two or four year terms, as may have been decided by the people on a referendum vote. The act as passed continues the city clerk and city treasurer as elective officials, their terms to be four years each, beginning with 1923.

"The measure relating to holidays was passed in the form in which it was first presented, with the indorsement of civic organizations."

The City Club was represented on this conference committee by Joseph Cummins, chairman of its Committee on Local Government Legislation.

**FOR HOT WEATHER ANTIDOTES,  
SEE THE CITY CLUB SUMMER  
MENUS**

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### New Members

B. F. Newman, President B. F. Newman Advertising Agency.

Frank M. Hamlin, Superintendent, Hamlin & Sons (contractors).

R. F. Eagle, Assistant to Vice-President, Wilson & Co.

Thomas F. Calkins, Coal Merchant.

Robert L. Fitzgerald, Consulting Engineer, W. J. Huddle & Co.

Julius E. Lackner, M. D.

Leo D. Bender, Gartner & Bender (paper specialties).

Barton F. Walker, Insurance Engineer, F. S. James & Co.

George H. Grear, Lawyer, Zane, Morse & McKinney.

Roy D. Mock, Publisher.

Russell D. Skerrett, General Manager, Cline Electric Mfg. Co.

John E. Hughes, Attorney.

Eugene H. Leslie, Mining and Scientific Press.

Dr. Thos. H. Leonard.

J. A. Magnuson, Engineer, Policy Holders Union.

Frederick A. Weston, Advertising Manager, Rothschild & Co.

F. F. Parsons, Secretary-Treasurer, The Ford-Parsons Co. (Advertising).

Erwin A. Meyers, Insurance Counsel, Ekern & Meyers.

S. P. Gerson, Theatrical Manager, Shubert Theatrical Company.

Reginald M. Schmidt, bond salesman, James L. Martin & Co.

Martin Philipsborn, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager, Philipsborn's (mail order).

George T. May, Jr., Patent Attorney, Rec-tor, Hibben, Davis & Macauley.

Alfred Pittman, Associate Editor, A. W. Shaw Co.

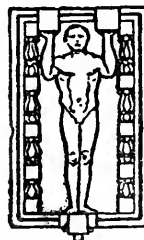
Frank C. McClelland, teacher.

Louis F. Courtner, Attorney and Secretary, The Daniel Hayes Company.

### Summer Reading

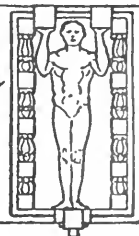
The Public Library has just placed the following books on deposit in the City Club reading room:

Automobile Engineering  
Bindloss—The Secret of the Reef  
Brooks—Chimney Pot Papers  
Chapin—Mountain Madness  
Cullom—The Way of the Strong  
Curtis—Aviation Book  
Dillon—Comrades  
Doubleday—The Green Tree Mystery  
Farbold—The Broad Highway  
Fox—The Heart of the Hills  
Grahame—The Aeroplane  
Hay—The Last Million  
Hendryx—The Gun-Brand  
Holmes—Yankee in the Trenches  
Hughes—Handbook of Ship Calculations, Construction and Operation.  
King—The Side of the Angels  
Kipping—Masting, Mast Making and Rigging of Ships  
Lefevre—To the Last Penny  
Lincoln—Cap'n Dan's Daughter  
Lindsay—General William Booth  
London—The Valley of the Moon  
Manly—Automobile Starting and Lighting  
Masfield—The Daffodil Fields  
McCutcheon—Mr. Bingle  
McCutcheon—The City of Masks  
Munday—Eyes of the Army and Navy  
Noyes—The New Morning  
O'Brien—Outwitting the Hun  
Ogden—The Rustler of Wind River  
Oppenheim—The Double Traitor  
Oppenheim—A People's Man  
Oppenheim—Peter Ruff and the Double  
Oppenheim—Zeppelin's Passenger  
Ostrander—The Twenty-Six Clues  
Page—Automobile Lighting  
Paine—Dwellers in Arcady  
Parrish—The Red Mist  
Rickenbacker—Fighting the Flying Circus  
Rinehart—Amazing Interlude  
Sassoon—Counter-Attack  
Scott—The Cab of the Sleeping Horse  
Spearman—Whispering Smith  
Stevenson—Kidnapped  
Tarkington—Penrod  
Tracy—The Wing of the Morning  
Turner—Aircraft of Today  
Wells—Vicky Van  
Willis—The Heart of the Desert  
Wilson—International Ideals  
Winslow—With the French Flying Colors



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1919

NUMBER 31

## A City Club War Service Record

The City Club is compiling a record of the war service of its members. It is sending to each member whom its files show to have been in the service—military, or naval, or auxiliary (civilian)—a blank requesting a brief summary of his war record. Members who have been in the service and have not received this blank should send such information to the Secretary of the City Club. The blanks are reproduced below:

### Military and Naval Service Record

If you are or have been in the military or naval service of the United States during the war, will you kindly fill out and return the following blank:

Name .....

Permanent Mailing Address.....

Present Occupation (including firm name)  
.....

Please give below a concise chronological record of your service, including dates of entering and leaving service; rank on enlistment or entering; training camps attended; changes or promotions with dates; designation of unit or units to which attached; character of services; where stationed from time to time; length of service overseas; distinctions won; battles engaged in; casualties suffered, and any other information about service rendered not covered by the above questions.

### Auxiliary War Service Record

If you are or have been engaged in any line of auxiliary war service, including civilian government work, ambulance or relief service, service with the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., or similar organizations, or state guards, please fill out and return the following blank:

Name .....

Permanent Mailing Address.....

Present Occupation (including firm name)  
.....

Please give below a concise chronological statement showing organization with which you are or have been connected; character of service; dates of entering and leaving service; kind of service overseas, if any; names of positions held; and any other information about service not covered by above questions.

# The City Club Bulletin

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DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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Vol. XII Monday, August 4, 1919 No. 31

## The Psychology of the Reformer

*The following portrait of the reformer is borrowed from an article in a recent issue of The Unpopular Review by Professor Henry W. Farnam of Yale University. A portrait of the standpatter from the same article will be printed next week.*

THE situation which creates the need of reform is usually one in which those who enjoy rights either lack the economic power or the ability or the inclination to use them wisely. . . . When such a dislocation begins to show itself, certain people of exceptional keenness of perception or sense of justice begin to agitate reform. Sometimes they are those who have suffered some personal wrong from the abuses complained of. Quite as frequently they have no egotistic interest in the matter, but are moved by sympathy with the oppressed or by patriotism or by some other altruistic impulse.

But every reform movement contains a great many variants upon this ideal, and occasionally includes some alloys and some counterfeits. Like an army, it has to use different types of fighters adapted to different kinds of work and different stages of development. It is usually preceded by the pioneers or scouts—people of intense conviction, singleness of purpose and courage. Very often the persecution to which they are naturally subjected develops a certain fanaticism and drives them to extremes. These are the Savonarolas, John Knoxes, Robert Owens, Garrisons, John Browns, and Carrie Nations. A certain amount of fanaticism is often necessary to give them the driving force; it is like the high tension current that spans distance. While their radicalism arouses opposition, it gives what modern parlance calls "good publicity"; it advertises the evils that need reforming. . . .

The scouts are often followed by the engineers who prepare the way by science and

study. They furnish the intellectual basis of the movement. . . . Their work is often unobtrusive and at the same time may seem to be of little value, but they lay the foundation on which others will build.

The artillery of the reform movement is represented by the orators and the pamphleteers. They open the way for the final onslaught of the infantry, which marches in when the mass of the people become convinced of the need of reform and unconsciously become reformers.

The strategist of the reform army is the statesman, who waits until the scouts and the engineers have done their work, and until he has gathered sufficient artillery and infantry to carry the day. Lincoln was preëminently of this type. The real statesmen often has to occupy a middle ground, appearing lukewarm to the eyes of the radicals and radical to the eyes of the conservatives. He has to endure misrepresentation in silence, but it is upon his ability to weigh the different forces involved that the victory depends.

As the reform army increases in numbers it inevitably becomes diluted in quality. The men of conviction are joined by others who are influenced mainly by class interest, or who are swept along by public opinion, or who merely like to be on the winning side. When success is assured, there are not a few whose motives are purely sordid and who take advantage of the public sentiment to feather their own nests. They are the camp followers of the army, and not seldom bring the very word reform into disrepute.

When class interest becomes predominant, reform may turn into revolution.

## Spurlos Versenkt

Seven books loaned to the City Club by the Public Library have disappeared from our reading room. The "borrowers" of these books should return them at once.

The missing books are overdue at the Library and if they are not returned at once they will have to be replaced at the expense of the City Club. The books are as follows:

Yashka—My Life as Peasant Officer and Exile.

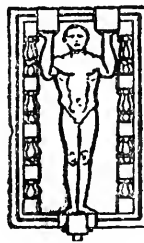
What You Can Do with Your Will Power.  
The Leatherwood God.

Come Out of the Kitchen.

Psychology and Industrial Efficiency.

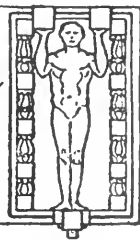
The Prestons.

Martial Adventure of Henry and Me.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919

NUMBER 32

## The Cost of the Bulletin

The plan of weekly publication of the Bulletin was put into operation November 1, 1917. Prior to that time it had been issued at irregular intervals only. Notices of Club meetings were sent by printed postal cards.

When weekly publication began, notices of meetings were printed in the Bulletin and the plan of sending postal card notices was discontinued, except in emergencies when meetings were arranged too late for the insertion of a notice in the Bulletin. At first it was feared that the Bulletin would not prove a satisfactory medium for these notices, but the attendance at the meetings indicates that this fear was not justified.

The granting of second-class postal rates, following the adoption of the new plan of publication effected a very great saving in expense. On the other hand there were considerable increases in editorial and printing expense. The net result in cost, however, is indicated roughly in the following table, which shows that with an eighty per cent increase in the number of issues mailed a net decrease of about \$1,000 in expense as compared with the previous year was effected, chiefly through the saving in postal card notices. The figures are as follows:

Year.	No. of Issues.	No. of Printed Pages.	Cost of Bul- letin.	Public Work Postage.†	Combined Cost of Bulletin and Notices.‡
1918-19	50	330	\$3,010	\$ 165	\$3,175
1917-18*	28	324	3,200	961	4,161
1916-17	12	256	2,152	1,498	3,650
1915-16	6	126	1,364	1,612	2,976
1914-15	18	288	2,616	1,135	3,751

\*Weekly publication began November 1, 1917.

†Public work postage represents substantially the cost of postal cards used in sending notices of club meetings.

‡Cost of printing postal card notices should be added, but this cannot easily be separated from other printing expense. If added it would show an increase in the saving.

## The Psychology of the Stand-Patter

*Last week we printed a portrait of the Reformer from an article by Prof. Henry W. Farnham of Yale University, in a recent issue of The Unpopular Review. His picture of the Stand-patter follows:*

Vested interests are the greatest obstacle to reform, and there is hardly any institution which is not tied up with such interests. . . .

The first impulse of the conservative is to charge the reformer with an invasion of the rights of property. This was the great argument of the upholders of slavery, but we find it constantly repeated by those who oppose tariff reform, liquor reform, and now even the reform of our extravagant habits in order to finance the war. Anyone who advocates saving or economy is liable to be branded as an enemy of business.

Besides the inevitable reaction of the pocket nerve, another common obstacle to reform is found in the mental inertia (euphemistic for stupidity or laziness) of the great mass of the people. Their favorite argument is that the reformers are undermining the foundation of ethics or politics or society. . . . In our country such a conservative force has been the doctrine of states' rights. This was the intellectual arsenal of the pro-slavery forces at the time of the Civil War. It reappeared as the enemy of the conservation movement. It cropped up in opposition to the regulation of child labor by the federal government. It blocked for years the reform of our banking system. . . .

When the stand-patter is not able to deny the evils which the reformers criticize, he often holds the reformers responsible for those evils. Before the Civil War the slave-owners claimed that the persistency of slavery was due to Gar-

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rison and the other Abolitionists, and that if the institution had been left alone, it would have been reformed by the southerners. . . . We find a similar argument brought up with regard to the liquor problem, when the prohibitionists are made responsible for aggravating the evils which they criticize. There is often this modicum of truth in such contentions, that an active reform movement almost always stiffens the resistance of those who are opposed to it. But some sober judges claim that in both of the instances cited, the violent reform movement did not begin until all prospect of reform from within had vanished, and the tide was setting towards the consolidation, not towards the elimination, of the abuses complained of.

Another element of the psychology of the stand-patter, which recurs with remarkable frequency, is the tendency to accuse the reformed of hypocrisy. When the Abolitionists were showing up the evils of slavery, Calhoun and other southern statesmen retorted by pointing out the bad conditions under which factory hands lived and worked in the North and charged the Abolitionists with being hypocrites. When civil service reform began to be effective, the spoilsmen sneered at it as "Snivel" service reform. The liquor interests inveigh against the temperance reformers as holier-than-thous. . . .

The insider almost always has one advantage in argument. He is usually better informed regarding his fixed interests than the reformer. The slave owners before the Civil War knew a lot about the social incidents of the slave system which the Abolitionists did not know. The spoilsmen know a lot about practical government which the civil service reformer, as such, does not know. They appreciate the diffi-

culty when you have selected your good man, of getting him to serve. Hence, the insider is apt to despise the technical blunders of the reformer, and to regard him as visionary and impractical. On the other hand, the insider is often blind to the broader aspects of the question, because he sees so much of the details, and in particular of the loss which would come to him from reform. . . .

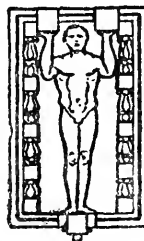
Enough has been said to show that in all reform movements, whatever the immediate question, there are certain typical mental attitudes. As soon as the slogan of Reform has been sounded, the experienced psychologist can predict with a fair degree of confidence that certain characteristic groups will show themselves on each side of the controversy, and that in the action and reaction of the attack and the defense, certain types of argument and rejoinder will be used.

When reform has accomplished its end in whole or in part, it often creates its own vested interests, its own prejudices, its own conservatives. . . . This tendency of reform to harden into reaction is aided by the fact that the individual reformers, as they grow older, naturally tend to become less receptive to new ideas. The story of their past achievements becomes a legend which they revere, and they cannot always realize that what was real progress in their youth, no longer meets the needs of the times in their old age. . . . Every law which has been passed, every reform which has been carried, is liable to develop abuses or faults which were not realized in the beginning. If the reformers could constantly maintain an open mind, reform might then be a steady, quiet process instead of proceeding by jerks, and revolutions, with their reigns of terror, would be supplanted by quiet evolution.

## H. C. L. Note

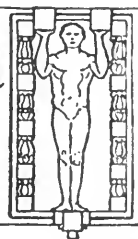
Joseph W. Palise, Manager of the City Club, and President of the Chicago Stewards Association, was last week awarded the First Prize in the national efficiency contest held in connection with the Hotel Men's Show at the Coliseum. *The prize was \$1,000.* Cigars at the counter!

By the way, and in the same connection, the dining room attendance at the City Club last month was 20 per cent greater than in the corresponding month of 1918. This increase was in spite of the fact that there were four noon luncheon talks in July, 1918, which considerably increased the attendance for that month.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1919

NUMBER 33

## The Housing of Colored People

THE recent race disturbances in Chicago have called public attention most vividly to a grievance of long standing among colored people—a grievance which has been greatly aggravated by the remarkable increase in the colored population of Chicago through immigration during the war. Colored people have generally, irrespective of their economic condition or culture, been restricted to low-grade residence areas in which the housing accommodations to be obtained are very poor and in which the rents, on the other hand, are high. They assert that landlords renting to colored tenants do not put proper repairs upon the houses, with the result that the housing deteriorates in quality. Colored neighborhoods, they claim, do not get the attention from the city, in street cleaning and garbage removal, that white neighborhoods receive. Often the worst dens of vice are forced into proximity to the colored quarters, making these neighborhoods unsafe for women and children. These conditions have been greatly intensified recently by the pressure among colored people for more housing. It is the unanimous feeling of those who understand conditions in colored neighborhoods, that a solution of the problem of housing colored people, through the provision of sanitary and comfortable homes in decent and attractive neighborhoods—the essentials of all good housing—would be a great forward step toward an adjustment of race relationships which will remove injustice and eliminate much of the bitter feeling which now exists.

A study of "The Housing Situation and the Colored People of Chicago," recently published by Charles S. Duke, 6344 Eberhardt Avenue, Chicago, is most timely as a constructive effort on the part of one of our colored citizens to deal with this perplexing and acute problem.

Mr. Duke, in his study, discusses the charac-

ter and the cost of the housing accommodations that are now available for colored people and proposes a series of constructive measures for their improvement. He emphasizes particularly the steps which colored people themselves, without the aid of outside philanthropy, can take to better their home environment.

Mr. Duke concludes his report with the following analysis of what Chicago owes her colored citizens and what these colored citizens owe Chicago:

### *Things that Chicago Owes Her Colored Citizens:*

1. The privilege of borrowing money easily on real estate occupied by colored citizens living upon the south side and in the same amounts as can be borrowed upon property located in other parts of the city.
2. Better attention in the matter of repairs and upkeep of premises occupied by colored tenants.
3. The neglecting of neighborhoods occupied principally by colored people brought to an end.
4. The abandonment of all attempts at racial segregation.
5. The commercializing of race prejudice in real estate matters prohibited as far as possible.
6. The recovery from hysteria incident to the advent of the first colored neighbors.
7. Fewer indignation meetings and more constructive planning.
8. Better school houses and more modern equipment in schools of districts where colored people live in large numbers.
9. More play grounds and recreational centers on the south side.
10. A beautiful branch library located in the center of the colored district.

### *Things that Colored Citizens Owe Chicago:*

1. Better care of premises occupied by them either as tenants or landlords.
2. The formation of improvement clubs for the beautification of the neighborhoods in which they may live.
3. The practice of thrift and economy in the spending of the income.
4. A keeping of the expenditures within the income.

(Continued on next page.)

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5. The buying of beautiful sanitary homes.
6. The spending of less money for amusements and expensive clothing.
7. The checkmating of the real estate broker who makes it his business to capitalize race prejudice in his dealings.
8. The reduction of the "lodger evil."
9. The taking on of real estate obligations beyond their means brought to an end.
10. A continual making of demands for all of the civic benefits that a beautiful and progressive city like Chicago can confer upon her citizens.

## A Summer Idle

MR. C. BLUE and Mr. B. Bright met on Jackson Boulevard one warm summer day.

"What's wrong, old man?" asked Bright, noticing the wrinkles on his friend's brow, the droop in his shoulders and the general sag of his carriage.

"Everything! Everything!" muttered Blue. "Chicago's going to the dogs and the country won't be far behind. H. C. L., strikes, riots, bank bandits, rent hogs, the Senate! What are we coming to?"

"Where do you lunch?" asked Bright. "At Rough & Tuff's," replied Blue, and the nature of Blue's affliction dawned on Bright. "The man needs a feed," he said to himself, and seizing his friend's arm he dragged him around the corner into Plymouth Court.

Blue was soon seated in one of the most rest-

ful and attractive dining rooms he had ever seen. A waitress was standing at his elbow. He gave his order and almost before he knew it she was back with a Club sandwich which made his mouth water, a delicious salad with French dressing and—the Workingmen's Exchange having been closed—the biggest glass of iced tea in Chicago for a dime.

A contented glow came over Mr. Blue. He was looking out of the window thinking of the quietness of Plymouth Court after the noise and jar in State Street. Suddenly he came to himself: "It's no use blinking the facts about the cost of living," Bright was saying, "or about the riots or the strikes or even the Senate. But the price of turnips can't stay up always and

\* \* \* \*

Dear reader, from long familiarity with the works of a certain newspaper artist, you know Bright's line of talk, so why should I, in an advertisement of the City Club restaurant, irritate you with his after-dinner bromides.

A pessimist with a good dinner under his belt, however, makes an excellent citizen, and the story goes that Blue, after his digestion had been improved under a proper course of feeding (for he joined the City Club immediately after that first good dinner), quit croaking, rolled up his sleeves and went to work. His mind was not distracted by his stomach and he became a useful citizen, instead of a croaker.

In the City Club he met a bunch of like-minded men and, with several of his friends from Rough & Tuff's whom he had brought into the Club, lunched there every day, discussing over cigars the many things that Woodrow should have done and didn't, and numerous other problems of the day from De Valera to the price of cheese.

He found, too, that in the City Club he could join hands with other fellows in an effort to do a little constructive work toward bettering the conditions he complained about. He discovered, then, that much of his pessimism had been merely a repressed desire to do something.

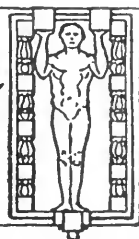
All things considered, the City Club has been a pretty good investment for Mr. Blue. He no longer beats his wife and the cat no longer climbs the curtain to escape his wrath when he returns from a bad day at the office.

Thus endeth the parable of Blue and Bright. And the moral is: Introduce your dyspeptic friends to the City Club.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1919

NUMBER 34

## *Is Your Lunch Hour a Nuisance?*

Does it bore you to have to decide where to go, and what to eat? If so, you evidently haven't got the City Club Habit.

## *Jerk Yourself Together Some Day and Try the City Club as a Lunching Place*

You will find: Good Food, Quick Service, and Moderate Prices.

*You Will Enjoy the Pleasant Surroundings and Congenial Company*

## What the Club Committees Have Been Doing—I.

*Although the civic committee activities of the Club have been regularly reported in the weekly issues of the City Club Bulletin, no comprehensive summary of these activities has been published since the annual meeting of April, 1918. For that reason the following summary covers a period of about sixteen months. During that time the committees were reorganized in personnel and several were consolidated. There are now fourteen civic committees.*

THE CITY PLANNING COMMITTEE, as at present constituted, was formed by the consolidation of several committees having to do with the physical development of the city, namely, the former committees on City Planning, Housing Conditions, Harbors, Wharves and Waterways, Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage, Public Utilities, and Streets, Alleys and Bridges. For several months it was under the direction of

Fred G. Heuchling; later, following Mr. Heuchling's acceptance of a new position in Washington, Eugene A. Rummmler was appointed chairman. Under both Mr. Heuchling and Mr. Rummmler the committee has had a vigorous leadership.

*City Planning Legislation.*—The committee has dealt with a great variety of questions in the field of city planning. Its most intensive work was the preparation of a comprehensive preliminary report on needed city planning legislation and constitutional amendments. This report has been commended by various city planning experts throughout the country to whom it has been sent for criticism and suggestion. In the near future a final report will be made. It should be of much value in connection with the consideration of these problems by the coming constitutional convention in Illinois. The pre-

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liminary report was drafted by a sub-committee consisting of C. K. Mohler, C. D. Hill and E. H. Dupee.

**Zoning.**—The state legislature at its last session passed an enabling act which will permit the cities of the state to establish so-called zoning regulations, designed to restrict the invasion of residence neighborhoods by factories and to regulate the height and bulk of buildings by districts. This subject is one which the City Club Committee on Housing, prior to its consolidation with the City Planning Committee, had given much attention to, and the latter committee continued consideration of the subject. When the zoning bill was being drafted by a committee of the City Council, the City Planning Committee, represented by Mr. Donald Richberg, as attorney, participated in the consideration of the terms of the proposed legislation. Later, when the bill was in the Legislature, the committee joined with other civic organizations in a statement sent to all members of the Legislature urging its passage, and on the day when it was called up for final action, sent telegrams to certain influential members of the House, urging favorable action. The passage of this legislation is a great forward step toward better city building, and if the law is properly and scientifically applied to Chicago, it will undoubtedly help greatly to improve living conditions, particularly housing, within the city.

**Building Heights.**—Last spring reports appeared in the press that an effort would be made by certain interests to remove the present ordinance restrictions on the height of buildings. The City Planning Committee, feeling that removal of these restrictions would be a mistake, adopted a resolution of protest which was sent to the Mayor and to the City Council. The

effort to have the restrictions removed, however, was not pressed and no further action, therefore, has been taken by the committee.

**Painting of Bridges.**—When the city budget was under consideration by the Finance Committee of the City Council, the City Planning Committee sent an urgent recommendation that, as a measure of conservation, sufficient funds be provided for the painting of city bridges. The Finance Committee did not grant the full appropriation asked for and after the passage of the legislation fixing the city tax rate the appropriation for the painting of bridges was reduced still further.

**Twelfth Street Bridge.**—Public bodies in Chicago have for a long time had under consideration the question of straightening the south branch of the Chicago River so as to improve navigation, clear up traffic conditions in the district southwest of the loop and facilitate access from that direction. The City Planning Committee favors the straightening of the river and for this reason (as well as on æsthetic grounds) opposed the construction, over the river at Twelfth Street, of a bridge of type which, in the committee's opinion, would interfere with the straightening of the river. The committee favored instead the plan proposed by the Bridge Department of the city for a single leaf bascule bridge which could be turned on its foundation so as to form one leaf in a double leaf bascule bridge over the proposed new river bed. The latter plan was the one finally adopted.

**Ogden Avenue.**—One of the proposed municipal developments strongly advocated by the Chicago Plan Commission is the extension of Ogden Avenue. The City Planning Committee has endorsed this improvement. Prior to its reorganization, it suggested certain modifications in plan, which were intended to improve traffic arrangements, relieve congestion at the northern terminus of the street and, at the same time, materially reduce the cost of construction. These suggestions, however, were not adopted, and so, last January, when the plans in their original form were before the City Council for approval, the City Planning Committee sent a communication urging that the work be commenced immediately and pushed to early completion. The action of the Legislature in providing additional bonding power for the city will enable the city to push this project if the voters approve the expenditure for that purpose at the coming November election.

**War Housing.**—Following the signing of the armistice, a resolution was introduced in Congress designed to limit seriously the work of the

United States Housing Corporation in the completion of houses under construction for war workers. This would have meant the loss of a huge investment already made by the government as well as the stoppage of a very important public enterprise. The City Planning Committee sent a protest to Congress against this proposed action. The resolution in Congress was not immediately pressed, however, and was dropped after the work of the Housing Corporation had proceeded to completion.

**Reconstruction Program.**—The committee soon after its organization sent to the members of the City Council a resolution laying the prompt and conclusive ones demanded by that body of the "Reconstruction Program" submitted by the Chicago Plan Commission. In the act that the vital necessity of great public improvements of this character may not be lost sight of by the citizens of Chicago in the confusion and distraction that may follow in this hour of the nation's greatest destiny.

**Other Subjects.**—The committee has had under consideration many other matters relating to the physical improvement of the city, a partial list of which includes the proposed lake front development, the proposed South Water Street improvement, the proposed legislation for a new State Housing Code, legislation for waterfront development in Illinois and the proposed legislation relating to the development of a harbor in Calumet Lake.

**THE COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND WASTE DISPOSAL.** of whom F. G. Heubling was chairman, was consolidated with the City Planning Committee in December 1918.

**Good Roads.**—The committee gave to this consolidation work considerable interest in the subject of good roads development. It issued a public statement endorsing the proposal later approved by the voters for a sixty million dollar bond issue for good roads construction in Illinois. The committee also arranged for a discussion of this subject at a noon meeting at the City Club.

**Subordinating of Adams Street.**—At intervals for several years efforts have been made by property owners on the north side of Adams Street on the north side to procure the downgrading of that street. The Committee on Highways, Bridges and Waste Disposal opposed this action on the ground, principally, that Adams Street is a half section line street which ought to be reserved as an arteral street in this city for business development and street car transportation. Representatives of the Committee appeared before the City Council Committee on Streets and Alleys and presented in printed or

the written. The plan was rejected but the efforts were later renewed. The City Planning Committee upon the consolidation of committees took the first break in this question during the year and has since sought to renew the discussion whenever the occasion demanded.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.** Samuel C. Clark chairman, took to its consolidation with the City Planning Committee made a part of the change in organizing a single transportation settlement. Its members were organized on the basis of the proposed settlement and a majority and a minority report were framed and submitted to the council.

**Water Power Legislation.**—The committee also considered the proposed federal legislation relating to the development of water power and formulated a series of recommendations for the enactment of this proposed legislation in the public interest. These recommendations were sent to various members of Congress and other persons at Washington interested in this legislation.

**THE COMMITTEE ON WATER SUPPLY** also consolidated with the Committee on City Planning and on various occasions given its support to the idea of the general meeting of Chicago's water supply. Several years ago it issued a printed report on this subject. Last year when efforts were made to revive the passage of a general meeting ordinance the committee was represented at the hearing on this subject before the Finance Committee of one of its members, Professor E. W. Banta. Walter A. Gray was chairman of this committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.** Herman L. Borch chairman, took the Committee on Education, a large sum of \$2,000,000 for the Chicago schools. See later.

**THE COMMITTEE ON TAX.**—The committee was most interested in Governor Lowden's bill for the abolition of the State Board of Equalization and the creation of a State Tax Commission. This is one of the most important measures of the legislative session which is now in the winter dock. The committee for the organization of the members of the City arranged a discussion of this subject. Later it issued a statement endorsing the bill which was sent to members of the legislature and to other interested organizations throughout the state.

**THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH EXTENSION.** The Dr. S. D. Clark chairman, has for several years been endeavoring to organize a youth club to prevent a "juvenile delinquency" and to train the new young in citizenship and good character. The Special Study Committee which the

been giving chamber music recitals of a popular character at the City Club. The committee last year continued its co-operation in this subject.

**THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR CONDITIONS,** H. A. Millis, chairman, sent a communication to Congress favoring the Keating Minimum Wage Bill for the District of Columbia. The bill was considered by such organizations as the National Consumers League, as a great forward step in legislation of this character and it was believed that its application in the National Capital would have useful results throughout the country. The committee also considered various matters pending before the state legislature, including the proposed woman's eight-hour law and the anti-injunction bills.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WELFARE** (formerly the Committee on State and Local Charities), W. T. Cross, chairman, was represented at a hearing before the County Board in support of an adequate appropriation for mothers' pensions. The committee also considered various legislative matters, including the proposed bill for a penal farm colony for women.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BEACHES,** Frank I. Moulton, chairman, gave much attention to problems involved in the development and utilization of the new forest preserve areas. Among other subjects dealt with were civil service in the parks, the proposed opening of Division Street through Humboldt Park and the improvement of the Desplaines River.

**THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP,** T. W. Allinson, chairman, devoted most of its time and thought to the subject of "Americanization." A number of meetings were held for the consideration of a plan, proposed by Mr. Lajos Steiner, for the colonization of immigrants in agricultural communities.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY,** since the reorganization last year, has been under the leadership of John E. Ransom.

**Venereal Disease Campaign.**—The committee devoted much of its energy to promoting legislation in the Illinois General Assembly and in Congress for appropriations for the campaign against venereal diseases. In view of the fact that the federal government was making grants in aid of this work to the states, dependent, however, in amount on the contributions made by the respective states, the committee endeavored to procure from the Illinois legislature an appropriation for this work which would secure for Illinois the maximum appropriation to be had from the federal government. The state administration was at first willing to recommend to the legislature an appropriation of only \$50,000 for

the biennium, but this recommendation was later raised to \$50,000 for each year, and the amount finally appropriated will give the state \$125,000 for the two year period (or \$200,000 if the federal government renews its co-operation for the second year). The committee also sent a communication to members of Congress urging an adequate appropriation for the Bureau of Venereal Diseases.

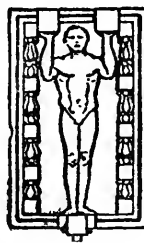
**Packingtown Sewage.**—Upon the invitation of the Engineering Committee of the Sanitary District, representatives of the Public Health Committee attended hearings on the proposed \$4,000,000 activated sludge plant, designed to take care of the sewerage from the stockyards now dumped in "Bubbly Creek." This sewage has been estimated to represent over 20 per cent of the load upon the Sanitary District channel and its removal is made particularly important by the growing demand down-state for the clearing up the Illinois River. The chief issue between the packers and the Sanitary District in reference to the proposed plant is that relating to the division of the cost of operating this plant. The City Club Committee on Public Health is joining with representatives of other civic organizations in a statement of views on the issues involved, urging (among other recommendations) that the packing industries, and other industries so far as practicable, be required to care for their own trade sewage.

**Smoke Abatement.**—The committee recently sent to the City Council a series of recommendations on the subject of smoke abatement, the outgrowth of inquiries by a sub-committee. The committee recommended the appointment of a high grade combustion engineer as chief smoke inspector, the creation of an advisory citizens' commission to assist the city Smoke Department and various other changes of policy.

**THE COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL ART,** of which Everett L. Millard is chairman, has a long and creditable record in the fight against the billboard nuisance. Several years ago it initiated the fight to enforce the frontage consent provisions of the Chicago billboard ordinance. This case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, which rendered a decision which not only upheld this ordinance but materially strengthened the hands of cities throughout the entire country in dealing with the billboard problem. The committee last year continued its interest in this subject, endeavoring through letters to the officials of several hundred local improvement and business organizations throughout the city, to stimulate the interest of these organizations in the campaign against billboards.

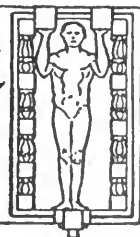
To be continued next week.

SEP 6 1919



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1919.

NUMBER 35

## The Opportunity of a Generation

**W**EDNESDAY, September 10, is the day set by the Illinois legislature for the special primary election at which delegates to the constitutional convention are to be nominated. The nomination of fit men for the constitutional convention is far more important even than the nomination of good men for the legislature, for the work of the convention may determine the form of government under which we are to live for the next generation.

The ideals of citizenship which membership in the City Club implies demand that every member of this Club should inform himself of the merits of the various candidates and *should vote without fail at the primary, September 10.*

Your neighbor may not appreciate the importance of this primary. Make him appreciate it, and help him with such information as you have about the candidates.

## What the Club Committees Have Been Doing—II.

**THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE** (formerly the War Time Committee) held frequent meetings during the year and dealt with a great variety of topics. The chairman of the committee is William B. Moulton.

**Milk Deliveries.**—The committee continued its interest during the year in the question of milk prices and particularly the better organization of milk deliveries as a means of reducing the cost of distribution. This work of the committee has been dealt with at length from time to time in the City Club Bulletin. When the federal milk commission ruled that it had no jurisdiction over questions of distribution, the committee obtained a promise from the Food Administration to make an expert investigation of the subject. The committee was prepared to assist such an inquiry and was in possession of considerable information about milk deliver-

ies, gathered as the result of its own investigations into the subject. The Food Administration, however, did not carry out its promise. A part of the information gathered by the committee was presented this spring to the City Council Committee on Public Health, when it was considering the ordinance for the creation of a municipal bureau of food supplies.

**Neighborhood War Work.**—The committee was impressed, soon after our entrance into the war, with the necessity of community co-operation throughout the state in various matters relating to war effort. The committee presented its views on this subject in a conference with the chairman of the State Council of Defense. Later, under the auspices of the State Council of Defense, a neighborhood committee was organized which promoted the formation of commit-

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Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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F. GUY DAVIS GEORGE R. HORTON

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Vol. XII Monday, September 1, 1919 No. 35

tees throughout the city and state for community co-operation in war work.

*Work of Council of Defense.*—In order that the members of the Club might be informed in reference to the character and extent of the war work undertaken by the State of Illinois, the committee arranged for a noonday address on that subject by the chairman of the State Council of Defense.

*Buffer Employment.*—After the armistice, the committee, in response to a request from Washington, assisted in the gathering of information relating to proposed public works in Chicago which might provide buffer employment during the reconstruction period.

*Russian Situation.*—Because of its belief in the importance to American public policy of a correct understanding by the American people of conditions in Russia, the committee sent a telegram to the "Overman Committee," which was investigating this subject, urging that all persons having direct knowledge of these conditions be invited to appear at its hearings. The committee did thereafter widen the scope of its inquiry.

*League of Nations.*—The committee sent a telegram to President Wilson on the eve of his departure for Europe, wishing him success in his endeavors to procure the establishment of a league of free nations.

*Federal Employment Service.*—The opposition in Congress to the continuance of the federal employment service which took form in the elimination of its appropriation, seriously menaced, in the opinion of the committee, the readjustment from a war-time to a peace basis. In aid of a nation wide effort to save this service, the committee sent a communication to Washington urging the grant of an adequate appropriation.

*Daylight Saving.*—The committee sent a protest to Washington against the proposed repeal of the daylight saving act.

*Other Subjects.*—A large number of other matters were considered, such as conditions affecting war production, food and fuel problems, civil rights as affected by the war, employment problems, etc.

THE COMMITTEE ON STATE CONSTITUTION, next to the City Planning Committee, held the largest number of meetings during the year. Professor P. Orman Ray, of the Northwestern University, is chairman of this committee.

*Data for Convention.*—Soon after its organization, the committee sent to Governor Lowden a letter suggesting that, in order that the constitutional convention, soon to be held, might be supplied with the data necessary for its work, a bureau with adequate means be organized for the gathering and preparation of these data in advance of and during the convention. No such bureau was organized, but the need for a service of the sort recommended by the committee has been recognized by the Governor in the appointment of Professor W. F. Dodd to direct the gathering of information for the convention.

*Constitutional Studies.*—Most of the meetings of the committee during the year have been for the purpose of formulating recommendations on various matters which are likely to come before the constitutional convention. A number of meetings have dealt with proposed amendments to the Bill of Rights and with such subjects as the relative merits of a bicameral and a unicameral legislature, the minority representation system, and proportional representation.

THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE, of which Samuel G. Carney is chairman, submitted a vigorous protest against methods which were being used by the city civil service commission in filling the position of assistant librarian of the Chicago Public Library. These methods were apparently designed to procure the appointment to this position of a member of the city Civil Service Commission, a man having no library training or experience. The election of this official to a position on another public body ended this controversy.

Other matters considered by the Civil Service Committee during the year were various alleged infractions of the civil service laws and the proposed civil service legislation at Springfield, including the so-called "veterans' preference" bills.

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION had as its chairman Mr. Stewart Waring; following Mr. Waring's resignation, William J. Bogan served as acting chairman.

**War-time Program.**—During the War, the Committee on Education, because of the serious situation in the educational field created by the withdrawal of teachers for war work and by other war conditions, formulated a war-time educational program which was forwarded to the United States Commission of Education for his consideration.

**School Legislation.**—The committee endorsed two bills, both passed, for the development and extension of continuation schools. It also supported the efforts of Chicago school authorities to obtain an increase in the school tax rate to \$2.00. This effort was not successful, the rate being fixed at \$1.80.

**THE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION,** Joseph Cummins, chairman, supported the program of legislation proposed by the so-called Conference of Civic Organizations in which the City Club was represented by Mr. Cummins.

**City Council Reorganization.**—A part of its program, which it is believed will materially help the cause of better government in Chicago, was enacted into law—with some important modifications of detail, however. These measures were the non-partisan election bill (amended to apply only to aldermen), the so-called "fifty ward bill" (also modified in various particulars) and the bill abolishing holidays on election days. The first two of these measures will become effective if approved by the voters of Chicago at the coming November election.

**Tax Rate.**—The committee also, through its chairman, participated in the action of the civic bodies of Chicago in opposing what they believed to be unnecessary increases in city expenditures, and later in opposing the efforts which were being made at Springfield to obtain an increase in the city tax rate to \$2.35.

**Bond Bills.**—The committee published a resolution opposing the bills, advocated by the Chicago Plan Commission, for an increase in the bonding power of the city—not because of opposition to such an increase, but because of the danger to the taxing machinery which the committee believed to be inherent in the adoption of so large a number of amendments to the tax laws of the state in so short a time.

**THE DIRECTORS** last June submitted to Governor Lowden oral and written arguments in opposition to the bill passed by the legislature requiring state licenses for the solicitation of funds from the public. Other civic organizations also opposed this bill. It was subsequently vetoed by the governor.

## "Billy" Kent

**"BILLY" KENT'S** many City Club friends will enjoy the picture of him that is presented in an article by Lynn Haines in the August *Searchlight on Congress*. Billy Kent is a "life member" of the City Club; he was one of its founders, and away back in 1905, before he pulled up stakes and went to California, he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Club.

Mr. Haines' article is the first of a series on "Constructive Liberals I Have Known." He says of Mr. Kent, in part:

"There isn't much of interest in William Kent—at least not for my purpose—except the remarkable fact that 'Billy' Kent evolved out of him. William was a rich young man, well schooled and cultured, with a promising big business career ahead of him. He had money, and the equipment and opportunities to make more. A big bank wanted to make him its president. William must have talked it out with Billy, and Billy prevailed. At any rate, although there have always been large and successful business affairs, since that decision money making has been incidental.

"Otherwise America would have lost a figure whose character and influence will stand out more and more as the years go by."

"If all his will were set against it," says Mr. Haines in another part of his story, "he could not help being America's greatest political phrasemaker, nor could he keep himself from unceasing constructive public work for the brighter alternative in all that affects humanity.

"Add to the compelling power of that thing inborn in him, tireless energy—'leg work,' he would call it—the fullest measure of moral bravery and an unerring comprehension of fundamentals, and you have some idea of Billy Kent."

Mr. Haines tells Mr. Kent's story, from the time of his picturesque emergence in Chicago politics as a fighter of the notorious Humphrey bills, as Chicago alderman, and as founder of the Municipal Voters League; through his experience in California politics, his Congressional activities and his later participation in the work of the U. S. Tariff Commission. Of his Chicago experiences, those with which his City Club friends are most familiar, Mr. Haines says: "Those seventeen years in Chicago, after William gave way to Billy, for excitement and sustained strenuousness, probably have no parallel in the life of any American."

"To sum it all up," he concludes, "Billy Kent is a triumph of character over environment. He

had money, and was trained in orthodox big business ways. All the forces of circumstance pointed him toward ease and self-interest. But the inborn thing prevailed, and he became what I have hurriedly and imperfectly tried to picture—the heart and mind and soul of real democracy.”

### Municipal Markets

Municipal markets were maintained during 1918 by 128 of the 227 cities having more than 30,000 inhabitants, according to a report issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The largest number of markets shown for any one city is 19 for New Orleans.

The movement toward the maintenance of markets by municipalities has received a great impetus in recent years. In fact, no fewer than 107 of the 237 markets covered by the report have been established since the beginning of the present century, and 67 have commenced operations since January 1, 1914. Nevertheless, the municipal market as an institution is by no means a new one in America, having been in existence since 1658 or 1659, when the city of Boston erected a market and town house from the proceeds of a legacy and a subscription. The oldest existing municipal market in the United States is the Faneuil Hall Market in Boston, which was established in 1742. Eighteen others are over a century old.

### Mr. Member! Why Not Fill This Out for a Friend?

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP  
CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO  
315 PLYMOUTH COURT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*I hereby apply for membership in the City Club of Chicago, and, if elected, agree to pay \$10.00 as an initiation fee and \$30.00 as annual membership dues (payable quarterly in advance), \$1.00 of which is for a year's subscription to the City Club Bulletin.*

1—Signature _____	2—Age _____
3—Business Address _____	<b>BLANKS TO BE FILLED IN BY CLUB</b>  Approved _____ Notified _____ Enrolled _____
4—Home Address _____	
5—Occupation _____	

Firm: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

6—Educational Training? \_\_\_\_\_ (OVER)

7—Member of other organizations? \_\_\_\_\_

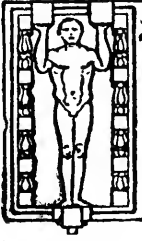
8—Civic, charitable and educational interests? \_\_\_\_\_

9—Known by the two following members: \_\_\_\_\_

(The rules of the Admissions Committee require that the applicant shall give the names of two members with whom he is acquainted.)

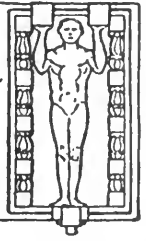
*“The purpose of the Club is to bring together in informal association those men who are genuinely interested in the improvement of the political, social and economic conditions of the community in which we live.”*

SEP 10 1919



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

NUMBER 36

## Please Indicate Your Committee Preference

THE annual reorganization of civic committees will soon occur. As explained on the next page the committees will be organized along new lines. There will be no standing committees but special committees will be organized from time to time, with a personnel selected on the basis of the preferences indicated by members.

Will you not kindly check the items listed below in which you would be interested as subjects of committee action (indicating by numbers the order of your preference). Appointments will be made as soon as committees within the fields indicated are formed.

When you have checked this list kindly mail it right away to Dwight L. Akers, Acting Civic Secretary, 315 Plymouth Court.

To the City Club of Chicago:

I am interested in the subjects which I have checked below, and would be glad, as occasion arises and so far as my opportunities at the time permit, to serve on a special committee within one of the fields indicated:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accident Prevention            | <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Administration of Justice      | <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Delinquency                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Billboards                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Labor Conditions                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charities                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Art                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Citizenship                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Music Extension                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> City Charter                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Negro Problem                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> City Planning                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Playgrounds               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Service                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Police Protection                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Government              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political Nominations and Elections |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage and Sewerage          | <input type="checkbox"/> Revenues and Expenditures           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education                      | <input type="checkbox"/> State Constitution                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Protection                | <input type="checkbox"/> Streets                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Supply                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Street and Railway Transportation   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas and Electrical Service     | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoke Abatement                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harbors, Wharves and Waterways | <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Service                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Disposal                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply                        |

*Subjects Not Listed Above*

.....  
 .....

.....  
 .....

Date.....

Signed .....

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Vol. XII Monday, September 8, 1919 No. 36

### The New Committee Plan

THE annual civic committee reorganization which is to take place this fall will be along entirely new lines. Since the committee system was established, in 1908, it has consisted of standing civic committees, reorganized occasionally in scope and personnel, each covering some general civic field and dealing with all matters of current importance within that field in so far as its time permitted. Long experience, however, has demonstrated certain faults in this system which the directors hope to remedy by a new plan which will be put into operation, experimentally, this fall.

The new plan is intended to provide the maximum of flexibility as to scope of committee work, the widest opportunity for members to serve on committees, the greatest adaptability to the needs of the moment in dealing with new questions arising for community attention. It is particularly hoped that the plan will bring a larger proportion of the members into co-operative relations with the Club and its public work.

Very briefly stated, under this plan it is proposed to dispense with standing committees, to invite every present member of the Club (and later every new member who joins) to indicate his choice of subjects for committee service, and, then, from the preferences so expressed, to appoint special committees from time to time, each of which will deal with some specific problem rather than with a comprehensive field. These committees will serve only so long as the problem they are appointed to deal with needs their attention.

The definiteness and limited character of the task, it is believed, will enlist the services of many members who have never been able to identify themselves with our public work, will insure a higher standard of interest among our members in committee work, and prevent the "petering" out of enthusiasm which often comes from too great a diffusion of interest.

The new plan is to be put into effect immediately, and for that reason the front page of this Bulletin contains a blank upon which every member is invited to send in his preference for a committee subject. The return of this blank does not necessarily mean that the members will be called upon for immediate service, as committees will be formed only as there is immediate necessity for them. The Club officers are, however, anxious to have these committee choices returned as early as possible, so that they may know what kind of service they may call upon members for when the occasion arises.

The co-operation of all members of the Club in this new plan is earnestly desired.

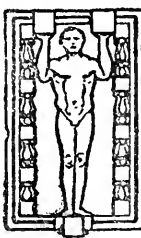
## A Resolution for a City Club Member

### I Resolve—

- TO SECURE at least one new member for the Club—the sooner, the better,
- TO "BOOST" the City Club loyally and enthusiastically among my business and social associates,
- TO SEND to the Membership Extension Committee the names and addresses of friends and acquaintances who should become members;

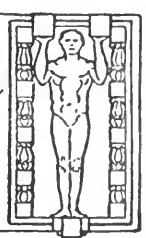
### Because—

- MORE CIVIC-MINDED men should share the advantages and support the ideals of the Club,
- MORE NEW MEMBERS are needed to give the Club effective backing in its important public work,
- MORE DOLLARS must be secured to meet the expenses of the Club inasmuch as the cost of operation has greatly increased.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

NUMBER 37

## Make It a Big Year

VACATION'S over. Members of the City Club are coming back from the woods, the sea shore and the mountains. Even those who merely stayed at home and followed the little "pill" around the nine-hole course or tinkered up the old flivver for an occasional spin into the Forest Preserve, are back at the office "chock full" of pep.

*Why not make it a big year for the City Club?* The committees are being reorganized. Take off your coat and help. As explained in last week's Bulletin, we hope to make the committee work more interesting and definite during the coming year than it has ever been in the past. Join up!

Then there's the Membership! Anybody can get a new member for the City Club if he half tries. And it's so important as a means of adding strength to our work.

Finally—and this is an easy one, as much in your interest as ours—patronize the Club dining room regularly if you can. A big attendance in the dining room helps the social spirit—to say nothing of cutting down the overhead.

If you will co-operate in these three ways this will undoubtedly be the biggest year in the history of the Club!

### The Ugly City—Whose Fault?

"NO statistician, I think," writes Henry Justin Smith in the July *Atlantic Monthly*, "has computed the number of people who are natives of Chicago; but it is a fact which everyone knows that more people move to it than grow up in it. Chicago becomes every year more conspicuously the boarding-house of the midland. Ambitious, transient folk from a dozen states are drawn to it. Many of them frankly

confess that they do not expect to stay; nay, they hope that they will not stay. . . . They are dwelling from month to month in apartments, or in rented houses, or in hotels. They are a fugitive and half-alien population. . . .

"Being a boarding-house, Chicago cannot expect much. If the house needs paint, and the front walk is slovenly, and the furniture is falling to pieces, Chicago need not look to these

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Vol. XII Monday, September 15, 1919 No. 37

transient residents to feel any direct responsibility. They will stand it as long as they can, and then go elsewhere. What is it to them, who have come to Chicago only for what they can get out of it, if ill-smelling factories are built in residence districts, or if grass-plots are defaced by billboards? They do not feel it their duty to lynch the vandals.

"Add to this element the extraordinary number of people who have fled to the suburbs, and there really are not enough good voters left. These suburbanites have escaped. In their new homes they are ardent believers in improvement; there they insist upon beauty and cleanliness. They have left Chicago behind, save as a place in which to work or shop.

"Not enough good voters left—that is a fundamental reason for bad city government, which in turn is largely responsible for ugliness. By 'good voters' one, of course, means men and women who vote with their eyes open, their senses alert, and their understanding of the common welfare educated. The boarders do not vote that way. They know little about the significance of measures, or the past records of candidates. So they vote somewhat at random, snatching a hasty glance at the newspapers before they go to the polls, acquiescent in whatever issue they find served out to them, and never starting anything themselves. Between elections they rarely think about the City Hall or what the City Council is doing. Beyond an occasional growl at the dirt or the gloom, they do not ponder their surroundings at all. When it comes time for them to vote, their ballots are too oft cast with those of the imbeciles, the prejudiced, and the purchased. This is enough to turn the scale for bad government.

"And bad government is what we have had.

"Better not go into details about this. Let us say merely that our political history is a history of ignoble partisanship governing movements that should be nonpartisan, of a steady decrease in economic common sense, and of selfishness and sloth in high places. Faced with taxation burdens both monstrous and ridiculous; unable to keep in office men whom it esteemed, and unable to get rid of those whom it disposed; watching the city grow darker and drearier, and knowing neither the causes nor the cure, Chicago—that is, the Chicago of the great masses who carry elections—has reached its 'don't care' stage by natural process."

\* \* \*

But Mr. Smith doesn't drown in the gloom of this picture. He discovers underneath all this the stirrings of a spirit which he believes will redeem Chicago. He says in conclusion of his article:

"We have only the beginnings of a vision. Something mighty is stirring under our complex surfaces. Hands are beginning to grope through the gloom and clamor. And Chicago, whose magnificent spirit is proved by its gayety, its wit, its flare in the face of cheerlessness and slovenliness, will some day flame out in revolt against niggardly property owners, shiftless aldermen, and drowsy or venal municipal bureaus. Sooner or later, perhaps through the processes of education, perhaps through some event as profoundly moving as the war, it will be revealed to our people that they live in an ugly city, and that there is no need of it. They will make a clean sweep.

"It is this prospect that makes life in Chicago not only interesting, but captivating. I would rather live in Chicago where this is about to happen, than dwell among the perfected glories of Lake Leman."

DON'T FORGET to register your guests at the door.

EAT AND GROW FAT by patronizing the City Club dining room.

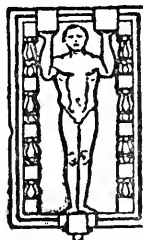
THE CLUB'S OPPORTUNITY for service bears a ratio to the size of its membership.

WILL YOU NOT "peacefully persuade" some good friend to join the City Club? It's a good turn for which he'll thank you always.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION primary election was September 10. If any City Club members neglected the duty of helping the best men to win don't let it happen again!

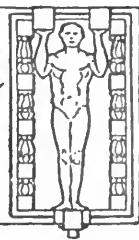
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SEP 22 1919



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919.

NUMBER 38

**"Talk Days" Begin this Week with a Timely and Important Address!**

**NEXT WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, AT LUNCHEON**

**OWEN R. LOVEJOY**

*President National Conference of Social Work  
and Secretary National Child Labor Committee*

**will speak at the City Club on**

**Industrial Unrest in America**

The great steel strike announced to begin this week; the strike of the police in Boston; the labor troubles on the federal controlled railways; the local disturbances throughout the country in almost every branch of industry point to a condition of labor unrest which is unparalleled in recent years. It is a condition of such national importance that President Wilson has summoned a conference of leaders of capital and labor to meet at Washington in October to seek a solution.

Mr. Lovejoy, whose election last June to the presidency of the National Conference of Social Work, is a recognition of the position of leadership which he has long held among social workers in America, has had an intimate acquaintance with labor problems in this country extending over many years. For the last fifteen years he has been identified with the work of the National Child Labor Committee, for twelve years as its general secretary.

Mr. Lovejoy's address will be significant contribution to an understanding of this pressing national problem.

**SPEAKING WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 1:00**

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Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XII Monday, September 22, 1919 No. 38

## New Recruits

Recent additions to the Club membership are as follows:

H. M. Bachman, Chicago Manager, Champion Machinery Company.

Charles D. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer, Metropolitan Lumber Company.

N. W. Barnes, Assistant Professor Business Correspondence and Advertising, University of Chicago.

J. C. Bettridge, Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

D. V. Bower, Dentist.

F. W. Clement, Western Manager, Emerson Phonograph Company.

K. E. Clarke, Efficiency Engineer, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Eli Daiches, Vice President, Thomas M. Bowers Advertising Agency.

W. B. Daniels, Halsey Stuart & Company.

A. D. Denis, Jr., Solicitor, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

George F. Earnshaw, President, Earnshaw Knitting Company.

E. R. Ford, Periodical Publishing Company.

Joseph C. Friedman, Physician.

Morris L. Greeley, Jr., Chicago Wilmington Franklin Coal Company.

W. E. Lewis, Banking.

Clarence Loeb, Oculist.

A. A. Lubersky, Treasurer, Charles O. Wright & Company (Printers).

H. Rindskopf, Secretary, The Serge Company.

Milton F. Stein, Sanitary Engineer.

W. W. Thompson, Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

P. J. Yerly, Manager, Yerly Coal Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

STRAIGHT AND TRUE! Fans should try the billiard table at the Club. It has been carefully gone over and refitted this summer and is in A-1 condition.

## Zoning Committee Appointed

A special committee of the City Club to deal with the application of the new Illinois zoning law to Chicago was appointed last week. Its membership is as follows:

Everett L. Millard, Chairman.

Irving K. Pond.

Elmer C. Jensen.

Elmo C. Lowe.

Herman Von Holst.

Robert L. Fitzgerald.

E. F. Hiller.

Donald Richberg.

Henry K. Holzman.

The procedure to be followed by the city in applying the new law is under consideration at the present time by a committee consisting of Alderman Joseph O. Kostner, Chairman City Council Committee on Buildings and City Hall; John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health, and Charles Bostrom, Commissioner of Buildings.

JOHN J. ARNOLD, vice president in charge of foreign trade at the First National Bank, resigned last week to become General Manager of the international business department of the Bank of Italy in San Francisco. This change severs a connection of 28 years' standing. Mr. Arnold has been a member of the City Club since 1914.

STEPHEN T. MATHER, once upon a time vice-president of the City Club and now director of the National Park Service, was in Chicago last week. He has been visiting some of the national parks. He reports that he met many City Club members in the parks. Among others in Estes Park he met Frank I. Moulton, former president of the City Club and also Charles E. Merriam. Walter Fisher, he said, was having "the trip of his life" in the Yellowstone.

CHARLES K. MOHLER has an article on Chicago traction in the current issue of the National Municipal Review. It is one of a series on "The Fate of the Five Cent Fare." Mr. Mohler has been assisting Delos F. Wilcox this summer in a street railway rate case at Newark, N. J.

PRESIDENT GEORGE H. MEAD of the City Club returned last week from a month's vacation in the mountains of Northern New Mexico.

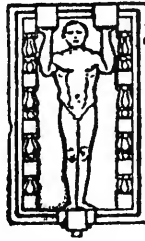
CHARLES YEOMANS, Secretary of the Club and S. Bowles King, chairman of the Membership Extension Committee, spent a month sailing along the Massachusetts coast this summer.

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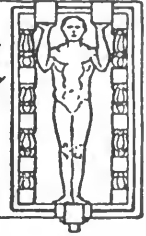
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# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1919

NUMBER 39

**DID YOU FORGET? HERE'S ONE MORE CHANCE**

## City Club War Service Record

Members of the Club who have been in service and have not already filled out the following blank should do so at once. Send it to the Secretary, 315 Plymouth Court.

### Military and Naval Service Record

If you are or have been in the military or naval service of the United States during the war, will you kindly fill out and return the following blank:

Name .....

Permanent Mailing Address.....

Present Occupation (including firm name) .....

Please give below a concise chronological record of your service, including dates of entering and leaving service; rank on enlistment or entering; training camps attended; changes or promotions with dates; designation of unit or units to which attached; character of services; where stationed from time to time; length of service overseas; distinctions won; battles engaged in; casualties suffered, and any other information about service rendered not covered by the above questions.

.....  
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### Auxiliary War Service Record

If you are or have been engaged in any line of auxiliary war service, including civilian government work, ambulance or relief service, service with the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., or similar organizations, or state guards, please fill out and return the following blank:

Name .....

Permanent Mailing Address.....

Present Occupation (including firm name) .....

Please give below a concise chronological statement showing organization with which you are or have been connected; character of service; dates of entering and leaving service; kind of service overseas, if any; names of positions held; and any other information about service not covered by above questions.

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Vol. XII Monday, Sept. 29, 1919 No. 39

## New Civic Committees Appointed

THE Directors, last week, appointed several new committees to undertake special work on problems of immediate public importance:

### SMOKE ABATEMENT

The subject of Smoke Abatement is one which at this time, through the activities of the Health Department, is receiving much attention in the public press. It is a subject in which the City Club has been interested for many years. It was due to a thorough-going investigation by a committee of the Club early in its history that the reorganization of the old inefficient and corrupt Smoke Bureau was brought about, and the present Smoke Abatement Ordinance, generally considered a model throughout the country, was drafted.

Last summer the Public Health Committee of the City Club presented to a committee of the City Council a series of recommendations on the subject of smoke abatement. The Chairman of the sub-committee which prepared these recommendations, Mr. Walter A. Payne, has been appointed Chairman of a special Committee on Smoke Abatement. The full committee list is as follows:

Walter A. Payne, Chairman	
Edward H. Bangs	Jas. R. Cravath
Henry Drucker	Arthur S. Fielding
Robert H. Kuss	Chas. A. Logan
Ridsdale Ellis	John W. Mabbs
Eames MacVeagh	Leo Philipson
O. C. Simonds	

### IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

A number of bills are now pending in Congress for the regulation of immigration. They represent a wide divergence of view as to the proper immigration policy to be followed by the United States during the "reconstruction period." A committee has been appointed to study these bills and to make recommendations concerning them. The personnel of this committee is as follows:

\*The Packers have since that time raised their offer to fifty per cent; the committee of the Sanitary District is asking that they pay at least two-thirds.

Thos. W. Allinson, Chairman	
I. M. Bregowsky	F. Guy Davis
Dr. H. I. Davis	J. F. Dammann
E. A. Fischkin	E. J. Gibling
A. K. Maynard	I. L. Marienthal
L. Romanski	Philip Seman
Donald Sweet	

### NOVEMBER REFERENDUM

At the election next November there will be a referendum on two bills passed by the Legislature at its last session, one providing for the non-partisan election of aldermen and the other for the reorganization of the City Council, with a reduction in the number of wards to fifty and a redistricting of the city. These bills had the backing of a large number of civic organizations. They were endorsed by the City Club Committee on Local Government Legislation. A new committee has been appointed by the Directors to aid toward the adoption of these measures at the November election. The Committee is as follows:

Joseph Cummins, Chairman	
Gotthard A. Dahlberg	Lambert Kaspers
Wm. J. Lindsay	A. J. Resa
C. L. Sentz	F. E. Short
Graham Taylor	Daniel P. Trude

### STOCK YARDS TRADE SEWAGE

A committee consisting of John E. Ranson, Chairman; W. H. Holly, Ridsdale Ellis and I. M. Bregowsky was appointed to continue the consideration of the Stock Yards sewage problem, begun by the City Club Public Health Committee last summer. This problem is now the subject of negotiation between the Sanitary District and a committee representing the Stock Yards interests. Last summer the Public Health Committee of the City Club, acting jointly with several other civic organizations, submitted a report on this subject to the Sanitary District, urging a prompt settlement of the issues in controversy, but opposing the proposal of the packing interests that sixty per cent of the expense of the proposed new disposal plant should be borne by the tax payers of the Sanitary District.\*

The removal from the Chicago River of the trade sewage produced by the Stock Yards industries (estimated at from one-sixth to one-fourth of the total sewage of Chicago) and the treatment of this sewage in a modern disposal plant would eliminate the notorious "Bubbly Creek" nuisance and aid materially in clearing up the pollution of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, now a subject of so much criticism against Chicago downstate. The new committee will keep in touch with the negotiations which are now in progress with a view to further action if necessary.

The appointment of other committees is under consideration by the Directors.

## What Is Causing Our Industrial Unrest?

NEITHER poverty nor the hazard of industry is fundamentally the cause of industrial unrest in America, according to Owen R. Lovejoy, President of the National Conference of Social Work and Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, who spoke at the City Club luncheon last Wednesday. These are important contributory factors but the real cause is deeper, more fundamentally a matter of human desires and impulses. Mr. Lovejoy said in part:

### WANT SHARE IN CONTROL

"Since President Taft has utilized the phrase 'industrial democracy' perhaps I can use it without being called a 'bolshhevik.' It is my impression that the chief cause of unrest is the feeling among working people that the existing industrial system is something that is being wished on them from the top by those who are in control. Their desire is not merely to enjoy more of the fruits of prosperity, but to have something to say in the control of the industry. It has been characteristic of the American people, from the time of the American Revolution down to the present day, that they believe in their right to 'get in on the game,' and whether we have exercised it or not, we have had the possibility of participating in some feeble way in the political control of the country. Democracy, of course, does not mean mob rule in politics, nor do we mean industrial mob rule when we speak of 'industrial democracy.'

"One of the arguments often advanced against socialism is that a socialistic state of society would deaden initiative. But if that is so, why do we play into the hands of the Socialists by allowing the workingman to be a mere unthinking cog in the machinery. What could be more deadly to a spirit of initiative than this.

### REPRESSION WRONG WAY OUT

"It may be a mistake to think that the employes, if given a larger share in management, could make production more efficient. But they think they have the right to try, and the question is, Are we going to consider the situation calmly and allow the experiment to be made under the right conditions or will we 'bottle it up until it busts.' To stifle discussion and use strong arm methods is not the American way of doing things, although in the light of many happenings in the last few months, I wonder if it is perhaps not becoming so. The way to stop water from boiling is, not to sit on the kettle, but to take the kettle off the fire or to put the fire out. We cannot stop unrest by suppressing

everybody who expresses radical ideas. Isn't it possible for us, as one way out of the terrible mess, to develop a greater spirit of fair play?"

Mr. Lovejoy read, from the report of a committee of the Industrial Council for the Building Trades of Great Britain, the following analysis of the causes of unrest, which, he said may be helpful to America in this crisis:

- I. Fear of unemployment.
- II. Disinclination to make unrestricted profits for private employers.
- III. Lack of interest due to non-participation in control.
- IV. Inefficiency both managerial and operative.

### POVERTY AS A CAUSE.

Discussing poverty and the hazards of industry as contributory causes of unrest, Mr. Lovejoy said: "The Pullman car philosophers, with whom I have become very well acquainted in my recent travels throughout the country, are perfectly sure that among the causes of unrest, poverty does not figure. They are sure that there is no pressing poverty in *their* states. They will tell you about the automobiles, electric lights, victrolas, etc., which are enjoyed by the working people of their communities. Of course, there is today a marked contrast with the conditions of life of previous generations, but nevertheless we must agree that there is some shocking poverty in this country. More Americans die of results of poverty every year than were killed in the recent war. Poverty is not to be measured merely in dollars and cents, but in such conditions as bad housing, poor drainage, inadequate educational facilities, etc.

"We were much concerned a year or two ago with the proper feeding of our soldiers. We organized a Food Administration which tried to teach the people how to eat—an art which they have not yet really learned. A recent report showed that in New York there are 500,000 children who are the victims of chronic malnutrition. But is anybody getting excited about it? If hunger will sap the vitality of a soldier, is it not true that it will also sap the vitality of our future citizens?"

"Poverty," Mr. Lovejoy continued, "is one of the causes of unrest, but only a contributory cause. There are also those who think that unnecessary industrial hazards figure largely in the cause of unrest. While they are not the fundamental cause, they are important as a contributory factor. Many industries have developed wonderful methods of protecting the life and health of their employes; they have found it to

be good business. But, in spite of this progress, the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations showed that every year industry is responsible in this country for the death and injury of a quarter of a million working women and children. Every violent death in the present steel strike is good for a headline but how many of the violent deaths in the steel industry the week before the strike were reported in the papers. Unnecessary industrial hazards, like poverty, are a contributory cause of the unrest."

#### A PLEA FOR FAIRNESS

Mr. Lovejoy made an appeal for a calm and dispassionate consideration of the situation. "We came into this situation," he said, "through a variety of causes and there is probably no royal road out. We should show a spirit of fair play and a willingness to hear other men's views, so that we can face the situation calmly and with good nature."

#### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1919.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Dwight L. Akers, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. Editor, Dwight L. Akers, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: The City Club of Chicago, a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. No stock. George H. Mead, president, 1537 E. 60th St.; Charles M. Thomson, vice-president, County Building; Roy C. Osgood, treasurer, First Trust and Savings Bank; Charles Yeomans, secretary, 231 Institute Place.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

DWIGHT L. AKERS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of September, 1919.

M. A. MURPHY,

(SEAL) (My commission expires February, 1923.)

## Members of the City Club!

An Invitation Is Extended to You to Attend an Illustrated Address by

**ROBERT H. WHITTEN**

*Director of the City Plan Commission of Cleveland*

**On THE ZONING OF CITIES**

*The Time:* Tuesday, September 30, 8:00 p. m.

*The Place:* Fullerton Hall, Art Institute. The meeting is under the auspices of the General Committee of the Technical Societies of Chicago.

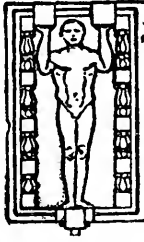
*The Subject* is one of the most important facing the City of Chicago. The zoning ordinance to be adopted by Chicago, under the new state law, will vitally affect the city's growth and character for all future time.

*The Speaker:* Mr. Whitten was closely identified with the preparation of the zone plans for New York. He is one of the best informed men in the country on this subject.

## It Took Four Days

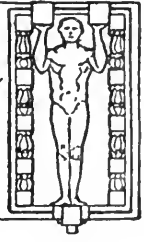
A letter of complaint, with a request for improved service, has been addressed to the Chicago postal authorities, as a consequence of the delay in the delivery of last week's issue of the City Club Bulletin. The Bulletin was mailed on Saturday, September 20, four days before the Wednesday meeting. This was in ample time, we believed, for adequate notice of this meeting, but because of delays in the post office the Bulletin was in most cases, so far as we have been able to ascertain, not delivered until the day of the meeting—in some cases until after the meeting. The explanation given by the post office department is that the shortage of help has produced an unparalleled congestion of mail. A new system of mailing the Bulletin is to be tried which it is hoped will expedite progress through the post office.

No effort will be spared in the Club office to give adequate notice of the Club discussions, and delays in delivery will be brought promptly to the attention of the post office. Members who fail to receive Bulletins within a reasonable time from the date of mailing will confer a favor by reporting the facts to the Club office.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1919

NUMBER 40

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8

*Luncheon to Members of the*  
**India Jail Commission**

ADDRESSES BY

**Sir Alexander Cardew, Chairman, and Members of the Commission**

Guests: SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW, Member Executive Council of Madras; SIR JAMES DU BOULAY, Secretary to the Government of India; LIEUT.-COL. J. JACKSON, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay; LIEUT.-COL. SIR WALTER J. BUCHANAN, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal; M. G. MITCHELL-INNESS, Inspector of Prisons, Home Office, London; CALIPHA KHAN-BAHADUR HAMID HUSSAIN; D. M. DURAI RAJAH.

DR. O. F. LEWIS, General Secretary New York Prison Association; DECATUR M. SAWYER, President New York State Reformatory.

The Commission is visiting America to study our prison and reformatory systems.

NEXT FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT LUNCHEON

## A Symposium on The "Fifty-Ward Law"

and the

## Non-Partisan Aldermanic Election Law

*Measures to be voted on at the November Election*

SPEAKERS

**Representative Gotthard A. Dahlberg, Chairman.**

Chairman House Committee on Municipalities.

**Senator James J. Barbour**

Chairman Senate Committee on Municipalities.

*Five minute addresses by*

**Ald. John A. Richert, Ald. John P. Garner, Ald. Ross A. Woodhull,  
Ald. Guy Guernsey**

The "fifty-ward bill" and the non-partisan aldermanic election bill, passed by the last legislature, are subject to ratification by the voters of Chicago at the coming November election. For many years, no more important legislation affecting the government of the City of Chicago has been submitted to a verdict of the people.

LUNCHEON FROM 11:30.

SPEAKING AT 1:00

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Vol. XII Monday, Oct. 6, 1919 No. 40

## Favors Bond Issue, But—

A SPECIAL committee appointed by the Directors of the City Club has given consideration to the proposed bond issue to enable the County of Cook to erect and equip a new Juvenile Detention Home. The Committee last Thursday submitted recommendations on this subject to the County Board. Following the submission of its recommendations, the Committee was invited by President Reinberg to a conference on the subject in his office next Tuesday afternoon.

The Committee gives its unanimous approval to a bond issue at this time, for the purpose of building a new Detention Home, but is opposed to the site tentatively selected at Ninety-fifth and State streets. It strongly recommends that a site be selected in a location that will more conveniently serve the districts of the city from which come the largest number of children's cases.

The Committee further suggests and urges that before this proposition goes before the people in the nature of a proposed bond issue, the site for the proposed institution shall have been selected, and such site should be:

(1) Centrally and conveniently located with respect to the cases that come into the Juvenile Court.

(2) Suitable with respect to space, plans and equipment for temporary detention and treatment of children dependent, neglected or delinquent.

(3) Convenient with respect to the co-operating agencies upon whom the Juvenile Court must depend for final disposition of the cases of children.

(4) So located as to make it possible for the institution to house properly the Juvenile Court and its entire administrative organization as well as care for children in detention.

The letter to the County Commissioners concludes: "The proposed site at Ninety-fifth street does not, in the opinion of the Committee, seem

to meet all of the foregoing essential requirements, and unless there is an assurance given that a more suitable site will be selected, the Committee will deem it its duty to oppose the Bond Issue. The Committee will be glad to be of any assistance in the satisfactory development of this plan in getting a suitable location to meet the needs of this great city and county."

The letter was signed by the City Club Committee on Juvenile Detention Home, Wilfred S. Reynolds, chairman; Graham Taylor, Philip Seman, Eugene G. Fassett, Henry S. Brown, Joel D. Hunter, E. W. Burgess.

## New Members

G. E. Gilson, Electrical Engineer, Eagle-Picher Lead Co.

K. E. Hellstrom, Auditor, J. W. Butler Paper Co.

Fred H. P. Howard, Real Estate.

Henry Hogans, President International Roofing Mfg. Co.

F. H. Martin, Manager American Writing Machine Company.

G. J. Nickel, Salesman J. V. Farwell Co.

Nelson J. Perron, Salesman Chicago Varnish Company.

Rev. C. W. Reese, Executive Secretary, Western Unitarian Conference.

Blackstone Smith, Secretary-Treasurer Williams Commission Company.

F. A. Cushing Smith, Landscape Architect.

John J. Sloan, General Manager and Secretary, Wisconsin Granite Company.

Lloyd W. Warfel, Civil Engineer, Lee Loader & Body Company.

## In Memoriam

Since the last week of July, death has claimed seven members of the City Club:

C. E. Vroman, died July 29. A charter member of the Club.

Judge Frederick A. Smith, died July 31. Joined City Club, 1912.

John Corder West, died August 24. Joined City Club, 1916.

Louis Mohr, died August 24. Joined City Club, 1905.

Dr. Joseph Zeisler, died August 30. Joined City Club, 1905.

A. H. Graves, died September 17. Joined City Club, 1912.

F. M. Elliot, died September 19. Joined City Club, 1909.

The City Club extends to the bereaved families its deepest sympathy.

## Does the Merit System Destroy Discipline?

By RICHARD HENRY DANA

"CONSTANT complaint is nowadays heard that the security of tenure of the civil service law begets dullness, sloth, routine and bureaucratic habits.

"But what about the spoils system? The security of tenure, as long as the party that made the appointments was in power, was even greater than it is or ever has been under the civil service system, and a party often remained in power in a city, state, or nation for decades at a time. During these long reigns it was impossible to get rid of henchmen of party magistrates. Let us take a few examples: The late Silas D. Burt, head of a large branch of the United States custom house in New York discharged one such henchman for repeated intoxication. He refused, at the risk of losing his own office, to reinstate him, but the senator of that great state induced the Secretary of the Treasury to reappoint over Colonel Burt's head this worthless man. What became of the discipline of the office I leave you to imagine.

"In a Washington bureau the head of it complained that he was forced to keep a number of drunkards on his payrolls to satisfy the

congressmen on whose favor the appropriations for his department depended and that he set apart a room in which these men slept off their intoxication, but try as he would, he could not get rid of them.

"In the historical instance of the 525 supernumeraries in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington, for whom, in order to keep them out of the way of the regular workers, bunks were provided, in which they spent the larger part of their time in sleep. Mr. Graves, the head of that bureau, struggled in vain to get rid of these useless persons through his nominal power of discharge. In the end Mr. Graves managed to call public attention to the abuse, secured a senatorial investigation, and finally that bureau was put under the merit system, and the abuse ceased.

"No, whatever may be said by the careless critic, it is easier to remove the incompetent, the intemperate, and the insubordinate under the civil service law than under the spoils system."

*From an address at the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, April 11, 1919.*

## The Newest City Club

"Word from Washington, D. C., where the newest of the country's city clubs have been recently formed, tells of the selection by the club of a site for its new \$1,000,000 club home.

"The growth of the Washington City Club has indeed been a phenomenal one. It was incorporated last Spring, and on May 8th had a membership of 288. Today its membership limit of 1,500 has been reached and a long waiting list established. A site has been secured and a one million dollar building is being planned. Its birth and unusual growth has already gained for it a high place among the city clubs of the country. The success of this organization in the nation's capital brings great pleasure and deep satisfaction to all city clubs throughout the land."—*The City, September 10, 1919.*

of which was announced in the City Club Bulletin two weeks ago.

The Zoning Committee is at present gathering information concerning the zoning experience of other cities with a view of formulating a conclusion as to the form of organization for a municipal zoning commission in Chicago which would be best adapted in form and personnel to apply the new Illinois zoning law to this city. It is expected that an ordinance for a zoning commission will be a subject of major consideration in the City Council this Fall.

Among the specific questions which the City Club Zoning Committee has before it are: the proper composition and authority to be vested in a Zoning Commission, the representation of various interests and points of view on the commission, and the payment or non-payment of salaries.

At a conference at the City Club last Friday called by Charles M. Nichols of the Cook County Real Estate Board, representatives of various Chicago organizations met to consider various problems connected with the zoning of Chicago. As the result of its deliberations, a resolution was adopted providing for a committee to formulate a resolution setting forth

## Zoning Committee at Work

CHARLES B. BALL, C. F. Berg and Graham Aldis were appointed members of the City Club Zoning Committee last week by action of the Board of Directors. Everett L. Millard is chairman of this committee, the full personnel

## A Preliminary Announcement

*Tuesday October 14, at Luncheon*  
(Subject to Confirmation)

### Harland Bartholomew

Chief Engineer, City Plan Commission,  
St. Louis

### Chicago's Next Big Problem— Zoning

HOW ST. LOUIS DID IT

## LADIES' NIGHT—

FIRST OF THE SEASON

*Wednesday October 15 at 8 P. M.*

### The Famous Jubilee Singers

of Fisk University

—In—

Old Negro Spirituals

—and—

Plantation Melodies

a full statement of facts and the conclusions of those having experience in zoning in other cities, favoring a comprehensive system of zoning for the City of Chicago, without a temporary "piecemeal" system, and favoring the appointment of an advisory commission, without salary, of not to exceed fifteen members, representing the various interests affected by the zoning of the City of Chicago, to be selected in the main from outside the City Government, and to have authority to employ the best zoning engineer obtainable and an adequate technical staff. It was further resolved that the chairman of this committee invite the principal civic organizations of Chicago to join in such resolution and request the Building Committee of the City Council for a hearing at which to present such views.

The City Club Zoning Committee was represented in this conference by its chairman, Mr. Millard.

### "Reformers for the Pee-pul"

IT takes a pretty good sense of humor to burlesque yourself. The following verses, taken from one of the song classics of our brother organization, the City Club of Cleveland, are a good example of what "high-brow reformers" can do when they get off their high-horse. The tune is "Marching Through Georgia." Try it on your piano. Here's the first verse and chorus:

"The City Club has in its ranks  
Some folks of wide renown:  
Its members fight to have the right  
To educate the town.  
They fill the air with phrases rare,  
They orate everywhere—  
All for the sake of the Pee-pul."

*Chorus:*

Reform! Reform! The myriad cries arise:  
Reform! Reform! The accents pierce the skies;  
Every predigested plan proposed by any man  
Is all for the sake of the Pee-pul.

Many of the members of the City Club of Chicago know A. R. Hatton, one of our charter members and first editor of the City Club Bulletin. Yes, our own City Club of Chicago Bulletin! Hatton moved to Cleveland. This is what his present crowd think of him:

"Hatton is the papa of  
A thousand wild-eyed schemes;  
He'll father any uplift plan  
That anybody dreams.  
He helped to frame a charter and  
No one knows what it means—  
All for the sake of the Pee-pul."  
*Chorus.* (Everybody sing.)

And listen to what they say about their fellow-townsmen and club member, Secretary of War Baker:

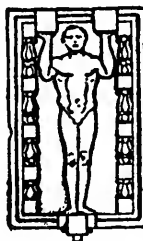
"Baker is the guardian of  
Democracy itself;  
He is the greatest reason why  
The Donkey keeps its health,  
He's left his job as mayor but  
He's found a source of wealth—  
But he's found a source of wealth—  
Now he's special counsel for the Pee-pul."  
(Again that Chorus!)

Mayo Fesler, former Secretary of the City Club of Cleveland and a friend of Sikes, Merriam and a lot of other City Club of Chicago members, has to listen to this at all the City Club dinners:

"Fesler is the champion of  
The rights of common folks,  
But everything he says is true  
The City Hall revokes;  
And every time a man is fired,  
The fireman Mayo soaks—  
All for the sake of the Pee-pul."

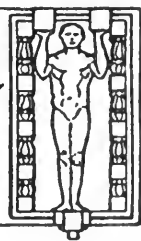
A copy of Donald Richberg's famous song written for the tenth birthday of the City Club of Chicago, has been sent to the Secretary of the Cleveland City Club in exchange for the above verses. We predict that it will find a high place on the song program of that organization.

The Meeting Tentatively Announced for Tuesday, October 14, Has  
Been Cancelled



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1919

NUMBER 41

LADIES NIGHT—Wednesday, October 15, at 8:00

## The Famous Jubilee Singers OF FISK UNIVERSITY

*In Old Negro Spirituals and Plantation Melodies*

Walk together, children  
Don't you get a-weary,  
Dere's a great camp-meetin'  
in de promised land.

Come and hear these famous singers in the old familiar songs which so delighted our members when the Fisk Quartette was here several years ago—and probably also in many songs that you have not heard. If you heard the Fisk Quartette on that occasion you will surely be on hand next Wednesday evening. Bring your friends. No admission fee.

If you come for dinner (6:30) please make reservations in advance.

Friday, October 17, at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

## THE "I. & R."—YES OR NO?

Shall the Constitutional Convention be Instructed on This Issue?

Speakers:

**HERBERT BIGELOW**

*of the Labor Party of Cook County, President Ohio State Constitution Convention, 1912.*

**DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND**

*Secretary Civic Federation of Chicago.*

The liveliest controversy which has developed in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention is over the issue as to whether or not the convention shall be instructed to submit to the voters a proposal for the Initiative and Referendum.

Since the meeting was arranged for, court proceedings have been instituted which may result in keeping these questions off the ballot. Whether they appear on the ballot or not, however, the Initiative and Referendum will be a leading issue in the convention. The discussion Thursday, therefore, will be held irrespective of the outcome of the court proceedings.

# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278

DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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March 3, 1879.

Vol. XII Monday, Oct. 13, 1919 No. 41

## The Detention Home Site

**L**AST Tuesday afternoon, at the invitation of President Reinberg of the County Board, the special City Club committee appointed to consider the proposal for a new Juvenile Detention Home, met the Site Committee which had been selected by the County Board to choose a location for this proposed new institution. The objections of the City Club Committee to the proposed 95th Street site, as outlined in the City Club Bulletin last week, were thoroughly discussed. W. S. Reynolds, chairman of the City Club Committee, presented to the Site Committee the following objections:

1st: That it is generally conceded by all that there is great advantage in housing the Juvenile Court and its entire administrative organization and the Juvenile Detention quarters in the same structure.

2nd: That the purpose of a Juvenile Detention Institution is an emergent one, serving to prevent the necessity of holding children—delinquent boys and girls who may be picked up by policemen—in the police stations for detention, and further to care for children in the most temporary manner possible to enable the court to dispose of their cases.

3rd: That in securing care for children after leaving the Detention Home, the Court must depend quite largely upon the Social Service Agencies of the city and must be in constant touch and co-operation with them.

4th: *If the Juvenile Court and Detention Quarters are to be housed together, if boys and girls are kept out of police stations when apprehended at all times of day and night, and if the Juvenile Detention Home is to serve all parts of the City for the detention of children in emergency and very temporarily, it is highly essential that such institution be located in a reasonably convenient and accessible part of Chicago with relation to the number of cases to be considered by the Juvenile Court, whether the children are detained in the Detention Home, or come into*

*Court without detention.* In this connection it is true that in about 75 per cent of children's cases coming before the Court, the children do not go into the Detention Home, which would necessitate the traveling of those interested in these 75 per cent of cases an unreasonable distance if the site were located at such a place as 95th Street.

The advocates of the 95th Street site gave as reasons for favoring this location the fact that the 95th Street site is already purchased and paid for by the County, that because of its location and size it would provide the best possible living conditions for the children, and that no other site of sufficient size had been found, more accessible to the cases coming into the court. They frankly admitted that the objections raised to the 95th Street site were very formidable.

It was the sense of the whole group that further consideration should be given to the selection of the site. President Reinberg accordingly invited the members of the special committee of the City Club to become members of the original Site Committee and it was the understanding that the committee, so enlarged, should make a further effort to secure a more convenient site. The Site Committee, so enlarged, made a trip of inspection last Friday to view proposed new locations.

The members of the City Club Committee on Juvenile Detention Home are: W. S. Reynolds, Chairman; Philip Seman, Henry S. Brown, E. W. Burgess, E. G. Fassett, Joel D. Hunter and Graham Taylor.

## New Members of the City Club

A. J. Bamford, Vice President American Trade Publishing Company.

Benjamin Bills, Lawyer, Trust Department Continental & Commercial National Bank.

L. R. Grannis, Sales Manager Chicago District, Blaw-Know Company.

A. L. Golinkin, Assistant Civil Engineer, Division of Bridges and Buildings, Illinois Central Railroad Company.

T. G. Hart, Sales Engineer Terry Steam Turbine Company.

Prof. Willard E. Hotchkiss, Labor Manager National Wholesale Tailors Association.

Vance Rawson, Physician and Surgeon.

Anthony A. Slakis, Attorney.

Prof. A. J. Todd, Labor Manager Kuppenheimer & Co.

J. A. Wauchope, Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America.

## Warn Against Danger to New Laws

**M**EMBERS of the City Council and of the State Legislature of various political parties and factions, united last Friday at the noon-day discussion at the City Club in support of the non-partisan aldermanic election law and the so-called "fifty-ward law" which are before the voters for approval in November.

A warning was sounded, however, that while there is practically no open opposition to these bills on their merits, there is selfish opposition on the part of certain political leaders and that, if voters do not arouse themselves to the situation sufficiently to turn out in force at the election, this very desirable legislation may be defeated.

The speakers at the luncheon were Representative Gotthard A. Dahlberg, Chairman of the House Committee on Municipalities of the State Legislature; Hon. James J. Barbour, Chairman Senate Committee on Municipalities, and Aldermen John A. Richert, Charles Scribner Eaton, Ross A. Woodhull and Anton J. Cermak. A fuller report of this discussion will appear in the next issue of the City Club Bulletin.

Last week the conference committee of civic organizations of which Mr. Cornelius Lynde, of the Association of Commerce, is chairman, and of which Mr. Joseph Cummins, representative from the City Club, is secretary, issued a public statement explaining and urging the adoption of these bills. "The adoption of these acts," says the conference committee in this statement, "in addition to applying the principle of non-partisanship to the election of aldermen in Chicago, will mean simpler elections, with large reductions in expense—at least \$700,000 every other year. The Fifty-Ward Law will operate to bring about the early re-districting of the city by the City Council into wards of smaller size and of equal population, thus doing away with the injustice of the present arrangement under which some wards have much greater population than others. The largest ward in the city, in number of voters, has nearly seven times as many registered voters as the smallest ward."

In recommending the adoption of these laws, the conference committee does not pass upon the supplementary question which voters will be called upon to decide, as to whether the aldermanic term should be two or four years. This is a controversial issue of very great importance, but it does not affect the merits of the other measures. The aldermen who spoke at the City Club luncheon last week expressed themselves

strongly in favor of the longer term. It is expected that a discussion of the pros and cons of this issue will be presented in a later issue of the City Club Bulletin.

Among the organizations represented in the conference committee which favors this legislation are the Chicago Association of Commerce, Western Society of Engineers, Citizens' Association, City Club, Woman's Club, Bureau of Public Efficiency, Woman's City Club, Chicago Real Estate Board, Cook County Real Estate Board, Union League Club, Chicago Woman's Aid, Civic Federation, Political Equality League and the Committee of One Hundred.

Copies of the statement issued by this committee can be had from the City Club.

## To Chase Away the Smoke

**T**HE City Club Committee on Smoke Abatement, of which Mr. W. A. Payne is chairman, last week sent invitations to a number of leading civic and commercial organizations of the city, inviting them to send representatives to a conference next Thursday, October 16th, to consider the desirability of requesting of the Mayor and City Council to appoint an advisory city smoke abatement commission. Such a commission is provided for in the present smoke ordinance, but it has not been appointed. The committee believes that a commission of this sort, representative of various community interests, would be an invaluable aid in improving the conditions in this city in respect to the smoke nuisance.

The organizations invited to the conference are as follows: Woman's City Club, Chicago Woman's Club, Association of Commerce, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Western Society of Engineers, Chicago Chapter of American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Chicago Real Estate Board, Cook County Real Estate Board, Building Managers Association, Chicago Coal Dealers, Chicago Chapter American Institute of Architects, Chicago Medical Society, Union League Club, Municipal Art League, American Chemical Society, National Coal Association, and American Wholesale Coal Association.

WHY NOT show your loyalty to the Club by helping the membership extension committee "bring home the bacon"? One new member, at least!

DON'T be an Esquimaux! Thaw out when you come to dinner!

## Songs from Slavery Days

OLD negro melodies which have charmed hundreds of thousands of listeners since the Fisk Jubilee singers began to make them known to the American people many years ago will be heard again at the City Club next Wednesday evening. The Fisk Jubilee Quartette whose singing of these famous old melodies was so much enjoyed by our members several years ago will be with us again on this occasion. The definite program has not been received but we can promise that many of the old favorites, such as "Swing Low," "David Play On Your Harp" and "Golden Slippers" will be on the program.

The negro spirituals and plantation melodies which make up the program of the Fisk Quartette are regarded by many students of music as the only indigenous American music. In a recent article, Hiram K. Moderwell said:

"Read as an interpretation of the Negro's racial soul, these songs form a sort of epic of the black race in subjection. Pictures of a life of patient servitude, apocalyptic visions of deliverance, croonings of anguish and riotous festivals of rejoicing—these are the fragments of a splendid composite picture of a racial epoch. In the heat of his desire for emotional solace, the Negro seizes the most extravagant images from the Bible. Pictures of golden harps and fiery chariots recompense him for his days of hopeless drudgery in the cotton fields. One thinks of the fragmentary epic of Jewish deliverance in the Bible, with its psalms of lamentation and rejoicings, its songs of Moses and Deborah. From the Negro spirituals, no less than from the Jewish rhapsodies, we can piece together a stirring record of a race emerging from bondage."

*Save this evening—Wednesday, October 15. Bring your friends. The program is at 8:00.*

*Ladies are invited.*

*If you come to dinner, please phone reservations—Harrison 8278.*

## Indian Officials Entertained

LAST Wednesday, the India Jail Commission, which is visiting this country to study our prison and reformatory methods, was entertained at luncheon at the City Club. Addresses were made by Sir Alexander Cardew, Member of the Executive Council of Madras, and Chairman of the commission; Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson, Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay, and Mr. D. M. Durai Rajah, members of the commission; and by Dr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary of the New York Prison Association and

D. M. Sawyer, President New York State Reformatory, who are accompanying the commission on its tour of this country. Nathan William McChesney presided.

Prior to its visit to Chicago, the Commission investigated institutions in New York State, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Indianapolis, and other communities. In Chicago study was given particularly to juvenile and psychopathic work.

The speakers at the luncheon mentioned several important differences between Indian and American methods of prison administration. The caste system in India, they said, is one of the great obstacles to the modernizing of prison methods in that country. The climate, with a range of temperature from about 125° to freezing, creates another serious difficulty in the proper housing of prisoners. The great epidemics of disease, meningitis, influenza, etc., have been a third great difficulty.

Members of the commission said that they have been impressed in America with our boldness of experiment in prison methods and with our readiness to scrap our experiments when results were unsatisfactory. They reported that in visiting our more modern institutions they received many new ideas and much inspiration.

Other members of the commission who were entertained by the City Club were: Sir James Du Boulay, Secretary to the Government of India; Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter J. Buchanan, Inspector General of Prisons, Bengal; M. G. Mitchell-Inness, Inspector of Prisons, Home Office, London; and Calipha Khan-Bahadur Hamid Hussain.

The Commission left on Wednesday evening for San Francisco. They sail October 18th for the Philippines, which will be their last stopping place before their return to India.

## Our Magazine List

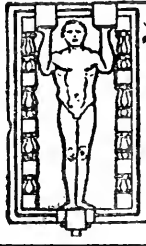
Have you ideas to suggest to the City Club Library Committee in reference to our magazine subscription list? The committee will soon place its order for periodicals for the reading room for the ensuing year. If you have a favorite magazine which is not already on the list, please send your suggestion to Mr. Frederick Rex, Chairman Library Committee, in care of the Club Office.

MR. JOSEPH T. RYERSON, last week, was appointed a member of the City Club Committee on Zoning.

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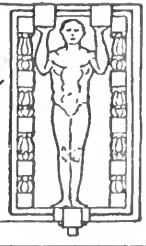
Pol Sci

Just arranged—one day only  
**WAR MEMORIALS EXHIBIT**  
AT THE CITY CLUB  
**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21**



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 20, 1919 NUMBER 42

NEXT THURSDAY, OCT. 23 AT LUNCHEON — SPEAKING AT 1:00

## Chicago's Next Big Problem—Zoning

### How New York Did It

HERBERT S. SWAN

*Executive Secretary, Zoning Committee of New York*

The application on the right lines of the new Illinois zoning law to Chicago is a matter of the greatest concern to every resident of Chicago. It is at this time one of the leading measures before the City Council.

Zoning is intended to make residence neighborhoods more livable, to reduce congestion of population, to encourage commercial and industrial development, and to stabilize property values.

There are many difficult problems involved in working out a zoning system for Chicago. We are particularly fortunate in having as our speaker on this subject a man who has been a pioneer in zoning work in this country, and who can bring to us the benefit of the experience of America's metropolis.

## Non-Partisan Elections for Aldermen

For the adoption of an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," so as to provide for non-partisan elections for aldermen in the City of Chicago.

Yes	
No	

**F**OUR members of the City Council and two members of the Illinois Legislature, representing various parties and party factions, speaking at the City Club Friday, October 10, endorsed the non-partisan aldermanic election law and the "fifty ward law" which are to be voted on by the Chicago electorate November 4. Voters interested in the passage of these measures were however warned of underground opposition which might defeat them and were urged not to neglect to vote. The speakers at

this luncheon were Representative Gorthard A. Dahlberg, Senator James J. Barbour, and Alderman John A. Richert, Anton J. Cermak, Ross A. Woodhull, and Charles Scribner Eaton.

These two bills, if ratified, will save about \$700,000 every other year in the cost of elections, according to estimates made by the Conference Committee of Civic Organizations which is working to obtain their approval. "In recent years," said Mr. Dahlberg, who presided at the City Club meeting above referred to, "there has

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been a perfect maze of primaries, registrations and elections, so that a voter is hardly through with one political campaign, before another such campaign is under way. Election costs have reached enormous sums. In 1916 over two million dollars were spent in Chicago and Cook County on elections. Since 1912 the cost of Chicago elections, (not including those of Cook County) has been as follows:

1912 .....	\$ 687,000
1914 .....	743,000
1916 .....	1,193,695
1917 .....	983,000
1918 .....	890,000

"The purpose of the non-partisan bill and of the fifty ward bill," Mr. Dahlberg continued, "is primarily to reduce this extravagant expenditure by cutting out unnecessary elections."

Senator James J. Barbour, who introduced the non-partisan election bill in the Senate, said in part. "Under the present election law, we have a primary and subsequently an election. Under the proposed new law, however, we would start with a general election, with names placed upon the ballot by petition and with no designation of the candidate on the ballot except his name, his residence and the office for which he is a candidate. If any candidate at this election receives a clear majority of the votes cast, he is declared elected, and that ends it. If, on the other hand, no candidate receives a majority, a supplementary election is held at which the names of the two highest candidates are placed on the ballot. At this supplementary election, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes is declared elected. Under this plan it is quite possible that one election will do the business and a very large money saving effected in this way."

"Under this law," continued Senator Barbour, "no candidate would be given an advantage by reason of his place on the ballot. Names of candidates in a given ward would be printed in alphabetical order in the first precinct, and

names would then be rotated in the various precincts in turn. No candidate would have a monopoly of the head of the ticket. Voters will have to take the trouble to find out who they are voting for and then exercise a real choice. The man who has been a long resident in the ward and is known for his character and standing in the community will, under this system, have a better chance against the man who is merely occupying the chair nearest the ward committeeman."

In speaking for the non-partisan election law, Senator Barbour explained that he is a strong believer in party organization and that, in his opinion, this measure is not "non-partisan" in the sense that it would do away with parties. It would, however, help to get rid of much of the present party factionalism and would help the candidacies of men who stand for election to the City Council on the basis of fitness rather than of friendship to factional political leaders.

"It is generally admitted," Senator Barbour said, "that the primary elections have proven to be a farce because of the difficulty in getting the voters sufficiently interested to turn out and vote. The new law would provide a substitute method of election which would arouse the interest of the voters by making this first election decisive in the event that any candidate receives a majority vote."

Aldermen Cermak, Richert, Eaton and Woodhull also strongly endorsed the non-partisan election bill. The City Council has on several occasions gone on record in favor of such legislation.

## A Long Table

The House Committee last week instituted a "long table" in the main dining room, which is to serve as a general meeting place for all members. It is hoped that this table will serve to stimulate general sociability in the dining room and particularly to serve as a meeting place where members of the club can get acquainted.

Why not make it a point to sit at the "Long Table" as frequently as possible?

MORE NAMES are wanted by the membership extension committee. Send in the name of a friend who would make a good member of the City Club.

WITH YOUR co-operation, the coming year will be one of the most successful in the history of the Club.

## The Fifty-Ward Law

For the adoption of an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," so as to provide for the election of one alderman from each ward, for redistricting the City of Chicago into fifty wards and for the election of the city clerk and city treasurer for terms of four years each.	YES	
	NO	

THE "fifty-ward law," the companion measure of the non-partisan aldermanic election law, to be voted on November 4th, is being supported by members of the City Council of all parties and factions, and by the Conference Committee of Civic Organizations of Chicago. Alderman Richert, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council, speaking on behalf of this measure at the City Club, October 10th said: "The reduction of the number of aldermen in each ward from two to one as provided by this law would increase efficiency and place responsibility upon the shoulders of one man, where it is now divided between two. It would even be an advantage from a political standpoint." Aldermen Cermak, Eaton and Woodhull, Representative Dahlberg and Senator Barbour who spoke at this meeting also strongly endorsed the fifty-ward measure. The members of the City Council also unanimously endorsed the four-year term for aldermen, which is the subject of a separate referendum.\*

The fifty-ward bill provides for the equitable redistricting of the city into 50 wards instead of 35, with one alderman to a ward, instead of two, giving a council of 50 members instead of 70, all elected at the same time so as to reduce the number of elections. It provides for a separate referendum on the question of whether the term of aldermen shall be two years or four years.

The Conference Committee of Civic Organizations which is backing the fifty-ward bill and the non-partisan election law has issued a statement which, in dealing with the fifty-ward law, says in part:

"The fifty-ward law will reduce the number of elections in Chicago, thereby lessening materially the cost of elections, which is now unreasonably burdensome. At present, the law requires an election for aldermen every year, the cost of each election being about \$700,000. Under the proposed plan, there will be one alderman to a ward, instead of two, and all will be elected at the same time.

"The people are to decide on a separate referendum whether the term of aldermen shall be two years or four years. If the decision be for

the two-year term, two elections will be eliminated in every four-year period, thus saving \$1,400,000 in the four-year period. If the people shall favor the four-year term for aldermen, then three city elections will be eliminated in each four-year period, with resulting savings in election costs of approximately \$2,100,000 in every four-year period. . . .

"This law leaves the City Clerk and City Treasurer elective, but makes their terms four years each, beginning with 1923. The City Clerk and City Treasurer to be elected in 1921 will serve for two years.

"The salary of aldermen is to be fixed by the Council, but may not exceed \$5,000 a year.

"This act contains well-considered provisions about the redistricting of the city into new wards that should insure the more equitable representation of the people in the City Council. The present disparity in the size of wards as measured either by population or by voting strength is such as to constitute serious injustice. The proposed law requires the City Council promptly to redistrict the city into 50 wards of equal population, the first election from the new wards to be held in 1921. If the redistricting measure as passed by the Council shall be unsatisfactory, any group of aldermen who did not vote for the ordinance, constituting one-fifth of the membership of the Council, may prepare an alternative redistricting ordinance and call for its submission to the people, along with the ordinance passed by the Council, the measure receiving the most votes on the referendum being the one to become effective. If the Council fails to act at all on the subject, within a stipulated time, any group of aldermen comprising one-fifth of the membership of the Council may prepare a redistricting ordinance and submit it to the people for approval or rejection. Through the operation of these provisions, it will be possible for a minority of the aldermen, in co-operation with the people, to circumvent efforts—if any should be made—to gerrymander the city or to continue the existing inequitable ward divisions.

"The Conference Committee recommends a vote for the adoption of both laws—the non-partisan election of aldermen and the 50-ward measure. Upon the question whether the alder-

\*A discussion of this issue will be printed in next week's Bulletin.

manic term shall be two or four years, the Committee does not express any opinion."

The organizations represented in this Conference Committee include the Chicago Association of Commerce, Western Society of Engineers, Citizens' Association, City Club, Woman's Club, Bureau of Public Efficiency, Woman's City Club, Chicago Real Estate Board, Cook County Real Estate Board, Union League Club, Chicago Woman's Aid, Civic Federation, Political Equality League and the Committee of One Hundred.

## A Community Round Robin

A NEW idea in civic education was given a demonstration this summer in the "Inter-Community Visitation" conducted in leading cities of Central Illinois. Ten people from each of the four central cities, Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, and Peoria, visited these places on four successive days, for the purpose of seeing their community interests actually in operation under normal conditions. "The advantage of those four days in those four Communities, according to an article in 'School and Home Education' was the most natural and practical pilgrimage these open minded seekers could have undertaken. . . . The need of such an exchange of ideas and opinions grows out of the simple fact that many intelligent citizens know little or nothing of actual conditions in adjoining communities. Ask the average man on the street about the local health situation and the chances are he will give you without any mental reservation whatsoever one of two answers, either 'the best in the state' or 'the worst ever.' Further questions about the simplest, commonest things, such as schools, business, recreation, churches, usually bring the same unqualified answer.

"There is no intention of misrepresenting things. This average citizen simply doesn't know the other communities, either how good or how bad they are. Because he doesn't know the others he really doesn't know his own. He has no comparative basis of knowledge. He lacks perspective. Under such conditions improvement is at a standstill. The situation is so bad it cannot be remedied or so good it doesn't need it. The result is either boasting or growling, and one is about as bad as the other. The truth of the matter is of course that few places are so bad that nothing can be done and that many communities are so good they ought to be a great deal better. An Inter-Community Visitation carefully planned and wisely conducted opens the way for real improvement."

## Against Piecemeal Zoning

Last Friday afternoon at the rooms of the Cook County Real Estate Board, a resolution was adopted by representatives of various civic and commercial organizations, looking toward the adoption of a plan of procedure for zoning Chicago. The resolution was presented by Everett L. Millard, Chairman of the Zoning Committee of the City Club. It represented the conclusions of a joint committee which had been giving consideration to the subject.

This resolution is to be presented to the City Council. It declares for a comprehensive zoning plan for Chicago and urges that the pressure which is being exerted to bring about piecemeal zoning of the city be strenuously resisted. The opinion was expressed in the discussion of the resolution that to endeavor to give immediate relief through any temporary piecemeal ordinance would complicate and confuse the more comprehensive scheme which is deemed to be essential to Chicago's proper development. The districts thus temporarily formed would tend to become permanent, particularly in view of the provisions of the enabling act which makes changes from established districts difficult.

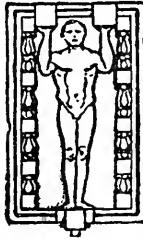
The resolution also provides for the appointment of an unsalaried commission to consist of not more than fifteen members representing the commercial, industrial, transportation, and public welfare interests of Chicago. It conforms substantially to the procedure adopted in other communities which have adopted comprehensive zoning schemes and embodies the recommendations of three of the foremost zoning experts in the country, Mr. Herbert S. Swan, Secretary of the Zoning Committee of New York, Mr. Harland Bartholomew, Chief Engineer of the City Plan Committee of St. Louis, which recently adopted citywide comprehensive zoning ordinance, and Mr. Robert H. Whitten, formerly connected with the New York Zoning Committee. Mr. Swan was present and spoke at the meeting of the Cook County Real Estate Board. *He will speak at the City Club luncheon next Thursday, October 23rd. Mr. Swan is one of the most experienced men in zoning problems in the country and members of the City Club should not miss this opportunity to get a right understanding of the problems involved in this momentous step which Chicago is about to undertake.*

DO YOU GO TO CHURCH? Or attend lodge meetings? Undoubtedly some of the brethren would like to join the City Club. Give them a chance!

Owing to lack of space in this issue, articles on the City Planning Bond Issues and the Constitutional Debt Limitation as affecting the purchase of income-producing utilities are reserved for next week's issue.

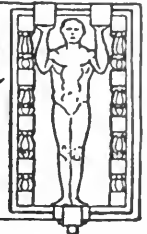
Articles on the Fifty-Ward Law and the Non-partisan Aldermanic Election Law were printed in last week's Bulletin.

OCT 29 1919



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1919

NUMBER 43

NEXT THURSDAY, OCT. 30, AT LUNCHEON—SPEAKING AT 1:00

**OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD**

*Editor of the New York "Nation"*

will speak at the City Club on

## "Conditions in Europe"

Mr. Villard recently returned from an extensive trip in Europe. He visited Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France and England studying post-hostility conditions there. He was at Paris during the Peace Conference.

Mr. Villard was formerly president of the New York *Evening Post*.

### The "Little Ballot" Questions

*Election of November 4, 1919.*

IN addition to the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, voters at the election November 4th will be asked to pass upon fourteen "little ballot" propositions, including bond issues aggregating \$34,600,000. These measures include:

1. The law for the non-partisan election of aldermen in Chicago, passed by the last General Assembly, subject to ratification by the voters.
2. The so-called "fifty-ward law," providing for a reorganization of the City Council of Chicago with one alderman from each of fifty wards, instead of two aldermen from each of 35 wards as at present, and providing also for a redistricting of the city.

This law was also passed subject to popular ratification.

3. The question of a two-year versus a four-year term for aldermen, under the fifty-ward law, if approved.

Three "public policy questions," providing respectively that members of the Constitutional Convention be instructed:

4. To submit a proposal for the initiative and referendum, as defined on the ballot.

5. To submit this proposal for the initiative and referendum for a separate vote, to become effective either as part of the new constitution or as an amendment to the present constitution,

# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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if approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

6. To submit a constitutional provision granting to the state and to municipalities power to acquire income-producing utilities outside the constitutional debt limitation.

The vote upon these three propositions is not binding upon members of the Convention, but will serve merely as an expression of opinion for the guidance of delegates.

7-12. *Six municipal bond issues*, aggregating \$28,600,000 for city planning purposes. These bond issues, sponsored by the Chicago Plan Commission, are intended respectively for the completion of the Michigan Avenue improvement, for the opening or widening of Western Avenue, Ashland Avenue, Robey Street and Ogden Avenue, and for the improvement of South Water Street.

*Two Cook County bond issues*, as follows:

13. One million dollars for a new Juvenile Detention Home.

14. Five Million Dollars for Good Roads Development.

These fourteen "little ballot" measures are discussed in special articles elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

With the exception of the Fifty-Ward Law and the Non-Partisan Aldermanic Election Law, which have been endorsed by the City Club Committee on Local Government Legislation, and of the proposed bond issue for a new Juvenile Detention Home, which has been endorsed by a special Club Committee on that subject, contingent upon the selection of a proper site, none of the above measures has been passed upon by any agency of the City Club. It is the aim, therefore, in the discussion of these issues in the Bulletin, merely to shed light by giving such facts and such arguments pro and con as will be of assistance to the reader in making his decisions.

## Juvenile Detention Home Bonds

The City Club Committee on Juvenile Detention Home, while approving the project for the erection of a new Detention Home, is opposed to the building of this new institution on the site that has been tentatively selected for it, namely, at 95th and State Streets. The committee has announced that it will be definitely against this bond issue if the decision in favor of that site is not altered before the election. The committee has been working with the Site Committee and has proposed certain alternative sites which do not have the objectionable features of the 95th Street location.

The objection to the 95th Street site is that it is so remote from the districts from which most of the children who are placed in the institution come that the purpose of the home (namely, to serve as a temporary detention place for boys and girls who are held for the Juvenile Court) would be to a large degree frustrated. It would also be impossible in this location to conduct the business of the Juvenile Court which it is proposed to place in the same location as the Detention Home.

Voters are advised by the Juvenile Detention Home Committee to vote against this Bond issue unless the 95th Street location is definitely rejected before the election.

## Why is Congress?

The following paragraph is taken from a letter just received from the secretary of the National Voters' League:

*You might be interested in knowing that during the four months Congress has been in session a little under 13,000 bills have been introduced. Much less than fifty of these have any national significance at all. A great majority of them are purely local in character, and the League is soon to make an analysis of these bills and just show the significance of conducting private business at public expense.*

MAGAZINE READERS among the members of the City Club are asked to be forbearing if they do not see the latest numbers of their favorite journals on the tables in the reading room. Numerous periodicals published in New York have been delayed owing to a strike of the printers. The normal schedule will be resumed as soon as possible.

## The Term of the Aldermen—Two or Four Years

WHEN the fifty-ward law was before the state legislature, there was a division of opinion as to the provision which should be inserted relative to the length of office for aldermen. The bill originally provided for a four-year term with a popular recall. The recall provision, however, was later eliminated, and in view of this modification it was the opinion of some advocates of the measure that the present two-year term should be retained in order that the members of the City Council might be kept more directly responsible to the electorate. A compromise was finally reached, under which the alternative of a two-year or a four-year term will be submitted to a separate referendum vote.

Mr. Joseph Cummins has written for the City Club Bulletin the following statement favoring the four-year term:

"A serious problem in the government of American cities is the unwillingness to seek office on the part of those best fitted to handle public business. In Chicago it is notorious that comparatively few of the candidates for aldermen are men whose character, ability and fitness have impressed themselves upon the community. The shortness of the term is undoubtedly an important reason for the situation. Men who would find that kind of public service agreeable and who are well fitted to render it, balk at the frequently recurring campaigns with their exhausting outlays of money, time and strength.

"That the public business suffers is self-evident. The duties of a public officer require experience as well as any other business, though the political practice in America seems to assume that public business needs neither training nor experience. The business of running a city like Chicago is really vastly complex and exacting. No man can get more than a smattering of it in two years and it is only because we do in fact re-elect many of the best men (as well as some of the worst) term after term that the legislative affairs of the city are carried on as well as they are. But the distractions of annual aldermanic elections are a grave detriment and could only be justified on the ground that they are necessary to avoid greater evils.

"But the case against the two year term does not rest upon these grounds only. The imminence of another campaign for re-election is a serious limitation upon the freedom of action of the best and strongest men in the Council and in the case of the less independent and courage-

ous action on public business is constantly affected by its influence on vote jobbing.

"With due regard for responsibility for the electors, public officials should be so situated as to obtain the greatest possible freedom and independence of action controlled only by their own judgment and sense of public duty.

"There is one more reason for the longer term that ought to be mentioned. The great improvement in the condition of our public affairs that has come about in the last twenty years has all been in the legislative branch. We are grateful that our common Council of today bears little resemblance to that of the nineties. But there has been no improvement in the executive. In spite of this we have increased the term of the Mayor from two to four years and this has increased the relative importance and power of the worse instead of the better branch of our government. It is earnestly urged that this is gradually undermining the strength and independence of the Council—a most deplorable tendency of the present situation. Furthermore there is no suggestion that we reduce the term of the Mayor and the manifest remedy is to increase the term of the aldermen and restore the balance of political influence and power.

"The one and only argument against the four year term is that it too long defers the opportunity to get rid of a bad man. The argument is of course equally valid with reference to every other public official and term of City and County officers. All over the United States the terms are usually more than two years. The fact that some of the most notoriously unfit aldermen in Chicago history have been and continue to be re-elected term after term so that a short term does not appear in practice to an effective method of getting rid of bad men.

"It is freely admitted that some method of recall that could be used in emergencies and could not be used as an investment of political agitation would be desirable, but it is respectfully urged that nothing in our political practice or experience argues for an otherwise undesirable short term because of the absence of the recall.

"In our immediate situation in Chicago there is urgent and pressing need of strengthening and upholding the dignity, power and political status of the Common Council and the four-year term will contribute largely to that end."

The Municipal Citizenship Committee of the Woman's City Club, of which Miss Jane Adams is chairman, last week went on record against the four-year term for aldermen without a recall.

In 1914, a proposal to lengthen the aldermanic term to four years, without the recall, was defeated at the polls by a vote of 242,000 to 112,000. Prior to this election, in a discussion of this question before the City Club, Alderman Charles E. Merriam presented the arguments for retaining the present two-year term. He said in part:

"An aldermanic term of four years with a recall is quite a different thing from an aldermanic term of four years without a recall, for the latter amounts to giving the alderman clear power of attorney for the term of four years. When you have elected him in the year 1914, he is then your representative until 1918, and you have no remedy or no recourse against him except such as is provided by the criminal law, or by the pressure of public sentiment against him in case he ceases to represent the community. Not only do they have the recall in nearly all of the commission-governed cities, where the longer term is in effect, but in almost all of them they have other checks upon their representative in the shape of the initiative and referendum.

"In a great city like Chicago, especially an American city, the local situation changes very rapidly. The population is growing. From year to year the issues change, and it becomes a matter of extreme doubt, with the issues shifting as they do, whether it is wise for the voters to tie their hands for a period as long as four years.

"It has been argued that there would be some saving to the public in the four-year term because we would have an election only every two years. I do not think that the question ought to be looked at so narrowly, from the point of view of mere expense. Of course it would be still cheaper if we elected aldermen for six years or for eight years, but it would be still cheaper if we did not elect them at all. If you are going to have a representative government conducted upon democratic lines and responsive to public sentiment, you must consent to pay the bill. An unrepresentative council might, in one year, cost the city of Chicago ten times as much as the entire bill for elections would be in ten years.

"It has also been argued that the expense to the alderman would be lessened, that he would have to make a campaign only once in four years, and that he would be saved the time and the trouble and sometimes the embarrassment and generally the expense of carrying on an aldermanic fight. The remedy, I think, lies in another direction. We ought to have in the City of Chicago a corrupt practices act. If we

had a law requiring publicity in regard to campaign receipts and expenditures, defining the expenditures you could make, you would get out of a lot of the useless expenditure that is made by aldermen in various campaigns. Not only that, but the public should itself help him foot the bill.

"Some have suggested that the term of the aldermen ought to be made four years because the term of the mayor is four years, and that to give the aldermen a four-year term would tend to make them more independent of the presiding officer of the Council. It might be urged in reply that the alderman who comes every two years fresh from the people upon a particular issue has more power than the man who has not.

"The City Council of Chicago has more power than any other council in the United States. I think it would be unwise, with so much power in the possession of the aldermen, with the issues changing as rapidly as they are, to extend the term. It would be sounder policy to hold the term of the aldermen to two years. I think it is fundamental, if we are going to extend the term, that we accompany that by the recall, the referendum and the initiative, the three-fold check that is found in other cities."

The Conference of Civic Organizations which is promoting the adoption of the fifty-ward and the non-partisan aldermanic election laws makes no recommendation as to the term of office for aldermen.

## The St. Louis Zoning Law

The report of the St. Louis City Plan Commission for the year ending April 30, 1919, notes:

"After more than six months of operation under the zoning ordinance, it may be said that its value has been proved in many ways. While it is impossible to learn all of the abuses that the zone law has prevented, several cases have come to our attention, such as the prevention of the erection of a commercial building in one of the best residential districts of the city, a dog hospital in an exclusive residential section, a small iron foundry in a district occupied exclusively by workingmen's homes, a junk-yard in a residential district, a factory at an important point on one of the main boulevards of the city, and a crematory in a residential district."

Could any better specific proof of the great desirability of zoning laws be wanted? Could any better evidence be given of the protection afforded the housing of citizens by zoning laws?

CIGARS BY THE BOX are always to be had by members at advantageous prices at the City Club.

## The I. and R. Questions

QUESTION No. 1—Shall the members of the Fifth Constitutional Convention be instructed to submit a proposal for the INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM: the term INITIATIVE as herein used, meaning the power to bring proposed laws and Constitutional Amendments to popular vote, at any regular election, by petition of 100,000 electors at large, all measures so submitted to become laws when approved by a majority of those voting thereon; the term REFERENDUM, as herein used, meaning the power to suspend specified act or acts of the legislature, by petition of 50,000 electors at large, until such act or acts shall have been referred to popular vote and approved by a majority of those voting thereon; said powers of the Initiative and Referendum also to be understood as being extended by the Constitution to the electors of every municipality and other political sub-division or district of the State, and to apply to all local, special and municipal legislation, in or for their respective municipalities and subdivisions or districts?

Yes

No

QUESTION No. 2—Shall the members of the Fifth Constitutional Convention be instructed to submit the proposal for the INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM, as defined in question No. 1, for a separate vote, in such manner that said proposal, if approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall take effect, either as part of a new constitution or as an amendment of Article 4, Section 1, of the present Constitution?

Yes

No

THE initiative and referendum public policy questions which are to be voted on throughout Illinois, November 4, were debated at the City Club, Friday, October 17th, by Herbert S. Bigelow of the Labor Party, President of the Ohio State Constitutional Convention of 1912, and Douglas Sutherland, Secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago.

"The initiative and referendum," said Mr. Bigelow, who spoke in the affirmative, "are not offered as a substitute for the present method of legislating. We expect to continue in the future as in the past to handle most legislation in legislative assemblies elected by the people. But there are occasions when these legislatures go wrong. The initiative and referendum are urged as a corrective for the abuses of the representative system, for an improvement of the system."

Mr. Bigelow, to illustrate the need of some such corrective, cited an instance in which, years ago, against the most violent public indignation, a fifty-year franchise grant was made by the City Council of Cincinnati. No machinery existed for stopping it and it could not be repealed. Had the power of referendum existed, he said, the ordinance could have been suspended before passage and defeated at the polls. "Defeating laws before they take effect," said Mr. Bigelow, "seems to me a more efficient and satisfactory way than to punish law makers after the damage is done."

Mr. Bigelow also told of a law in Oregon

enacted through the initiative, prior to the Federal amendment for the popular election of senators, under which a Republican legislature was forced to elect a Democratic senator who had received a popular majority.

Referring to the initiative, Mr. Bigelow said: "Most laws are drafted outside legislatures. Legislatures do not make laws; they spoil them. The initiative provides that the people may do just what they do now, draft their own laws, but instead of taking them to the General Assembly they may place them on the ballot for a direct vote.

"The initiative and referendum are an attempt, and I think a successful attempt, to revive the precious thing that we lost when we lost the New England town-meeting, to give the people direct control over the government and a sense of the closeness of contact with their government that they had in the New England town-meeting."

Discussing the local application of the I. & R., Mr. Bigelow said: "Look at the situation in Illinois. Suppose you want to amend your constitution—perhaps to provide that contracts between public utility corporations and cities shall be valid until they agree to break those contracts. What is the process? You send a committee to the legislature and which tries to persuade the legislatures of the necessity of such an amendment. Your constitution says that you must get a two-thirds vote of each branch of the General Assembly. This same constitu-

tion, however, allows 'the lobby' to block it if they can get one-third of the votes in either branch of the General Assembly. There are 204 members of the General Assembly, and 18 men in the Senate can negative any change in the constitution.

"If you get over that obstacle and your measure goes on the ballot, you then have to get a majority of all the votes cast at the election. From twenty to forty per cent of the people who vote for candidates will not vote upon measures, and their votes, under the constitution, will be counted against you from the start. In Ohio you would not even have to take the amendment to the General Assembly at all. We draft our amendment and if we can get a petition of ten per cent of the voters the proposition goes on the ballot. If a majority of the people voting directly on the measure vote for it, it goes into the constitution.

"Eighteen years ago, you put your public policy law on the statute books, and the next year you used that law to express your judgment on the initiative and referendum. That vote was nearly five to one, every county voted overwhelmingly for it. Did you get it? Your legislature treated it as a joke. In 1904, you again had a vote on that question and the vote was about 500,000 to 95,000 in favor of it. A third vote in 1910 was carried by four to one, and at that election the candidates for the legislature were pledged to the measure by the political platforms of both parties, yet the necessary 18 votes in the Senate were there to defeat it, overruling and overwhelming the majority in the legislature and three smashing popular majorities of the state of Illinois.

"Any candid man must admit that whatever other constitutional amendments the public want, they have spoken more frequently and more emphatically for the initiative and referendum than for any other change.

"We do not ask the members of the Convention to put the initiative and referendum into the Constitution, we ask them merely to draft amendments in good faith and submit them separately, when they submit the constitution, so that, if the constitution is defeated and the initiative and referendum amendments are carried, these amendments shall then become a part of the existing constitution, so that we will have the door open for progress in the future."

Following Mr. Bigelow's address, Douglas Sutherland, secretary of Civic Federation of Chicago, spoke in the negative. Referring to the Oregon experience, he said that in 1902 the single tax proposition was carried all throughout the rural districts of that state, although no

one can say that the single tax proposition is yet popular in rural communities. He charged that the initiative and referendum are used by socialistic agitators for the promotion of subversive ideas—quoting in this connection from a book by Prof. Oberholtzer of the University of Pennsylvania, who said: "Plausibly advanced as a popular check upon political corruption and corporate greed, the machinery of the initiative, the referendum and the recall are to be used if possible for socialistic purposes much closer to the heart of their inventors."

"The initiative," said Mr. Sutherland, "confers no power upon the people. It confers power upon those over whom the people have no control. It confers a power that is now held by the people through their properly elected and responsible members of the legislature, to people who are not their representatives. Even though laws may at present be brought to the legislature by outside groups, this procedure at least provides opportunity for amendment or change and the eradication of the jokers. An initiative measure may be drawn for a good purpose or for a bad or selfish purpose; it may be a sugar coated pill with a joker buried beneath good language, or it may be so drawn as fundamentally to injure some institution of popular right. But under the initiative there is no opportunity to change that measure. If it is spoiled, it is spoiled already. It must go to the ballot and there be approved—not by a majority of the electors, but merely by a majority of those sufficiently interested to vote upon the question.

"The representative form of government," continued Mr. Sutherland, "has the advantage that it provides for rule by the majority but with due regard for the rights of the minority. But if under an initiative measure a legitimate group is injured, it must go to the expense of advertising throughout the state to bring out a negative vote.

"The public policy question which is before the people," said Mr. Sutherland, "provides for a referendum petition of only 50,000 signatures, a smaller petition than is required anywhere else on the face of the globe. Fifty thousand signatures will hold up a law for 18 months, until it can be voted upon, and then people vote upon it with no opportunity to judge by operation whether it would have worked ill or well." Mr. Sutherland said that compensation laws have been held up for eighteen months in Oregon and Nebraska, resulting in great injury, that a fake eight hour law was substituted for a real eight hour law in Colorado, and a full crew bill defeated in Missouri.

"Minorities constantly enact measures under the initiative and referendum system. In Colorado, 14 per cent of the voters were sufficient to pass a law. 20 per cent of the voters enacted constitutional amendments providing for the recall including the recall of judges and judicial decisions. In Switzerland in the first year of operation of the initiative, 29 per cent of the voters put out of business the kosher butchers simply because a majority of the people were too little interested to vote."

Mr. Sutherland presented, as evidence, initiative and referendum ballots from South Dakota and Oregon. The South Dakota ballot contained six propositions and measured over six feet in length. The Oregon ballot contained thirty-two propositions. "There are more propositions on that ballot," said Mr. Sutherland, "than there are offices to be filled. Does that increase the efficiency of the voter? It puts a burden on him which he cannot meet. It is not a question of intelligence but a question of physical capacity and reasonable ability on the part of the voter to handle the business of government in addition to his own affairs."

Mr. Bigelow replied to Mr. Sutherland asserting that most of the questions on the ballot exhibited by Mr. Sutherland have been submitted by the legislature and not by the people under the initiative. "The Ohio constitution does not permit the legislature to submit questions. In the state of Oregon, in the seventeen years that they have had the initiative and referendum, the people have passed 35 measures that way. The legislature in that time has passed 2,573 laws. I think a perusal of the 35 measures that Oregon has passed under the initiative and referendum will restore your faith in democracy."

Mr. Bigelow described the provisions in the initiative and referendum states for publicity pamphlets containing arguments pro and con on measures for the education of the voters. He charged that lack of public interest in elections is due to the roundabout methods of our political institutions. "The individual," he said, "despairs of doing anything through our political institutions. The initiative and referendum make of government a school for good citizenship."

Mr. Sutherland closed the discussion. "It is true," he said, "that most of the measures proposed have been defeated. Why? It is because so many socialistic and radical propositions have been put up that sentiment as developed against these measures to such an extent in some states that it has been almost impossible to get needed constitutional changes because of the distrust aroused in the minds of the people."

## The County Road Bonds

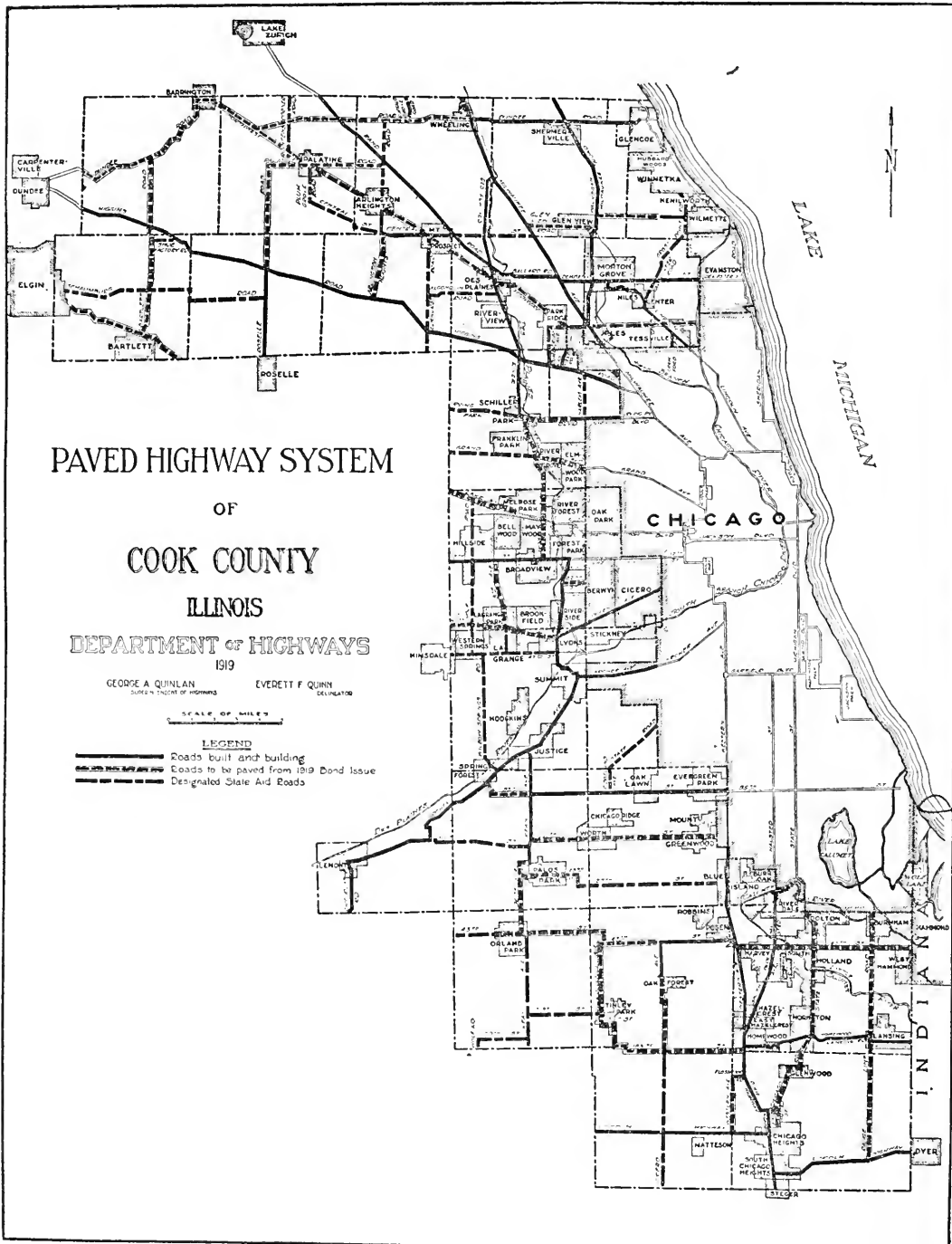
THE voters at the November 4th election will be asked to give their approval to a \$5,000,000 bond issue for the development of good roads in Cook County. Two previous issues of this sort, aggregating \$3,000,000, have been authorized—one in 1916, the other in 1917.

Road development in Cook County has been financed partly from bonds, partly from general county taxes and partly from grants of aid from the state. The state aid, to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost, is by law, when funds are available, granted for the development of certain designated roads, not to exceed one-fourth of the aggregate road mileage of the county. This, in Cook County, which possesses 1,582 miles of roads, would amount at the maximum to about 400 miles. One hundred and seventeen miles of state aid roads have been completed. State aid in county road building, however, is no longer available. The automobile license fees, from which state aid grants are made, are now devoted by law to the payment of interest and sinking fund charges for the \$60,000,000 state bond issue for good roads. Until the fees exceed these charges, which are a first lien, no aid can be granted to counties. Cook County received no state aid either in 1918 or 1919 and the prospect is that no such aid will be forthcoming in the near future.

If the county road building program, therefore (aside from that part of the program which may be included in the new state system), is to be continued at this time, it must be with funds derived from taxation or from bonds. In the past, not to exceed \$150,000 a year has been spent for this purpose from taxation. This, at the present estimated cost of \$31,000 per mile, would build but five miles of road. An extensive program is evidently dependent upon the issuance of bonds.

The \$5,000,000 proposed bond issue, if approved, is to be devoted to the building of 155 miles which have already been designated by the County Board. Some of these roads will be "state aid" roads for which the county will presumably be reimbursed in the future to the extent of fifty per cent of the cost, if funds become available. Some follow the general routes designated by law for roads to be constructed from the \$60,000,000 state road bond issue; if these roads are accepted by the state, the county will be reimbursed in full.

Advocates of the bonds call attention to the very bad conditions on many of the country roads, the increasing travel, particularly of automobiles, and to the need of affording con-

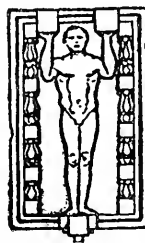


venient access to the city from the rural districts for the marketing of farm products. According to W. G. Edens, president of the Associated Good Road Organization of Cook County:

"If these bonds are issued, the county highway department can begin immediately to make its surveys and have the work ready to go ahead

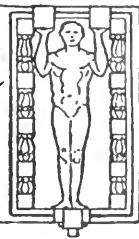
in the spring, otherwise the work in Cook County will lag and conditions on the road will become unbearable, because the number of automobiles are rapidly increasing and the highways that are now improved are becoming overburdened with traffic."

NOV 5 - 1919



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 3, 1919

NUMBER 44

Next Friday, November 7, at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

**SAMUEL O. DUNN**

*Editor, The Railway Age Gazette*

## "THE RAILWAY PROBLEM—HOW SHALL IT BE SOLVED?"

Recognizing the railway problem as one of the most difficult and fundamental questions before the American people, the City Club is endeavoring to present to its members the best thought on this subject from a variety of points of view. Addresses have already been made by President Ripley of the Santa Fe Railway, and by Glenn E. Plumb, author of the plan proposed by the Railway Brotherhoods.

Mr. Dunn, as editor-in-chief of the leading railway journal, is one of the most competent men in America to discuss this subject. He is the author of several books on railway questions.

Mr. Dunn will present a view point different from any that has so far been heard at the City Club.

## Detention Home Bonds Approved—New Site Selected

THE General Committee on a new Juvenile Detention Home for Cook County, composed of County Commissioners and citizens, including members of the City Club of Chicago, by a vote of twelve to one, last Thursday, rejected the tentatively proposed site for this institution at 95th Street and Michigan Avenue, and recommended a site on Franklin Boulevard near Homan Avenue. This action on the part of the committee, according to members of the City Club Committee on Juvenile Detention Home, who worked with the site committee appointed by the County Board to consider this matter, came after a most searching study, analysis of the purposes, needs, function and proper administration of a Juvenile Detention Home for Chicago and Cook County.

Following the action of the committee rejecting the 95th Street site, the City Club Committee on Juvenile Detention Home issued the following statement to the press:

"Assured by a twelve to one vote of the committee appointed upon authorization of the Board of Cook County Commissioners to recommend a site for a new Juvenile Detention Home, that the proposed site at 95th Street will be rejected and a more suitable site secured, the City Club Committee urges the passage of the bond issue for this purpose on November 4th.

"The site for this institution formerly announced as 95th Street and Michigan Avenue, has been found unsuitable by the Committee and in view of a more accessible location for the much needed institution, the City Club Com-

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Vol. XII Monday, Nov. 3, 1919 No. 44

mittee on Juvenile Detention Home believes Chicago and Cook County citizens should lend hearty support to the passage of this bond issue."

In further explanation of its recommendation the Committee says: "That there must be provided a more adequate institution than the present Home at 771 Gilpin Place, is without challenge. Children of all types and conditions here await a plan for their future to be formulated by the Juvenile Court, and while thus detained, should have all their physical needs met under wholesome conditions. Next to the equipment of this institution, its location is of greatest importance. To serve best, the Home should be easily and quickly accessible to those sections of the city from which come the unfortunate children. It is fortunate that a site suitably located has been selected, and that the voters can be assured of the wisdom of the bond issue to make possible a New Juvenile Detention Home."

## City Club Symposium Published

MEMBERS of the City Club who attended the Club Symposium on the "Ideals of American Life" and those who were unable to attend, will be glad of the opportunity of obtaining the contributions to this symposium, with revisions and additions, in book form. This symposium has just been published (October 18) by A. C. McClurg & Company under the title "Ideals of America." There are several new

contributions to the book not included in the original symposium. The volume is edited by William L. Chenery.

The subject matter of the book is described in the subtitle as "Analyses of the guiding motives of contemporary American life by leaders in various fields of thought and action." In his introduction to the book, Mr. Chenery says:

"An era ended in July, 1914. A civilization reached its conclusion. We are now far enough away to begin to see its affairs in perspective. Nineteen hundred and fourteen is detached from the present. The year so recent has begun to take its place with 1896, 1861, and even with 1775. This almost immediate past is already becoming as alien to us as are the epochs we have learned through the written chronicles of the past. What is ahead we cannot say with assuredness, although the rude outlines of the future are visible now to the clear-eyed as objects perceived in the semilight of the approaching dawn. At such a season of transition it is, accordingly, especially valuable to attempt to take stock so that thereby we may co-operate with destiny in achieving a more satisfactory society."

The subject matter of the book and its list of contributors is outlined in the following table of contents:

Can America's Ideals be Consciously Shaped? by George Ellsworth Hooker.  
Ideals in Politics, by Frederick D. Bramhall.  
Ideals in Law, by John Bradley Winslow.  
Ideals in Labor, by John P. Frey.  
Ideals of Science, by John Merle Coulter.  
Ideals in Education, by Ernest Carroll Moore.  
Ideals in Business, by Arthur E. Swanson.  
Ideals in "Society," by Elsie Clews Parsons.  
Ideals in Music, by Edward Dickinson.  
Ideals in Religion, by George Albert Coe.  
Ideals in Philosophy, by Harry Allen Overstreet.  
Ideals in Literature, by Robert Morss Lovett.  
Human Progress, by Allen B. Pond.

On another page will be found an order blank. The price of the book is \$1.75. It is hoped that a large number of orders will be received from City Club members.

City Club of Chicago:

Please send me.....copies of "Ideals of America" at \$1.75 each, post paid.

I enclose check for \$.....

Signed.....

Date.....

## **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, IS ELECTION DAY**

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention elected on that day will probably determine whether Illinois is to live for a generation under an efficient and progressive form of government or a cumbersome, antiquated system which ties her hands in the solution of her problems.

They will determine whether Chicago will have powers adequate to the solution of the great problems—traction, local government unification, etc.—which are facing her today and the new problems which she will encounter tomorrow.

*Voters have a duty at this election which they cannot afford as citizens to neglect.*

Fourteen "little ballot" propositions, involving bond issues aggregating \$34,600,000 and other measures of the greatest importance to Chicago and Illinois, will also be voted upon.

Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts will also be elected November 4 to fill vacancies.

***No member of the City Club should neglect to vote***

### **Community Buildings as War Memorials**

THE War Memorial Exhibit, which was displayed at the City Club on Tuesday, October 21, under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service, attracted much attention among our members. The exhibit consisted of between thirty and forty panels showing photographs and plans of community houses of various types, suggestive of the kinds of war memorials which are being advocated by the Community Service.

A recent bulletin of the War Camp Community Service describes the movement for community buildings as war memorials as follows: "The proposal that community houses be erected as war memorials seems to have been first put forward by *The American City* in its issue of September, 1918. The suggestion met with almost immediate endorsement from all parts of the country. With the signing of the armistice and the problem of suitable memorials facing thousands of communities, the movement for living tributes gained such impetus that it may well be classed as a definite public policy.

"This breaking away from the traditional monument, cold token to the dead, has found expression in many forms. A memorial building 'which, while commemorating those who fell shall, by service, pay grateful and lasting tribute to all who served,' is daily gaining advocates. Evidence in the files of War Camp Community Service indicates that at least 254 communities have definitely decided to erect useful public buildings as memorials to the Great War.

"These enterprises range in size from the community bungalow to the great civic center with its group of imposing edifices. Many types of structures are to serve this lofty purpose. A considerable number will house within their walls a variety of activities which makes definite classification difficult. The following is believed to be a fair summary based upon the dominant features:

"Community houses, 131; auditoriums and similar large buildings, 43; hospitals, 24; club houses (not free community buildings), 6; municipal office buildings, 6; libraries, 6; chapels and churches, 5; school buildings, 3; Y. M. C. A. buildings, 3; unclassified, 27.

"The memorial building movement is finding sponsors in the great metropolis and in the most remote hamlet. Many of the projects developed in the larger cities are really kindred to small town enterprises, as they serve to exemplify the community spirit and devotion of limited neighborhoods. Classified according to population, the following data is believed to be fairly trustworthy:

"National projects, 2.

State memorial buildings, 14.

Cities of more than 100,000 population, 58.

Cities with a population of from 30,000 to 100,000, 22.

Cities with a population of from 10,000 to 30,000, 40.

Cities with a population of from 5,000 to 10,000, 41.

Communities under 5,000 in population, 77."

## The City Planning Bond Issues

THE Chicago Plan Commission is asking the approval at the November election of six bond issues, aggregating \$28,600,000, for various city planning projects, namely:

1. \$2,000,000 to complete the Michigan Avenue improvement.
2. \$5,400,000 for the extension of Ogden Avenue.
3. \$9,200,000 for the widening and extension of Robey Street.
4. \$5,800,000 for the widening and extension of Ashland Avenue.
5. \$2,400,000 for the widening of Western Avenue.
6. \$3,800,000 for the proposed South Water Street improvement.

An aggregate of 31 miles of street improvement, including the widening and extension of streets and the building of bridges and viaducts, is contemplated from the proceeds of these bonds if approved.

1. *The Michigan Avenue Improvement*, which involves the widening of that street north of Randolph and its extension across the river as a double-deck street, is a project to which Chicago has long been committed and which is now approaching completion.

In 1914, a bond issue of \$3,800,000 was authorized for this improvement by the voters. This amount was found to be inadequate and a supplementary bond issue of \$3,000,000 was presented to the voters in November, 1918, and approved. The \$2,000,000 bond issue to be voted on at the coming election will bring the total authorized public indebtedness for this improvement to \$8,800,000. The total cost of the improvement when completed will, according to present estimates, somewhat exceed \$13,000,000—the part not met from bond issues to be met by special assessment on the private property benefited.

2. *The proposed Ogden Avenue extension* has been before the city of Chicago for several years. Extensive surveys have been made to determine the course of the street. The purpose of the Ogden Avenue improvement is to cut a diagonal thoroughfare three miles long and 108 feet wide from Union Park to Lincoln Park to serve as a direct traffic artery, of which there is none at the present time, between the North Side and the West Side. This diagonal, aside from its use as a connecting traffic link, is expected by the Plan Commission to open up and restore to economic use large areas through which the new street would pass and which are now imperfectly developed.

3-5. *The three West Side bond issues* have not been so thoroughly discussed in the press as the two projects above mentioned and their details are not so generally understood.

*Western Avenue*, according to a statement issued by the Plan Commission, at present changes in width from 50 feet to 330 feet at eighteen places. It is proposed from the proceeds of the bond issue, if approved, to widen it to 100 feet all the way.

*Ashland Avenue* is closed at four places and changes in width from 42 feet to 100 feet at twenty-eight places. If the bond issue is approved, it is to be opened all the way through and made 84 feet wide.

*Robey Street* is closed at nine places and changes in width from 30 feet to 100 feet at nineteen places. It is to be opened all the way through and made 18 feet wide.

The Plan Commission in outlining the purposes of these improvements calls attention to the steady western movement of the center of population, which demands provision for through north and south arteries of circulation and communication. There are, it says, only two continuous north and south streets west of the loop—Halsted Street and Western Avenue—in a distance of eight miles. These street interruptions are responsible for much traffic delay, causing long detours of north and south traffic.

5-6. *The South Water Street Project* involves the removal of all the buildings between South Water and River streets from the north line of the street to the river, and the building, along the river front from Michigan Avenue to Lake and Market streets, of a double-deck street, 130 feet wide, tying in with the Michigan Avenue improvement. The present South Water Street produce market would be moved to a new location. This improvement, the Plan Commission claims, will reduce congestion in the loop materially by adding new street area, reducing cross traffic, providing better traffic connections and removing the teaming now connected with the produce market to a location outside the business district; it would pave the way for high class business development in that section and provide abutting property with merchandizing facilities and rail and water connections.

This article is confined to a statement of facts concerning the proposed bond issues and the reasons urged for and against their approval.

The purposes which the bond issues are intended to serve in developing important traffic arteries of the city have been stated above. What arguments have brought forward against

(Continued on page 215)

## Chicago's Next Big Step—Zoning

Zoning expresses the idea of orderliness in community development. Just as we have a place for everything in a well-ordered home, so we should have a place for everything in a well-regulated town. What would we think of a housewife who insisted on keeping her gas range in the parlor and her piano in the kitchen? Yet anomalies like these have become commonplace in our community housekeeping. In what city can't we find gas tanks next to parks, garages next to schools, boiler shops next to hospitals, stables next to churches, or funeral establishments next to dwelling houses?

What would be considered insanity if practiced in the ordinary house is excused as an exercise of individual liberty when practiced in the city at large.

The whole purpose of zoning is to encourage the erection of the right building in the right place. It protects the man who develops his property along proper lines against the man who develops along improper lines. Rightly understood, zoning means the substitution of an economic, scientific, efficient community program of city building for wasteful, inefficient haphazard growth.—*From report of Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions.* Newark, New Jersey, September 16, 1919.

**H**ERBERT S. SWAN, executive secretary of the New York Zoning Committee, which prepared the comprehensive zone plan which is now in operation in New York, spoke at the City Club, Friday, October 24th, on the subject of zoning. Mr. Swan is at present engaged as consultant in the preparation of a zone plan for Newark, N. J. Mr. Swan said in part:

"Many people think that zoning is a negative thing, that it is designed simply to keep objectionable industries out of districts that are intended for residential development. But that is only one side of zoning. Zoning is intended to promote the welfare, not of one class, but of all classes of building development in the community.

### A HELP TO INDUSTRY

"It may seem contradictory to say that the exclusion of factories from residence districts will be a benefit to the factories as well as to the residences which are thus protected, but manufacturing is very seriously interfered with if factories are not located so as to be provided with good transportation facilities, room for expansion, etc. When factories spring up here and there throughout the city without reference to factors such as these, their overhead is often so big as to put them at a disadvantage with their competitors. It is also a fact that some kinds of factories are a nuisance not only to residences but to other industries. Imagine for instance, how very injurious a chemical factory would be located next to textile works.

### NEW YORK BUSINESS DISTRICT RUINED

"It is hard to say what is an offensive industry and what is not. The garment trades, for instance, from most points of view, could hardly be called an offensive industry, yet in New York this industry ruined a high class commercial section on 6th Avenue and on 23rd Street. Ten or fifteen years ago the erection of the loft buildings in which this manufacture is carried on was begun. The objectionableness of this industry, so far as the commercial district was concerned, was not the trade but the employee himself. Between twelve and two, employees from the garment factories, recruited mostly from eastern Europe, would invade the sidewalks to such an extent that it was almost impossible for shoppers to enter the stores. These employees would stand around in groups of fifty or a hundred, or even several hundred. The department stores were simply forced to close their doors and move elsewhere. These stores are either empty today or used only for storage purposes. The financial loss was appalling. The owner of one building in this district told me that his building assessment was lowered practically one million dollars in five years. In our American cities we suffer appalling losses from fire, yet in many cases the loss annually from unrestricted building is far greater than the loss from fire.

### PRIVATE RESTRICTIONS INADEQUATE

"Many owners of residential property feel themselves sufficiently protected by covenant restrictions. Murray Hill in New York is an instructive example of the undesirability and inadequacy of such restrictions. This is a forty acre tract under perpetual restriction. Business has grown up all around it but the character of this area cannot be changed and it is interfering with the legitimate extension of business. The objection to permanent restrictions of this sort is that they are inelastic and tend to block legitimate development. On the other hand, temporary covenant restrictions do not furnish adequate protection. The proper development of such districts may be blocked because the owners of the property do not know what will happen to the district at the end of the restricted period. Another defect of restrictions of this sort is that they usually cover small tracts, and property owners have no control over the development of adjoining areas. Under a proper zoning ordinance, as contrasted with private regulations of this sort, it is possible to provide adequate

protection with, however, sufficient elasticity of amendment to allow a change in districts to meet the growth and changing character of the city.

"In Newark, in caring for the city's future industrial development, we have provided in the tentative plan for a large tract of land, not suitable for residential development but well adapted by reason of the room it provides for expansion and by reason of its connection with rail and water transportation, for the development of heavy manufacturing. Several big industries are located here already. In reserving this tract for the more objectionable industries, we have gone a step further than most zone plans in proposing actually to prevent the erection of any new houses in this area. An industrial district of this sort needs room for expansion, wide streets for heavy traffic, etc. If any part of this tract, however, were subdivided for residences it would be cut up into small tracts and the street requirements would not be adequate for industries. We propose to take the step, therefore, of excluding residences entirely from this district. Homes erected in this district would be doomed in advance any way.

#### TO PROTECT BUILDING LINES

"Another provision in the proposed Newark ordinance is for the protection of building lines. Nothing injures residence districts much more than to have a new building erected without reference to the set back line. The man who builds to the sidewalk has all the light and air and cuts off that of his neighbor. In Newark we propose to protect all the set back lines.

"It is appalling that in New York, in spite of all regulation, congestion of population has increased so largely. New transportation has served only to extend the areas of congestion. In Newark we are taking steps to limit the congestion of population. In the tentative ordinance there are provisions which will allow a maximum of eight families on a 25x100 foot lot. In the most highly restricted districts, it will not be possible to house more than two families on one 35x100 foot lot."

#### MUST AVOID PIECEMEAL ZONING

Discussing the local situation in Chicago, Mr. Swan said: "The law under which you operate puts a premium on piecemeal zoning, but if you have the will you can do a comprehensive piece of work. A suggestion has been made that a temporary commission be appointed to establish temporary zones, pending the working out of a comprehensive plan. A temporary ordinance

would not have been so dangerous in New York as it would be here. In New York we are not compelled, under our law, to send individual notices to property owners before establishing districts. In Chicago, the law requires that all property owners affected must be notified individually. The property owners also exercise a certain veto power. If you pass a temporary ordinance, the property owners affected will have a veto power against any change. The probabilities are that the property owners in a district which has already been zoned would refuse to go in under a permanent comprehensive ordinance. A temporary ordinance therefore would tend to become in reality a permanent ordinance. You would then have practically two sets of zoning regulations not adequately co-ordinated, the so-called "temporary" ordinance, hastily prepared without adequate data, and the 'permanent' ordinance.

"Another objection to temporary zoning is that it is likely to increase the number of kinds of districts in the city. In Berkeley and in Minneapolis, where piecemeal zoning has taken place, it was found that the enforcement of the law, because of the variety of districts, was so cumbersome that it was almost impossible for a property owner to find out what he could do or could not do under the ordinance. In Newark, we have only four kinds of 'use districts,' four kinds of 'area districts' and five kinds of 'height districts.'

#### WOULD BE BAD MIXUP

"If zoning regulations are worked out in a temporary, piecemeal way, 'use districts' are likely to be established without taking 'height' and 'area' regulations sufficiently into consideration. It is very important that the height and area regulations should be carefully worked out in relation to 'use regulations,' for the variation of a few inches in the required width of a court might knock out the very type of building which you would wish to develop in a particular location.

"You have such immense property values at stake in the proper working out of a zoning system that you cannot afford to do this thing without having the necessary basis of facts. If, on the other hand, you provide for a comprehensive plan with a proper survey of conditions before you establish any zones, you will be able to provide for every legitimate class of building within the city under the conditions most favorable for its development and prosperity."

Everett L. Millard, chairman of the City Club Committee on Zoning, presided at the meeting.

## The City Planning Bond Issues

(Continued from page 212)

the ratification of these bond issues in whole or in part?

1. It has been urged that the program of development to be carried out from the proceeds of the bond issues should be worked out more gradually, that the city's unutilized bonding power should be conserved in greater measure for developments that at a later day might seem more emergent.

An estimate of the unutilized bonding power of the city as of January 1, 1920, shows that the city would probably have on that date a margin of possible indebtedness of about \$28,385,000. Some minor adjustments might increase or decrease this amount slightly.

The proposed bond issues, aggregating \$28,600,000, would utilize this entire margin of bonding power. Such bonding power as the city would possess after that date would be dependent upon increases in the assessment of property and upon the retirement of present indebtedness.

Insofar as this argument is valid, it would not apply, of course, to the proposition as a whole but would imply some discrimination by the voter in choosing the measures to be approved or disapproved at this time.

2. The Constitutional Convention which meets next January will undoubtedly consider a

proposal to confer on cities the power of excess condemnation, which would enable these street improvements to be carried out not only with less wastage in the form of narrow and odd-shaped remainders, but at much less cost. The Bureau of Public Efficiency in a recent report on excess condemnation called attention to the many odd-shaped remainders that would be left from the cutting of Ogden Avenue through to the North Side. The point has been made that it would be desirable for these improvements to await the action of the Constitutional Convention, both for the sake of the improvements themselves and as an economy measure. While the approval of these bond issues does not necessarily mean that the work will be pushed immediately, before these powers have been conferred upon the city, there has been no indication that work would actually be delayed. In fact, the sponsors of the plan have urged the importance of undertaking these improvements immediately.

3. There has been an under-current of opposition to the bond issues on the ground that they will add greatly to the tax rates, which, because of added taxing powers given to the city, the county and the school board, will be higher next year than ever in history. The Plan Commission asserts that the annual charge for interest and sinking fund for the entire amount of bonds, even if issued all at one time, would be only \$1.50 on each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation.

## The Debt Limitation

QUESTION No. 3—Shall the members of the Fifth Constitutional Convention be instructed to submit to the electors constitutional provisions granting to the State and to Cities, Towns, Villages and other Municipal corporations and districts the power to ACQUIRE outside of and beyond any constitutional debt limitations, INCOME-PRODUCING UTILITIES, such as water works, gas works, electric light and power plants, street railways, urban and interurban transportation systems, telephone and telegraph systems, elevated railways, warehouses, elevators, wharves, docks and cold storage plants and stock yards, abattoirs and mines?

THE Constitution of 1870 limits municipal indebtedness to five per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property. This restriction, however, has not been an absolutely rigid bar to the accumulation of municipal indebtedness in Chicago in excess of the constitutional limit. The large and small park districts, which taken together are substantially coextensive with the City of Chicago are considered separate municipalities and their indebtedness is outside the limitation imposed on the city corporate. The same is true of Cook County.

The principal reason assigned for the creation of a separate municipality, the Sanitary District, to construct the drainage canal, was that the

debt of Chicago was already two million dollars in excess of the constitutional limit—not simply upon Chicago property but upon the entire valuation of property within the district to be served. The creation of a separate municipality gave for the specific purposes of the Sanitary District a new bonding power in excess even, because of the larger area of the District, of that of the City of Chicago. The plan which enabled Chicago to proceed with the construction of the drainage canal is now being advanced as a means of solving the traction problem along municipal ownership lines.

It is apparent that the constitutional debt limit as it stands has not "worked" exactly as

## The Fifty-Ward Law—The Non-partisan Election Law

*The Conference Committee of Civic Organizations  
and the special City Club Committee on Municipal  
Elections Urge a Vote on These Questions as Follows :*

For the adoption of an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," so as to provide for non-partisan elections for aldermen in the City of Chicago.	Yes	<b>X</b>
	No	

For the adoption of an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," so as to provide for the election of one alderman from each ward, for redistricting the City of Chicago into fifty wards and for the election of the city clerk and city treasurer for terms of four years each.	YES	<b>X</b>
	NO	

The adoption of these acts, in addition to applying the principle of non-partisanship to the election of Aldermen in Chicago, will mean simpler elections, with large reductions in expense—at least \$700,000 every other year. The Fifty-Ward Law will operate to bring about the early redistricting of the city into fifty wards of smaller size and of equal population, thus doing away with the injustice of the present arrangement under which some wards have much greater population than others. The largest ward in the city, in number of voters, has nearly seven times as many registered voters as the smallest ward.

its framers intended. Should it be made more strict or more liberal, and in what way?

The public policy question stated above, one of the propositions on the "little ballot," November 4, represents an effort to remove the constitutional debt limitation in so far as it affects the power of the city to acquire *income-producing* public utilities, carrying charges for which will be met from rates for service rather than from general taxation. The principle involved is by no means a new one. In 1899 it was embodied, with limitations, in the Model Municipal Corporations Act endorsed by the National Municipal League. On that occasion, Mr. L. S. Rowe explained the principle as follows:

In determining the limits of debt-contracting power, a distinction should be made between the indebtedness incurred in the purchase, construction and improvement of revenue-producing enterprises and that which represents investment which, although beneficial to the community, gives no direct return. For instance, a debt incurred in the construction of gas works or water works does not represent a real financial burden, since the interest and sinking fund charges are usually paid out of the profits of these enterprises. It is manifestly inexpedient so to limit the debt-contracting power of the municipality as to prevent it from performing important public services.

The plan recommended by the Municipal League provided that the increase of indebtedness

for the purchase of remunerative public works should be undertaken only after an affirmative vote by two-thirds of the members of the Council, subject to the approval of the citizens at the next ensuing election of city officers. It also provided for a readjustment of the city's bonding power in case of failure of the enterprise to pay annual interest and sinking fund charges out of revenues.

The vote on this question is advisory only.

### New Members of the Club

H. C. McNamer, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

A. G. deClercq, Superintendent of Construction, Commonwealth Edison Company.

Stephen E. Hurley, Lawyer, Defrees, Buckingham & Eaton.

E. J. Beckler, Sales Department, Republic Paint & Varnish Works.

Willis W. Judd, with Howe, Fordham & Kramer, Attorneys.

Adolph B. Hill, Jr., Office Manager, H. D. Roosen Co.

Harlor P. Steinbrenner, President, Steinbrenner & Rice.

Jacob Philipson, President, Philipson & Co.

Paul S. Russell, Bond Department, Harris Trust Company.

W. Douglas McGann, President, Ontario Co.

Adolph R. Haas, Manufacturer (waists).

George L. Schein, Lawyer.

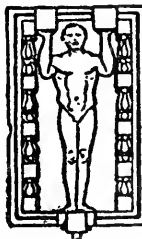
Charles H. ReQua, Jr., Columbus Mining Co.

2496  
Tol See  
NEXT WEEK

TUES. NOV. 18 AT LUNCHEON

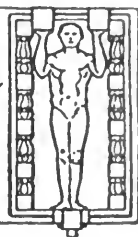
WALTER T. MILLS

"THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE"



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1919

NUMBER 45

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, AT LUNCHEON

**CHARLES F. NESBIT**

*Director National Budget Committee*

**"A National Budget"**

The House of Representatives has just passed a bill for the creation of a federal budget system. A budget system has long been advocated by authorities on public finance as a vital step toward the economical management of government business and the more efficient direction of public expenditures.

The National Budget Committee of whose Board of Directors Mr. Nesbit is a member, is promoting the adoption of this reform.

Mr. Nesbit was commissioner of military and naval insurance in the War Risk Bureau during the war. Members of the City Club will remember his able address here on the subject of War Risk Insurance.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, AT LUNCHEON—LADIES' DAY

AN ILLUSTRATED ADDRESS BY

**DR. W. R. T. EMERSON, of Boston**

**"Help for the Undernourished Child"**

Dr. Emerson is one of the leading authorities in this country on the health of the school child. He is a pioneer in treating the various conditions of malnutrition among children and has developed the most successful and practical methods for bringing these children up to a normal standard.

The health of the child is a community concern of the utmost importance. Those who have this matter at heart should not fail to hear his address at the City Club. Women are cordially invited.

# The City Club Bulletin

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Vol. XII Monday, Nov. 10, 1919 No. 45

## Europe, the Peace Treaty and the League

THE peace treaty and the League of Nations have recently been discussed at the City Club from two radically opposite points of view. On Thursday, October 30, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the *New York Nation*, in an address on "Conditions in Europe" made a vigorous attack upon the treaty. On Wednesday, November 5, Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, head of the department of History, University of Chicago, in an address on the "League of Nations Problem," asserted that while there are undoubted imperfections in the treaty, the plan of international organization there established is the only solution which has been proposed to prevent a relapse of the world into chaos, through the continuation of international hatreds and war.

### Mr. Villard

Mr. Villard had unusual opportunities in Europe for studying the conditions subsequent to the armistice. He was in Paris during the conference and also traveled extensively outside of France, visiting Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Germany. He was in Bavaria at the time of the assassination of Kurt Eisner.

"The Peace Conference," Mr. Villard said, "was a cut and dried gathering of the diplomatic officialdom which had plunged the world into the horror of war. It represented the European system of the balance of power and of secret treaties. It was not a conference of the peoples; it contained not a single representative of labor, not a single representative of women. There was no note of inspiration except that perhaps attached to President Wilson, to whom the people of the whole world were looking as their champion.

"The conference had hardly begun its work when the first surrender came, the surrender of the principle of 'open covenants of peace, openly arrived at.' The newspaper men made a most

magnificent fight against the secrecy of the negotiations, but Wilson surrendered practically without a contest. It was finally agreed that a restricted number of newspaper men should be allowed to attend the conference, but they got around this concession by holding practically no meetings of the conference (only four), and these were cut and dried. Many of the delegates knew less about what was going on than did the newspaper men. Secretary Lansing did not meet with President Wilson for a period of four weeks."

"It is hardly possible," said Mr. Villard, "to exaggerate the gravity of the conditions in Europe. When I left Paris, before going to Germany and other countries, Mr. Hoover told me that there were nine wars in progress in which heavy cannon was being used; when I returned last March there were fourteen such wars. The conference, which was trying to rule the world, was losing its grip on the situation, even before its labors were ended.

"What is the answer? Is civilization itself to go down in ruins? The normal processes of life, transportation and industry, are broken down, not only in Germany, but all over Europe, in Poland, in Czecho-Slovakia and in other of the allied countries. Frank Vanderlip has been called a pessimist for his account of conditions in Europe but he has not exaggerated. The financial situation is 'impossible.' Many people believe that a levy on capital is the only way out. England is in the throes of a great debate on the problem of post-war finance."

Mr. Villard expressed the opinion that the only solution which will put Europe on its feet is that proposed by Mr. Vanderlip—the formation of an international corporation to make the loans which are necessary to restore the nations (without differentiation into friend or enemy, if revolution is to be averted), to the normal processes of production. Mr. Vanderlip, however, having obtained the approval and co-operation of European financiers in this plan, has, according to Mr. Villard, struck a snag in putting the plan before the American people. He has met the consistent opposition of the administration, which has thrown its weight in the scale to prevent the presentation of the plan to the American public—apparently in the belief that it might endanger the ratification of the treaty. If an international finance corporation is formed, it will be necessary, Mr. Villard said, to limit the purposes of the loans, so as to prevent their use for imperialistic or war purposes.

"One way to meet the situation," Mr. Villard continued, "would be compulsory disarmament. If I had been writing the treaty, I

would have been more ruthless than the peace conference; I wouldn't have left Germany a single fortification, a single ship of war or an army, except for a gendarmerie sufficient to keep internal order. Nor do I see why we should give Germany this tremendous advantage and not obtain it for ourselves. The economy to be effected by cutting down armaments may be the only means of saving the nations from revolution, brought about by the weight of taxation upon the people.

"The administration," continued Mr. Villard, "is insisting that the Peace treaty should be ratified. I don't believe the treaty will bring Europe to the conditions of normal living which are necessary for her recovery. The treaty creates three or four Alsace-Lorraines where one existed before. What the world needs is the wiping out of the false start which we made and the framing of a new peace, which will be a peace of the peoples and not of the diplomats."

Referring to the Russian situation, Mr. Villard said: "We have no right to carry on war in Russia against the terms of our constitution, which forbids the carrying on of war without the consent of congress, and against the principle of self-determination, to which we were committed by Mr. Wilson himself. The fact is that we are using our moral, economic and military force against Russia, condemning thousands of men, women and children to starvation and death, for no apparent reason except that we don't like the strange new form of government which has been set up there."

In closing, Mr. Villard paid a high tribute to the work of Herbert Hoover. "If the chief of the American delegation," he said, "had shown the moral courage which Mr. Hoover exhibited, when he protested in the name of America to the Council of Five against the maintenance of the Hapsburg tyranny in Austria, we would, I believe, have secured in the treaty a new Magna Charta. We hope for a new leadership, a leadership with the idealism of Mr. Wilson, but with the moral earnestness and determination to make them real."

### Prof. McLaughlin

Prof. McLaughlin, in his address last Wednesday, said in part: "To understand the present world situation it is necessary to look back at the conditions existing in Europe before the war. Europe was divided into armed camps. From the Thirty Years' War down, it had been arranged diplomatically on the principle of the balance of power; millions of young men had died on the battlefield to support some arrangement of the balance of power, but the balance

had never become stable. Coupled with this balance of power diplomacy were necessarily secret treaty arrangements, intrigue and espionage among the nations.

"Back of this balance of power diplomacy, also, was the rivalry of the European nations for dominion and trade outside of Europe. The most outstanding movement in history during the last four centuries has been the expansion of Europe over the world. With the opening up of the Atlantic and the discovery of the American continent the great process of expansion and the struggle for the control of the backward countries began. This struggle was a prime cause of the great war. Our question today is, can this cause of war be done away with and the fate of the peoples be determined with respect to their own welfare. The League of Nations, in its provisions for international control of parts of Asia and Africa, endeavors to meet and solve this problem. If we can solve this one great problem we will have a better and safer world to live in. \* \* \*

"There were four things which had to be accomplished at Paris if the purposes of the war were to be achieved:

- "1. To supplant the balance of power by some form of international organization.
- "2. To bring about partial disarmament.
- "3. To stop the Belgian business, the menace to the whole world contained in the wanton disregard of the rights of an unoffending small nation by a more powerful neighbor.
- "4. To solve the problem of the backward nations.

"It would be folly to say that the formation of a league of nations will solve all of these problems perfectly. But no alternative solution has been suggested. If this plan is not carried out, we can fall back only on the discredited thing which we are fighting against. It has been said that we might try over again in the hope of evolving a new treaty which would accomplish some of the things, such as the independence of India and Ireland, which the present treaty does not provide for. It seems to me the double quintessence of folly to suppose that England would go into such a conference, the result of which would be, perhaps, to disrupt the empire.

"Herbert Hoover has said that, if peace is not brought about soon, Europe will be in danger of most terrible chaos and that America cannot escape from the consequences of European conditions. The only possibility of stabilizing Europe is through the concerted action of the civilized nations of the world. Opponents of the league are objecting that the United States should not share this responsibility. There was

## WATCH FOR AN IMPORTANT LETTER

### It Will Reach You Tuesday

### IT DOESN'T ASK FOR MONEY

a time when the United States could have avoided it, and that was when President Wilson, sustained by Senator Lodge and others who are now such voluble orators against the league, put the whole armed power of the United States behind the cause of the allies. We have a moral obligation now which we cannot shirk. Our own safety also is at stake in what happens in Europe.

"It seems to me that we have these alternatives: Do we want a League of Nations or do we, on the other hand, want a League of Europe, a League of America, and possibly, a League of Asia? Such a division of the world would be more awful in its possibilities than the old balance of power. In the future, nations will not be able to exist outside of combinations. In the absence of some general international organization, there will be great combinations of bayonets, possibly three Holy Roman Empires, worse by far than the old Holy Roman Empire, all oozing with suspicion of each other. That is not the sort of world in which our civilization can maintain itself. Apparently, however, it is what some of the most violent opponents of the league are hoping for. They want, not simply an American League of Nations, but an American Imperium, with the United States the domineering head of the thing. They insist not only upon the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, but the interpretation of that doctrine by the United States in its own interest.

"Today we face a very difficult and dangerous crisis. The distressing thing is that American faith and the faith of the world in America has been largely lost during the last few months through the opposition to the league. The stabilizing influence of the world's faith in America and America's purposes has been to a considerable extent destroyed.

"Mr. Hoover was right when he said that if we believe that we can plunge Europe into another thirty years' war without hurt to ourselves, we are guilty of the egotism of insanity. The treaty is not perfect, but what was good in the treaty, and there is much good, was fought for by the American representatives at Paris against almost insurmountable difficulties, against

a traditional nationalistic psychology, the outgrowth of centuries of historical development. On the whole the treaty is a great victory for fundamental ideals of justice.

"It has been said that Mr. Wilson should have appealed to the world over the heads of the diplomats. But Mr. Wilson had against him the nationalistic pride of the peoples. When he did appeal from the Italian representatives to the Italian people in the Fiume controversy, he simply aroused a spirit of nationalism and consolidated opinion in Italy against him. It was not possible, as some of the opponents of the treaty assume, simply to announce the principle on which an issue should be settled and rely upon the opinion of the world to bring about a solution on idealistic lines."

Professor McLaughlin closed his address with an appeal for a patriotism which should not confine itself within narrow nationalistic lines but which (without degenerating into internationalism of the vapid sort) would recognize our obligations to mankind as a whole.

### State Constitution Committee Appointed

To consider questions arising in connection with the coming revision of the State Constitution, a new City Club committee on State Constitution has been appointed. Judge Stephen A. Foster is chairman, and the other members are as follows: William B. Moulton, James J. Forstall, George C. Sikes, Charles E. Merriam, Edward M. Winston, William H. Holly, Hubert E. Page, William B. Hale, Samuel G. Carney, Eugene A. Rummler, James Mullenbach, Joel D. Hunter, Herman L. Ekern, P. Orman Ray, Andrew C. McLaughlin, James Parker Hall, John R. Montgomery, Edwin H. Cassels, Hayes McKinney, John A. Lapp, Harold F. White, Charles M. Moderwell, Preston Kumler and Joseph Cummins.

### Delegates to the Convention

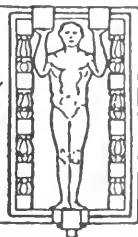
The following members of the City Club were elected to the constitutional convention last Tuesday: Abel Davis, Charles S. Cutting, Morton D. Hull, Alexander H. Revell, Charles H. Hamill, Walter H. Wilson, David E. Shanahan, Douglas Sutherland and Oscar Wolff.

SEE PAGE 224



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1919

NUMBER 46

Previously Announced — Tuesday, November 18, at Luncheon

## Walter Thomas Mills

"THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE—IT'S AIMS AND ACTIVITIES"

No political or economic movement in years has aroused more nation-wide interest than the organizing of the farmers in the Northwest. The Non-Partisan League, the organization through which this movement has become politically powerful, has carried local and state elections in the Northwest and is expected to be a factor of great importance in that region in the coming presidential struggle.

Walter Thomas Mills, one of the chief spokesmen of the League, has consented to address the City Club upon its aims and methods.

Thursday, November 20, at Luncheon

## Graham Romeyn Taylor

"IMPRESSIONS OF REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA AND ASIATIC UNREST"

Mr. Taylor, who spent two years in Russia, 1916-18, in an official capacity for the United States Government, saw life under the Tsar and through the successive stages of the revolution, including seven months of the Bolshevik regime, proceeded in the summer of 1918, from Archangel through America to Vladivostok, spending last Winter in Siberia. Leaving Vladivostok in the Spring, he traveled through Korea, China and India, each of which countries is adding its own "crisis" to the world's upheaval. He returned to America only a few weeks ago, having had unusual opportunities for observing conditions in the Russias and having also obtained fresh, first-hand information about unrest in other Asiatic countries.

Friday, November 21, at Luncheon

## Sidney Hillman

President Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

## Earl Dean Howard

Chairman National Board of Labor Managers, Clothing Industry

"A NEW EXPERIMENT IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CLOTHING TRADES"

The public, upon whose shoulders is borne a substantial part of the burden of industrial dislocations, is vitally interested in any plan which is designed to bring about the settlement of labor grievances and the determination of wages and working conditions, in a spirit of co-operation between employers and employees, rather than by trial of strength.

The clothing trades within the last few months have been organized on a national scale with permanent machinery for the adjustment of industrial relations. Mr. Hillman and Mr. Howard had an important share in formulating this plan and putting it into operation.

SPEAKING AT ALL MEETINGS IS AT ONE O'CLOCK

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Vol. XII Monday, Nov. 17, 1919 No. 46

## How They Did It

### How We Will Do It If You Will Help

Seven of Chicago's leading Clubs, selected at random for the purpose of the inquiry, have met their wartime and post-wartime financial difficulties as follows: Five have raised dues; One is contemplating an increase in dues; Only one has taken no steps to increase its income from this source. The amount of the increases have been as follows:

Four of the clubs have increased or are planning to increase dues from \$80 to \$100; one has increased them from \$70 to \$80 and one from \$100 to \$125.

In four of the seven clubs, increases in the initiation fee have also been authorized or are being considered at the present time. One Club has increased its initiation fee from \$100 to \$200; another from \$200 to \$300.

It is the hope of the Directors of the City Club that the policy of increasing dues, adopted by most of the other Clubs, will not be necessary in the City Club. If 900 of our members will respond at once to the call for membership pledges, the Club will be able to meet its expenses without recourse to a raise in the dues.

*Do you want us to keep the dues at the same old \$30? If you vote that way, you must give substantial effect to your vote with a pledge—today!*

Because of lack of space in this issue, our report of the address last Wednesday by Charles F. Nesbit on the subject of "A National Budget" will be reserved for our next issue.

## NEXT WEEK

**Tuesday, November 25, at Luncheon**

### H. G. P. Deans

*Vice President Merchants Loan & Trust Company*

#### "THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION"

The situation in the international money market not only vitally affects the resumption and expansion of American commerce with other parts of the world, but is a factor of the greatest importance in determining the ability of European countries, whose industrial and commercial life has been paralyzed by the war, to get upon their feet. We are fortunate in having this opportunity to hear Mr. Deans, who is an authority on the subject.

**Wednesday, November 26, at Luncheon**

### Thomas Mott Osborne

*Lieut. Commander U. S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, New Hampshire*

#### "PRISON DISCIPLINE AND THE REFORM OF THE PRISONER"

Mr. Osborne was formerly warden of Sing-Sing Prison. He is widely known in the United States for his inauguration in that institute of a new system of prison management, intended to enlist the loyalty of the prisoners and to develop in them a sense of responsibility to the community.

As chairman of the New York Commission on Prison Reform in 1913, Mr. Osborne entered the Auburn, New York, prison as a convict in order to obtain an understanding of the point of view of the prisoner. He is a leading advocate of measures for the humanization of prison conditions. He is the author of two books on the prison situation, entitled "Within Prison Walls" and "Society and Prisons."

## The Problem of the Railways

**S**AMUEL O. DUNN, editor of the *Railway Age*, at a luncheon of the City Club of Chicago, Friday, November 7th, 1919, discussed the present railway situation and the principles upon which, in his opinion, the coming readjustment should be made. This was the third City Club discussion on the subject, addresses having previously been made by President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and by Glenn E. Plumb, author of the plan proposed by the Railway Brotherhoods. Frank J. Loesch presided. Mr. Dunn said in part:

"The plans which have been proposed for solving the railway problem are roughly divisible into those which provide for government ownership and those which provide for private ownership. After almost two years of government operation, the only large class that now favors government ownership is the railroad employees. There is no large class which is in favor of government management.

"The plan which recently has received the most discussion is the Plumb plan. Since that plan lacks the united support even of organized labor and since it has met the opposition of almost all other classes, it stands no chance of adoption in the near future. It is necessary, however, in the discussion of the railroad question to give some consideration to the Plumb plan simply because it has the backing of a large number of railroad employees.

"There are two objections to the Plumb plan, either one of which, it seems to me, should be conclusive. One of these is that it proposes that all the people of the United States shall incur an enormous indebtedness to buy the railroads and shall then turn them over to be managed by the employees without the employees assuming any responsibility for the results. Two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors which would manage the railroads would be elected by the officers and the employees. The officers would represent neither the companies nor the government but would simply be employees. Actually, therefore, two-thirds of the directors would be selected by the employees.

"The government would guarantee all fixed charges and operating expenses. Salaries and wages would be fixed by a board, all of whose members would be chosen by the officers and employees. If this board should keep the salaries and wages down, and a surplus were earned, the employees would get half of it; if it should increase the payroll and a deficit were incurred, the employees would get the entire benefit of the advance in wages and the public would have to

pay the entire deficit. It is not safe to assume that the employees would feel much concern about a deficit incurred to advance their own salaries and wages. The deficit which actually has been incurred under government operation has been mainly due to advance in wages and yet the employees during the present year, when the deficit was running at the rate of millions of dollars per month, have demanded and are still demanding advances in wages which the Director General of Railroads has estimated would increase the deficit by \$800,000,000 a year.

"The second fundamental objection to the Plumb plan is that it would drive brains out of the railroad business. It would vest authority over the railroads in a Board of Directors, two-thirds of whose members would be selected by the employees, and in district councils, one-third of whose members would be selected by the Board and two-thirds by the employees of the particular district. The way in which these bodies would be selected would make it certain that they would not be fitted to choose, for the actual management of the railroads, the men who by experience and ability are best fitted to manage them. Furthermore, men of first class ability would be unwilling to work under the orders of boards and councils thus selected, because they would find it impossible to get these bodies to let them adopt the measures and maintain the discipline necessary to efficiency. Men of ability would leave the railroad business. The people of the United States cannot afford to have brains driven out of an industry whose efficient management is as essential to their welfare as the railroad industry.

"At the present time, the most imperative need of this country from a transportation standpoint is an immediate expansion of railroad facilities on a very large scale. The Director General of Railroads, Mr. Walker D. Hines, who is strategically in the best position to know what the transportation situation is, in a recent address, said: 'In my judgment, if the legislation cannot take definite shape during the month of December, so that the railroads will know where they stand, and can begin making their plans to get the additional facilities they will undoubtedly need to handle the business of next fall, the country will be most disastrously handicapped next fall in having its business moved.'

"If Mr. Hines had chosen to use the available statistics bearing upon the subject of the inadequacy of railroad facilities, he could have presented the existing situation in a manner which would have been positively startling. The in-

## DETACH AND MAIL TO THE CITY CLUB

# Pledge

In accordance with the plan submitted by the Directors of the City Club for the purpose of avoiding an assessment and increase of dues,

I AGREE to secure one new member for the City Club, or, failing to do so, to pay, in the usual quarterly installments, in addition to my own dues a sum equivalent to the dues of one member (but no initiation fee) until this pledge is fulfilled, but for a period of not to exceed one year, beginning January 1, 1920.

This pledge shall not be binding unless, in the judgment of the directors, a sufficient number of similar pledges are received to put the Club on a sound financial basis.

The proposal of a candidate who is not accepted by the Admissions Committee, or who fails to accept an invitation to join the Club, will not be considered a compliance with this pledge.

Signed.....

Date .....

**INITIATION FEE:** By action of the Board of Directors under the by-laws, the initiation fee has been raised (effective Jan. 1, 1920) to an amount equivalent to the annual dues.

Proposals for membership which are in fulfillment of this Pledge, even if submitted after January 1, 1920, will be considered as having been submitted on the date of the pledge. Members so proposed, therefore, will be required to pay only the present initiation fee of \$10.

**This Pledge Must Be Returned to the City Club Before Thursday,  
November 20th**

crease in freight business, since June 30, 1915, has been 57 per cent, or almost as much as in the preceding ten years, and the increase in passenger business, 32 per cent, or only four per cent less than in the preceding ten years. If the new investment had been as great, in proportion to the increase in traffic, during the last four and a half years as it was during the preceding ten years, it would have been approximately about \$5,000,000,000. As a matter of fact, it has been less than \$1,900,000,000.

"Furthermore, because of advances in wages and in prices of materials, a dollar during the last four and a half years would not buy one

the average more than two-thirds as much as it would buy during the preceding ten years. Therefore, equated on the 1905-1915 basis of the value of money, the investment during the last four and a half years has been only about \$1,300,000,000.

"On the basis of the present value of money, it would probably take over \$7,000,000,000 to make up the deficiency in railroad investment which has been allowed to accrue since 1915. This deficiency in investment is strongly reflected in the remarkably small increase in facilities which has been made. During the last four and a half years, the increase in the freight traffic

## Answers

### To Some Questions That Have Been Raised About the Pledge Campaign

**QUESTION 1:** If I pledge the dues of a new member for next year, and the dues are thereafter raised, will I be required to pay the increased scale of dues to fulfil my pledge?

*Answer:* No. The pledge which you sign provides that if a sufficient number of pledges are not received to put the Club, in the judgment of the directors, on a sound financial basis (which of course implies without an assessment or an increase in dues) the pledge is not binding.

**QUESTION 2:** The plan "has all the inconveniences of an increase in dues, which you wish to avoid, plus the psychological defect of presenting itself in the guise of a penalty for failing to do something which no club can enforce as a compulsory duty upon its members."

*Answer:* On the contrary the plan is presented as an opportunity for the members to avoid the inconveniences of an increase in dues and at the same time to strengthen the influence of the Club in the community by the broadening of its membership. An increase in dues, which the directors believe to be the only possible alternative to an increased membership as a means of putting the club on a permanently self-supporting basis is likely to have the contrary effect.

It was not the intention of the directors to present the plan "in the guise of a penalty," but rather as a plain statement of the alternatives actually inherent in the situation. There is no penalty attached to non-signature of a pledge aside from the self-imposed penalty of helping to meet the obligations of the Club in the only other way in which they can be met—that is by an increase in dues, with the possible addition of an assessment.

**QUESTION 3:** A member has written us a letter about the plan under the impression that members are asked to pledge themselves "to pay the dues of a friend."

*Answer:* It is expected that new members will pay their own dues. If however a member does not redeem his pledge of getting a new member, he will be expected to make that pledge good by the payment of equivalent dues in quarterly installments, beginning January 1, 1920—but only until his new member is obtained and for not to exceed a year.

has been fifty-seven per cent, and the increase in the number of freight cars in service has been only five per cent; the increase in passenger business has been thirty-two per cent and there has been practically no increase in the number of passenger cars. The increase in traffic, since 1915, was almost as large as it was in the ten years previous to 1915, but there has been practically no increase in the number of locomotives and no increase in mileage at all during that time. There has been a great increase in the efficiency with which railroad facilities have been used in recent years—especially during 1916 and 1917—and therefore the above estimate that an investment of \$7,000,000,000 would be needed to make good the deficiency which has accrued since 1915 is probably an exaggeration. But cut that figure in half, and you will still have a deficiency of \$3,500,000,000 to make good.

"The average investment per year, in the ten years ending June 30, 1915, was \$530,000,000; with present wages and prices it would cost at least \$1,000,000,000 to provide similar additional facilities. With a deficiency of at least \$3,500,000,000 to make good and an investment of at least \$1,000,000,000 a year during the next three years required to provide for the growth of business, it follows that the railways, if they are to provide for the needs of American commerce, must raise and invest \$6,000,000,000 or \$6,500,000,000 of new capital. This is a conservative estimate. They ought to acquire within that three year period, for example, about 800,000 freight cars, 20,000 locomotives, and 10,000 passenger cars. That much equipment alone would cost at present prices, approximately \$3,500,000,000—to say nothing of new main lines, sidings, yards, shops, and so on.

"The vast deficiency in railroad investment is reflected in the service now being rendered. It has become impossible for the railroads to handle all the traffic which is offered to them when the country is producing to anywhere near the limit of its capacity. That condition has existed now since the fall of 1915. During recent months, it has been impossible to furnish sufficient cars to the coal mines, and that has cut down the production of coal. It has been impossible to furnish enough cars for the movement of lumber, and that has curtailed the production of lumber. It has been impossible to furnish enough cars for the movement of wheat and that has curtailed the movement of wheat.

"People talk about the need for an increase in production. There can be no further substantial increase of production in the United

(Continued on page 226)

# The Problem of the Railways

(Continued from page 225)

States until there has been a substantial increase in the facilities of transportation.

"It is now conceded that, before government operation was adopted, the credit of the railroad companies generally had been impaired, and that it was in consequence of this that the transportation facilities of the country had become inadequate. The critics of private management attribute this impairment of credit largely or wholly to financial mismanagement. On the other hand, the leaders of the railroad industry claim it was chiefly due to unwise and unjust regulation. The claims of both sides are based upon fact. In the cases of some railroad companies, there had been gross watering of stock and other financial abuses; it is now generally agreed that some federal body should be given power to supervise the issuance of all railroad securities. But, having provided means of preventing abuses in financial management, the public must also in its own interest assure to those who make investments in railways an opportunity to derive a reasonable return.

The plans which have been proposed for assuring adequate returns to investors in railway securities may be roughly divided into two classes. On the one hand, the Association of Railway Executives has proposed that the law shall require rates to be made high enough to encourage adequate railway expansion and shall create a Federal Transportation Board, one of whose principal functions should be to certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission the amount which the railroads should be allowed to earn in the public interest. On the other hand, various organizations of business men have advocated plans under which Congress would require that each large group of railroads should be allowed to earn an average return of, say, six per cent upon its property investment of valuation, and that any individual railway which earns more than the specified average return

should divide its surplus earnings with the government or with the government and railroad employees.

"The framers of the Cummins' Bill have provided that each large group of railroads shall be given rates which will enable these roads to earn an average of at least five and one half per cent upon their combined valuation, which may be used in paying interest and dividends, and an additional one half per cent which may be invested in unproductive improvements. When a company has accumulated a reserve fund of five per cent of its valuation and is earning over six per cent, it must pay two-thirds of its surplus earnings into the general railroad contingent fund, and may retain the other one-third for its own purposes.

"If, in order to get rates made high enough for the railroads as a whole, it is necessary to provide that the 'rich' roads shall be required, in the form of taxes, or otherwise, to give up part of their surplus earnings, it is probably in the interest of the railroads as a whole and of the country as a whole, that a compromise on some such basis be made. I do not believe, however, that the Cummins' bill would enable the railways, and especially the more prosperous railways, to earn and keep large enough earnings to secure the maximum efficiency in operation or the investment of as much new capital as is needed.

"The Federal Government's regulation of rates must be made supreme and controlling, since otherwise the state authorities are likely to defeat all efforts to give the railways an adequate return.

"One of the most difficult problems with which the lawmakers are confronted is that of providing means for settling labor controversies on railroads without strikes. It would seem that under any system of ownership and management, the fair, public-spirited and beneficent way to settle railway labor controversies, would be by mediation and arbitration. The public's interest is the largest, and therefore, it should

CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO:

Please send me.....copies of City Club's Symposium on "Ideals of America," published by A. C. McClurg & Company, at \$1.75 each, post paid. I enclose check for \$.....

Signed.....

Date.....

## *Three Facts to Remember in Getting New Members*

1. The initiation fee after January 1, 1920, will be \$30; now \$10.
2. Dues of Members joining now will date as of the first day of the ensuing quarter. This amounts to free membership from the date of joining until January 1, 1920.
3. 900 new members will save an increase in dues and possibly an assessment.

have the determining voice in any settlement. Nevertheless, the leaders of the railroad brotherhoods have declared that they would not give up the right to strike under any system—even under the Plumb plan.

"Compulsory arbitration has not been given a prominent place in any of the plans for the solution of the railway problems which have been submitted to Congress by the Association of Railway Executives and other business organizations. It is, therefore, a significant fact that the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in drafting the Cummins' bill, inserted in its sections which virtually provide for compulsory arbitration. The people of the country are growing tired of the constant menace of a great railroad strike and there is growing up especially among the farmers of the country (and they, after all, are politically the dominant class in this country when they choose to assert themselves) a strong sentiment against these constant efforts of labor organizations to dictate terms to the country by strikes and the threat of strikes.

"I have never been an advocate of compulsory arbitration. I do believe, however, that the public, which would suffer most from a railroad strike should in its own interest provide by law that no lock-out or strike shall

be declared on any railroad until the matters in dispute have been submitted to mediation and arbitration, and that when a dispute goes to arbitration, the public, as well as the railway companies and the employees, must be represented on the Board. If, after the Arbitration Board has heard all the evidence, and has made its award and given its reasons for it, the railway employees want to strike, perhaps they should be permitted to, but certainly the public has a right to insist that they shall submit their claims to the arbitrament of reason before they shall be allowed to submit them to the arbitrament of force.

"I believe that the people of the United States have definitely decided in favor of private ownership and management of railroads, and that in due course they will cause to be enacted such legislation as may be necessary to enable private management to be successful. I recognize the fact that the railways will be returned to their owners under conditions which, for some time will render successful private operation of them very difficult. Unless the right kind of legislation is passed, the results of private management will be disappointing to the public. In that case, we will be in great danger of drifting into government ownership, in spite of the strong sentiment against it which now exists."

## Pledge Now! You'll Get Your Member All Right!

You'll have till January 1st, and  
We'll Help You

It's better to get a member than to pay an assessment or increased dues.

If you wait, we won't be able to find out whether the plan will work or not. If the plan, with your help, carries, the Club expects to put on a strong membership campaign. We will help you redeem your pledge.

## Help Us Now! Send Us Your Pledge Today!

### THE SKY IS THE LIMIT.

#### CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO:

I enclose herewith my pledge to secure one new member for the City Club of Chicago before January 1st, 1920. I think your plan most admirable and I am heartily behind any organization that is really trying to keep a down town club within the reach of young men, many of whom today are trying hard to re-establish themselves in business or profession, after an absence of more or less time in the service.

I joined the Club in May and since that time have secured one new member who has recently been admitted to the Club. I have two more in mind and I am wondering if there is any limit to new members a member of the Club might sponsor.

R. M. A.

### HIS HAT IS IN THE RING.

#### CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO:

My hat is off to the man that originated the scheme of increasing the membership of the City Club and at the same time, increasing the Club's revenue. This certainly puts the thing right squarely up to the membership of the Club and it's up to each one of us individually, either to get a member or pay the dues of the member that we don't get.

F. F. P.

### BETTER FOR THE CLUB.

#### CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO:

I enclose herewith pledge as per letter from the Board of Directors on November 10th.

I have already started the machine in motion to get a new member and hope that we will be able to get enough members to carry this proposition through not so much from a financial standpoint but because it will make our Club that much better and more influential.

R. C. F.

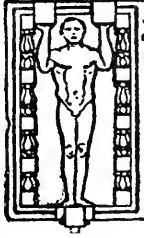
### HERE'S A 100 PER CENT MEMBER.

#### CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO:

Herewith my pledge. I am very much for the City Club and have kept my membership in spite of the fact that I am located where I have no opportunity to use it.

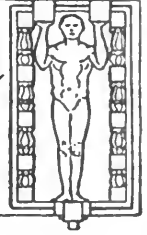
In the former membership drive I circularized and personally canvassed all the friends I have that I thought were possible members. I secured several and now feel that I have exhausted my list. In addition to this I have been in ill health for several months and it is all I can do to keep up my regular work at present. However, for the good of the cause I am ready to take on this pledge, as manifold as the demands are upon time and money at present.

K. W.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1919

NUMBER 47

**Tuesday, November 25, at Luncheon**

**H. G. P. Deans**

*Vice President Merchants Loan & Trust Company*

**"THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION"**

The situation in the international money market not only vitally affects the resumption and expansion of American commerce with other parts of the world, but is a factor of the greatest importance in determining the ability of European countries, whose industrial and commercial life has been paralyzed by the war, to get upon their feet. We are fortunate in having this opportunity to hear Mr. Deans, who is an authority on the subject.

**Wednesday, November 26**

**MEETING POSTPONED**

The address by Thomas Mott Osborne, previously announced for this date, has been postponed until Friday, December 2. See below.

**Wednesday, November 26, at Luncheon**

**OLD-FASHIONED THANKSGIVING DINNER**

**Turkey and Trimmings**

**Thursday, November 27—Thanksgiving day**

**CLUB HOUSE CLOSED ALL DAY**

**Tuesday, December 2, at Luncheon**

**Thomas Mott Osborne**

*Lieut. Commander U. S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, New Hampshire*

**"PRISON DISCIPLINE AND THE REFORM OF THE PRISONER"**

Mr. Osborne was formerly warden of Sing-Sing Prison. He is widely known in the United States for his inauguration in that institution of a new system of prison management, intended to enlist the loyalty of the prisoners and to develop in them a sense of responsibility to the community.

As chairman of the New York Commission on Prison Reform in 1913, Mr. Osborne entered the Auburn, New York, prison as a convict in order to obtain an understanding of the point of view of the prisoner. He is a leading advocate of measures for the humanization of prison conditions. He is the author of two books on the prison situation, entitled "Within Prison Walls" and "Society and Prisons."

**Thursday, December 4, at Luncheon**

**ALEXANDER F. WHYTE**

*Editor "The New Europe"*

**"BRITISH LABOR UNREST"**

# The City Club Bulletin

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DWIGHT L. AKERS, Editor

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Telephone: Harrison 8278

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March 3, 1879.

Vol. XII Monday, Nov. 24, 1919 No. 47

## For a National Budget System

THE House of Representatives has passed the National Budget Bill proposed by the Select Committee on Budget and this measure is now pending in the Senate. This bill provides for sweeping changes in the existing systems of making federal appropriations and is calculated to reduce the cost of operating the executive departments through increased economy and efficiency. On Wednesday, November 12th, at luncheon, Mr. Charles F. Nesbit addressed the City Club on this subject. Mr. Nesbit is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Budget Committee, an organization which is promoting the adoption of budget procedure and other steps for more responsible government.

The principal features of the bill now pending in Congress, according to "The National Budget," a semi-monthly periodical issued by the National Budget Committee, are a "bureau of the budget," to be created in the office of the President to aid the chief executive in passing upon and revising all estimates of departmental expenses, and an accounting department established for the purpose of making an independent audit of all government expenses.

A companion resolution for the concentration of all appropriation bills in the house, now assigned to nine different committees, in the hands of a single committee on appropriations is also strongly urged by the National Budget Committee as a necessary feature of a good budget system. Under this resolution the Committees on Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post Office and Post Roads, and the Committee on Rivers and Harbors would be deprived of their present right to report appropriations. Under the present system each committee becomes so engrossed in its own subject that it thinks that expenditures for its own purposes

are the most important of all and endeavors to obtain the biggest appropriation possible. The resolution to place all the money bills in the House in the hands of one committee on appropriations is naturally meeting with great opposition.

Why is a budget system necessary? Because of the enormous increases in Federal expenditures since the beginning of the war, not only in interest on the National Debt, but in the ordinary running expenses of the government, which has assumed many new functions. It is more than ever important, Mr. Nesbit said, that close public scrutiny be given to all proposals for the appropriation of money. The enormous taxes on industry required to meet these expenditures will be ultimately transferred to the consumer and go into his cost of living. Extravagance is therefore to be avoided, but if this is to be accomplished the public must be in a position to check up on contemplated expenditures.

A budget system whereby national expense would be systematically estimated and balances and revenues planned accordingly is indispensable if the uses to which the Government money is to be devoted are to be properly controlled by the public.

With a good budget system, Mr. Nesbit said, we can fix responsibility, first upon the executive, for what he asks, and second upon a single committee which will pass upon all appropriations and at the same time determine the amount of taxes which will have to be levied.

## A Thanksgiving Feed

Wednesday, Nov. 26 at Luncheon

### MENU

CHICKEN GUMBO

MIXED PICKLES

ROAST YOUNG VERMONT TURKEY

CRANBERRY SAUCE

GREEN PEAS

FRIED SWEET POTATOES

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

COFFEE TEA OR MILK

A \$1.50 Dinner for 85c. Can you Beat it?

## Revolutionary Russia and Asiatic Unrest

**G**RAHAM ROMEYN TAYLOR, who for the past two years has represented our government in Russia, addressed the November 20th luncheon of the City Club, taking as his subject "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia and Asiatic Unrest." Mr. Taylor on his return recently from Siberia, visited various Asiatic countries. In his address he emphasized the importance of considering with an open mind the turmoil now prevalent in such countries as Russia, Siberia, Korea, and China. He said in part:

"It is impossible to connect the revolutionary movements of Russia, China, India, and Korea with one another. In each one of these countries, the unrest has been due largely to local causes. The Korean situation is the result of a feeling that this country is entitled to self-determination.

### UNREST IN KOREA.

To understand the unrest in Korea it is first essential to understand the situation following the occupancy by Japan of Korea. At that time all arms were taken away from the people and they were subjected to an absolute control by Japan. Throughout the entire period of the Japanese control Korea has failed to give up its nationalistic spirit. The Japanese government has tried to weed out the old corruption of the Korean dynasty, and has made marked improvement in the business methods and commercial development of Korea, but it has failed in its attempt to crush the Korean nationalistic spirit because of the attempt to substitute the language and spirit of Japan. The Koreans have watched carefully every development of the peace conference in Paris. They have come to look upon America as the one great power upon which they can rely for assistance in their desire to obtain self-determination. The movement in Korea is not, as a good many think, confined to a few intellectuals, but has spread throughout the entire country, even attracting the school children.

"While the Chinese situation is somewhat different, yet it too has been supported by the entire country. The feeling in China is very keen against the Japanese. Japanese merchandise has been boycotted throughout China. The entire population, including children, are taking active interest in the movement against Japan. However, the most hopeful thing about the Chinese situation is that it has interested students who realize that, before any real progress can be made and before any countries can be

asked to assist China, it is imperative first 'to set their own house in order.'

### SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

"India offers still another development in the upheavals that are to be found through Eastern Europe and Asia. Few people know anything about the Montague Report. However, this is one of the most important documents that has dealt with the Indian situation in the past seventy-five years. The report is based upon a study made by the British Secretary of State for India and provides for eventual self-government for this British dominion. However, the Montague Report does not meet with the approval of the Indian nationalists, who represent the better educated class in that country.

"The British nationalists desire immediate and complete self-government for India. The Montague report, however, starts with the individual community, providing self-government for the small groups and, as they succeed, a larger self-government, eventually taking in the whole Indian territory.

"To realize the difficulties confronting the British government in its attempt to provide proper government for India we must take into consideration that only six per cent of the inhabitants are able to read, that there are numerous religious bodies, and that the caste system makes it very hard to co-ordinate the interests of the country.

### OPEN MINDS FOR RUSSIA.

"While the situations in these countries must interest the United States, yet the Russian disturbances are probably of more vital importance to us than those of any other country. I do not know what is going to be the final outcome in the Russian situation. However, what we need is an open-minded policy toward Russia. We cannot take any pro or anti stand towards this or that Russian faction, for there is good and bad to be found in all of them. We must simply continue in an open-minded attitude until Russia begins to find itself.

"The regime of the Czar in Russia has left a tremendous weight on the people of that country from which they have not recovered. The sense of liberation at the time of the first revolution was perhaps the biggest spiritual release ever known to a country. The Russian is the most inherently democratic man and in this we have hope for the ultimate success of a democratic Russia, in spite of the fact that

## They Are Coming in—Pledge Time Extended

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The directors have extended the time for the return of pledges to Monday, December 1st.

They have voted to call a club meeting after that date for the levying of an assessment and an increase in dues, if not enough pledges are received by that time.

They have also voted to recommend, if such a meeting becomes necessary, an assessment of \$25 and an increase in dues and initiation fee to not less than \$40.

This action becomes effective if not enough pledges are received by December 1 to guarantee the necessary membership increase.

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## You'll Get Your Member All Right—We'll Help

at present the country is torn with civil war. Kerensky lost control of the government because the greater part of his attention was given to the world war and not enough to internal affairs. As a result of the creation of the bolshevist government we have an autocracy in Russia which is perhaps only equalled by that of the former Czar. The bolshevists today have more control over the present liberties of the people than did the Czar. However, authority for the most part is exercised in the cities. The peasants, representing 60 to 80 per cent of the Russian people, are for the most part, democratic, not bolshevists. It is to this class that we look in hope for the eventual solution of the Russian problem.

### SIBERIAN REFUGEES.

"Siberia has become a home of a large number of followers of the former Czar. However, there are to be found in Siberia a good many of the leaders in the original Russian revolution for freedom. While the followers of the Czar are in Siberia, so that they may be prepared to go back to Russia should an opportunity come for them again to secure control of the government, the revolutionists, who themselves stand for freedom, are there because they found that

when the bolshevists came into power they were persecuted even to a greater degree than they had been under the rule of the former Czar.

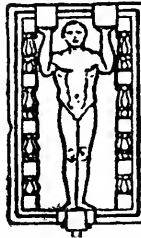
"My message is a plea for open-mindedness for all of the Eastern European and Asiatic countries that are torn with civil war and uprisings, and especially for Russia. We must keep in mind the fact that it took our own country some considerable time to stabilize its governmental institutions at the time of the Revolution, and that the same is true of France."

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Reports of the address on Saturday, November 15th, by Dr. W. R. T. Emerson on "Help for the Undernourished Child" and of the address on Tuesday, November 18th, by Walter Thomas Mills on "The Non-Partisan League" will be printed in the next issue of the Bulletin.

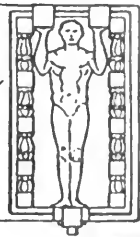
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Have you done your share? A goodly number of the members have signed and returned the membership pledge cards, but we still need the backing of other men in order to make a success of the campaign.



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1919

NUMBER 43

**Tuesday, December 2, at Luncheon**

## Thomas Mott Osborne

*Lieut. Commander U. S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, New Hampshire*

### **"Prison Discipline and the Reform of the Prisoner"**

Mr. Osborne, former warden of Sing-Sing Prison, is widely known for his inauguration in that institution of a new system of prison management, having as its purpose the enlistment of loyalty and the development of better manhood among prisoners. In 1913 he served as chairman of the New York Commission on Prison Reform.

**Thursday, December 4, at Luncheon**

## Alexander F. Whyte

**of London,**

*Associate Editor "The New Europe," Formerly Private Secretary to Winston Churchill*

### **"British Labor Unrest"**

Mr. Whyte's experience in British politics and journalism has been such as to give him a comprehensive understanding of the tremendous changes in industrial relations that have been taking place in Great Britain since the armistice. After making a report on the government system of Workmen's Insurance in Austria for Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Whyte served in Parliament for nine years. As parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill at the British admiralty, he had unrivalled opportunities for the study of political conditions in Great Britain. For four years during the war he held a commission in the Intelligence Branch of the British Naval Reserve. He spent four months in Paris during the Peace Conference.

**Thursday, December 11, at Luncheon**

## Thomas Adams

*Town Planning Advisor of Canadian Commission of Conservation*

### **"What Zoning Means to a City"**

Mr. Adams, an eminent authority on city planning, will discuss matters of vital importance to Chicago because of consideration now being given different phases of the zoning plans. Until he was named Town Planning Advisor of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, Mr. Adams had served in a like capacity for the Local Government Board of England and Wales. He is a past-president of the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain, a member of the Board of Governors of the American City Planning Institute and former Secretary and Manager of Lechworth Garden City.

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Vol. XII Monday, Dec. 1, 1919 No. 48

## The Farmers' Movement in the Northwest

THE increasing political power of the farmers' movement, known as the Non-partisan League, and the far-reaching program of state-ownership proposed by the League and to a considerable extent carried into effect have challenged national attention. A political leader of the state of Minnesota in a recent address in Chicago asserted that, in the event of a close presidential election in 1920, the decisive vote in the electoral college might be cast by representatives of the Non-partisan League. If that is a possibility, certainly the activities of the League are of concern not simply to the agricultural states, where the movement has or may gain strength, but to the entire nation.

### CLUB TO HEAR BOTH SIDES

Accounts of the character and work of the League have been so conflicting that it has been very difficult for an unprejudiced inquirer to learn the facts. Charges have been persistently made that the League is disloyal and socialistic. These charges have in turn been vigorously denied by the League and set aside as libelous propaganda started by "profiteers" who were being prevented by the League from continuing their "exploitation." Because of the conflicting evidence and the claim of the authorities of the League that its aims and character are being systematically distorted, it seemed desirable to the City Club to obtain for its members a hearing of both sides, rather than to rely upon the secondary evidence of the press. Walter Thomas Mills, one of the most prominent speakers for the League in the Northwest states was therefore invited to address the City Club and arrangements are now being made for the presentation of the case against the League by one of its opponents. Mr. Mills spoke at luncheon, Tuesday, November 18th.

The economic idea behind the Non-partisan League, according to Mr. Mills, is the establishment of publicly owned enterprises, particularly in the field of public utilities, to be at the service of the people and in direct competition with privately owned enterprises which have grown into essential monopolies. It is the same idea, he said, which the voters of Chicago have endorsed many times during the last twenty-five years in popular referendums on the street car question, but which they have never been able to carry into effect. The difference is that the farmers of the Northwest have succeeded where others have failed.

The specific cause of the organization of the League in North Dakota in 1915 was, Mr. Mills said, the state ownership of terminal and local grain elevators. The purpose of this proposed measure was to take the grading of grain out of the hands of the buyers at Minneapolis and St. Paul, who had resorted to unjust and dishonest methods of grading against which the farmer in the neighboring state had no recourse. The program of the League, however, has been extended to cover such measures as the establishing of a state marketing system, state flour mills and packing establishments, state hail insurance, state rural credit and the exemption of farm improvement from taxation. The State Bank of North Dakota, recently established, is an important instrument in the financing of state projects and in the extension of credits on reasonable terms to the farmer and the business man.

### LEAGUE PROPOSALS SUCCESSFULLY TRIED

Mr. Mills denied the charge that the Non-partisan League is endeavoring to have adopted a lot of "hair-brained, socialistic schemes." "There is not one proposal which the league is backing," he said, "which has not been put into practice successfully in some part of the world."

The league was formed, said Mr. Mills, only after the legislature of North Dakota had failed to obey a repeated mandate of the people to provide for a state elevator system which would take the grading of the grain from under the control of the buyer. A referendum on this issue had been carried by a majority of 80,000 and at a subsequent election every man elected to the legislature was pledged to this measure. But after the legislature was elected, the farmers were told to go back home and slop the hogs. They went back—and formed the Non-partisan League, which within eighteen months elected practically every candidate which it named, and secured control of practically the entire machinery of government in the State.

(Continued on page 239)

## A New Experiment in Industrial Relations—The Organization of the Clothing Trades

UNDER the title of "A New Experiment in Industrial Relations—the Organization of the Clothing Trades," Mr. Earl Dean Howard and Mr. Sidney Hillman presented a significant point of view bearing on present industrial problems, at the November 21st luncheon of the City Club. Mr. Howard is chairman of the National Board of Labor Managers of the Clothing Industry and Mr. Hillman president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The addresses were of such interest that they are reproduced practically in their entirety. While reference was made to the clothing industry yet the underlying principles are capable of general application.

### Address of Professor Howard

Professor Howard outlined the principles upon which the clothing manufacturers had developed their organizations, as follows:

"Gentlemen: It has become my privilege to share the honor of introducing the principal speaker. Mr. Hillman and myself have been working together for a number of years and I can probably tell you something of the circumstances about which he will speak to you.

"In the first place I conceive it to be a duty to touch upon matters which have challenged the attention of all of us in the last few weeks—the attacks made upon Mr. Hillman's organization. I have discussed this matter a good deal with clothing manufacturers, not only in this market but in others that I have visited since the matter first arose, and I assume I can speak for the manufacturers in the clothing industry in this country. I believe there is a general feeling of indignation that in Chicago the machinery of justice and the organs of public opinion should be so prostituted by certain persons who make these attacks. We are quite certain these attacks will produce a result quite the opposite to that desired by those who originated them; that Mr. Hillman and his colleagues will find out just how they stand with those who have done business with them and that it will be very much to their gratification.

"I became associated with Mr. Hillman nine years ago. I was employed by Hart Schaffner & Marx as Labor Manager while he was an employee there and almost from the beginning we found ourselves placed in a position where we had to represent the interests and ideas of our principals. At that time the principals were very much at odds. He represented the

employees of Hart Schaffner & Marx. It was his chief duty to get them in such a relationship with each other and to himself that he could represent and speak for them. As you may well realize in those times we had a great many differences of opinion. Our interests seemed to be quite different, but fortunately for us we had a means by which our differences could be reconciled and a means by which each of us could educate the other and be educated under a system, which has been developed and evolved more or less unconsciously by both of us. After taking a few steps at a time the plan which has developed has become nation-wide in its application in the clothing industry.

### DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN

"I am not going to take up very much time to speak about the plan, except to indicate what was in our minds and how it came about that we should have this relationship.

"We found that as we discussed our cases, as we met situations that arose, and as we had decisions from our courts we were gradually evolving industrial laws, rules and regulations, which had put upon all parties certain obligations and responsibilities, removed the occasion for grievances and unsettled conditions and all that goes to make industrial unrest. Most of our law of course grew up as common law, on usages and practice—these usages and practices being confirmed from time to time by constitutional decision.

"Occasionally we would meet to confer upon certain things, and out of that conference would come arrangements and agreements which were added to the body of our law. So that we not only have, after these eight years of work, a considerable body of well recognized industrial law but also the machinery for adapting it and applying it from day to day to all the conditions which arise. That has been the foundation of all of our work during those years.

"For a long time we were alone in that, in Hart Schaffner & Marx, and it was perhaps fortunate for the experiment that we were alone. We could do a great many things that would have been impossible, I can well see now, absolutely impossible, if we had attempted to take into account the diverse interests of a great many manufacturers or a much larger group of workers than were represented by our employees. But the time came after this principle was developed and had become so thoroughly established that no one thought of overturning it, that the other manufacturers recognized its

possibilities. At that time the other manufacturers in Chicago and elsewhere—this occurred about the first of the year—found it necessary to adopt immediately a concrete policy of industrial relations and they turned to this experiment on that occasion and adapted it, as best they could do, to their own conditions. The first thing they did was to call in Mr. Hillman, and the result has been the organization, very recently, of the federation of the four principal clothing markets of the United States with a Board of Governors representing the manufacturers and a board of labor managers representing the different markets. This Board of Labor Managers assumes the administrative work of the federation. The idea of the labor manager is an integral part of the Hart Schaffner & Marx Plan. The manufacturers under the plan must have somebody to represent them, to carry on the details of the system, especially the preparation and conduct of cases before our courts and to watch the constant change and development of the laws. We have in the industry at the present time approximately 40 or 50 men who are called labor managers and who are employed by the manufacturers to represent them in this plan.

"We are now in the midst of negotiations of the wage scale which shall prevail in the forthcoming season. We found it expedient at this time to do it locally—each market for itself. All this time there is going on a development of the industrial law in all of these markets and the problem now is to reduce it to uniformity, to see that decisions in the different jurisdictions represent the same principle so that we may develop a strong and coherent industrial law in the industry.

#### SOLUTION FOR PROBLEMS

"All of this was made possible because we had men in the industry who had adequate concept of industrial relations and who had faith, while they could not see the outcome, yet knew it must be a favorable outcome. Among the men who supplied that faith and stood behind it was Mr. Joseph Schaffner, with Mr. Williams always close at hand. We knew we had the backing of those two men which made it less difficult for us to go forward and overcome obstacles which might otherwise have been insurmountable. Mr. Hillman's share in this work was to develop the workers into a coherent body. We started in as employers with some prejudice against unions. This occurred in the very early days. I believe Mr. Hillman never experienced in our company any great opposition to his efforts to organize after the matter really had started, though he had difficulty elsewhere in organiza-

tion. We must adjust ourselves to the fact that the workers must have some means of expressing their interests so that whatever development we make, whatever change we make in industrial relations must be made on a sound basis, one that will meet the needs of all concerned.

"It appears to me that if the employers realize this there will develop in other industries as well as our own, men as competent, and men having the view point and ideals of Mr. Hillman. After all we are all aiming at the same thing—the ideal is the good of industry. Industry is a machine which enables resources of life to be accumulated and then distributed. If we impair the efficiency of that machine which accumulates the means to be distributed we will all suffer by it. I think we all realize that we must make of this industrial machine something that will be effective and labor is really more interested in that effectiveness than the other factors. If that is true we are starting on a common ground."

#### Address of Mr. Hillman

At this point Mr. Sidney Hillman took up the subject, pointing out the happy results obtained through the arrangement adopted in the Clothing Trades.

"It is rather dangerous in these days to say anything that may come near the industrial problems. The spirit of today, fostered by those agencies whose duty it should be to spread information, is such that we are trying to hinder the labor movement in its activities instead of understanding it.

"I have come to feel, in the years of my experience, that the one thing needed most is an intelligent understanding of the facts as they are—not as we would like them to be. The momentary sentiments of the people should not affect us if we honestly desire to make our contribution to society as we all should. We have today a spirit which was defined by some one in Congress as representing a government by prejudice and all of us are doing our part in contributing to that condition.

"But problems are not solved that way. Whether we like it or not, the problem must be faced squarely. The great uppermost problem confronting us today is the industrial problem; not only here, but all over the world. The industrial problem, as I view it is that labor desires a better and bigger place in society; that labor is not satisfied with conditions as they are, and my judgment is that labor is entitled to a change of conditions; that labor will insist upon it, and it will use its own methods in bringing about such change. If our attitude is one of understanding, sympathy, and

intelligence, society will be better off when the change comes. If our attitude is the one of prejudice, society will have to pay a terrible price for the change. I want to confess to you that what has taken place during the last year or so gives very little hope that a constructive policy will prevail. We are all trying to solve things by blaming the laboring man.

#### RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM NEEDED

"It was, I believe, the most unfortunate moment for the development of industrial relations in this country, when President Wilson made light of the problems of reconstruction. In his address to Congress he stated there was no need of a program; that the ingenuity of the American people would solve things just by drifting and so we have been drifting from a bad state of affairs to one much worse.

"I think the position of the Government in the controversy between the miners and the operators was a most unfortunate one, regardless of what our views may be about the use of the injunction in labor disputes. It should have been known beforehand that injunctions will not provide coal for the country and that is, after all, what we need.

"I don't know what can be done. We all seem to be in a state of mind of finding fault with one another, rather than finding a way out. We have all heard, at least as much as the press will permit us, what the Russian way of solving the industrial problem is and we know of the British way. Whatever fault we may find with one or the other way, in this country, unfortunately, we have no program at all. There is no industrial program today. The whole country is in a state of aimless drifting. What, in my opinion, is needed, at this time is an American program for reconstruction, and that program should be based upon the facts as they exist.

"We do not even suggest that the program of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers can be adopted for the whole country; it is not limited to the one industry, it cannot do all the things that may be necessary, but we feel that there is necessity for a program that will give labor a larger measure of participation in industry. Labor is applying for citizenship in industry. Labor is no longer satisfied to be disfranchised in industry. Autocracy, even if benevolent, and most autocracies are not, is something that labor will no longer accept and it will use every effort in bringing about a change.

"Labor will either be permitted to occupy a position where it can not only enjoy more rights, but also assume a greater responsibility, or will

use its power to force its way. The interests of the country demand that the change shall be made in a constructive way, because after all, all we want is a society where every one will be able to enjoy the greatest happiness possible under the circumstances. We must remember that regardless of what may be done to the leaders of labor, the rank and file of labor will not give up its aims. You may destroy the leaders but you cannot destroy the people. The labor problem will not be solved in that way and so we feel that we must have larger participation of labor in solving the problems of industry. The question is, are we getting nearer to a solution or farther away from it?

"Mr. Howard admirably described the machinery established in the Clothing Industry. We think the conditions prevailing today in this industry are satisfactory from every viewpoint. The proof of the fact is that there is no interruption of work under this arrangement anywhere, and that the industry's machinery is being kept moving at all times, and that we keep on producing no matter what differences may arise. At first the machinery was confined to only one firm—Hart Schaffner & Marx. Today it includes perhaps 95 or 97 per cent of the clothing industry of the United States and Canada. This tremendous change was brought about during the very period of the great industrial unrest without difficulty. There is a real revolution in the steel industry, not made by the workers. There was rebellion against law and order in the State of Pennsylvania by the authorities in that state. The constitution, as far as the worker is concerned, has been completely abolished. In that state the law is force and force only prevails. Whenever a Government has to go that far, it is treading on very dangerous grounds. You have the mine situation. Regardless of our views as to the merits of the thing, we are dealing here with one of the basic industries, all other industries depending on it. Yet see how the miners' situation is being dealt with.

"There is one industry today where the possibility of a strike is not even being suggested, and that is the clothing industry. There is not a single place in the United States or Canada where the workers even discuss the possibility of a strike. That is so because labor is participating in the solving of the industrial problems. In this industry, labor has not only assumed rights but it is also cognizant of its responsibilities to the industry. But after all, as it was stated by Professor Howard, regardless of our quarrels, every one is or should be interested in production. As Mr. Williams used to say,

'the world's work must be done, and nothing should be done to interfere or limit the possibility of greater and greater production.'

"I know a great number of employers will say, 'Well, what can I do to increase production?' A great many of them would like to get a patent for doing so over night. It can't be done. There must be created a real spirit of confidence and faith in one another. Labor must feel that it really has assumed a greater part in management of the industry and that the matter is not being played with. We have a great number of schemes for democracy and freedom in industry. In some cases well meaning employers offer their own schemes. In my judgment all 'schemes' will turn out to be most miserable failures. Labor will accept real power or nothing at all; a real participation in the government of the industry.

"In the midst of all this unrest, in the midst of this frightful dissatisfaction and general fault-finding, we still have our industry, the clothing industry, continually producing uninterruptedly. Whatever might be the view of the State's Attorney at this time about our organization and whatever the views may be of other people with ulterior motives, I think that a great number of officials today are only interested in the question of how they may be re-elected, using the word 'profiteer' in this direction; the word 'Bolsheviki' in that direction. A great number of officials are more interested in their political careers than in the future of this country.

"The situation which confronts us everywhere today is very serious. In my judgment,—I don't propose to suggest a complete program,—what is needed today is the organization of every industry, beginning from the raw materials, completing with the agencies for distribution and providing representation from all the factors in the industry, and placing upon all of them the responsibility of running the industry so that the public may be benefited by it. What is essential today is the placing of responsibility upon the greatest number of people. The problems are so great and so grave that we cannot make a mistake by calling in the assistance of every one who is willing to come in and contribute his share. If there is anything our experience has shown up to date it is this: wherever the people are given honest participation in the industry in which they are engaged, they are anxious to assume the responsibilities that go with such rights.

"Unless something in that direction is done, and done quickly, we, in this country, may be headed in the direction where Europe is today!

I do not fear the changes that will take place. I don't fear that the machinery for production will be interfered with. We are today the only great country that can still feed itself, and also be helpful to others. If the machinery of production is demoralized here as it is in Europe, the sufferings of the world will be multiplied. Those of you who have an inkling of what is going on on the other side know that conditions are deplorable. I have just listened to one who passed through Austria about six weeks ago. He said that while passing through industrial districts he did not find a single smoke stack with smoke coming out of it, that production had been completely stopped, that the civilization has been practically destroyed. Because of that condition, I feel that all of us have a great responsibility at this time, regardless of what may be the momentary views of a great number of people, and that it is the duty and responsibility of every one to look at the facts as they are, examine them, try to find a solution, and then courageously stand by it. The opposition, as a rule, is only a temporary affair.

#### SUGGESTED PROGRAM

"There is a great need for a constructive program. We know, or we should know, that all of this hysteria will solve nothing, that it will only make conditions worse. When we bring before you our program, we feel that it may suggest a way out. What we are suggesting is a method whereby labor may assume more power and more responsibility; whereby a method may be provided for a peaceful and constructive change. We hope this era of prejudice and intolerance will be short lived, and that a new era of trying honestly to find a way out is opening.

"There is one more suggestion that our scheme of operation brings out, and that is the failure of the old method of craft organization. An industry must be organized completely under unified leadership. It is impossible to find a way out when every small part of an industry has the power of inflicting damage upon the industry. Through a combination of all the people in the industry a greater responsibility is vested in the workers in the industry.

"Our own experiment, while it is nationally not yet of long duration, has nevertheless been developing during the last nine years. Those of us who are connected with it, employers as well as employees, are citing the fact that every agreement has been renewed, has been unanimously accepted by workers. This method of making slow improvements, slow changes, so that the industry may enjoy the benefits of continuous production, with improved conditions, will work

out in every case where it is given a fair trial. It is the only method today. While not perfect, where there are still a number of grievances on both sides, people can meet one another in a spirit of confidence and faith.

"You all know what the experience of arbitration in every organization is; mostly that no arbitrator can sit on two cases successively. He either displeases one side or the other. We have in our industry, where there is an arbitration system, a hard time getting an arbitrator in, but we know of no one going out, except the late Mr. Williams. That is so because of the confidence prevailing. We don't want technical and legislative decisions in our industry. While our system may not be perfect we have found that it has at least permitted us to go on with production. We find for ourselves after a period of nine or ten years, that there is a better understanding between the two sides today than ever before.

"If it is of any help to any other industry, if it helps the country in the condition it finds itself in today, we will be happy to make our contribution and to be helpful in any possible way, because we feel that the great responsibility upon the people today is to look at the facts, examine the problems, find a solution and steadfastly keep on until that solution is perfect."

## The Farmers Movement

*(Continued from page 234)*

### HOW LEAGUE WAS ORGANIZED

How was the League able to accomplish such a remarkable feat in so short an interval? The League adopted the most intensive methods of organization. It was decided that no candidate should be nominated until an organization had been built up which could "put over" its candidates at the first election. The League was to be financed from the dues of its members and, for every election period of two years, each member was to pay \$16 into the treasury of the League. The League was not organized through meetings, but through personal canvass. Before the first meeting was held the League had 30,000 members. A year ago the League had one thousand Ford machines for their organizers. The organizers drove from farm to farm, meeting the men in their own homes, presenting the situation to them and convincing them of the necessity of the program of the Non-partisan League. Every farmer who joins gets a national and a state weekly issued by the Non-partisan League. The League now controls four daily papers and a fifth, with the largest circulation

in the Northwest, is about to be started in St. Paul.

The League has been through several elections in North Dakota and has maintained its control of the machinery of government. At the last election, said Mr. Mills, it was widely announced in the press that the proposals of the Non-partisan League had been defeated; then it was said that a part of them had been defeated; then nothing at all was said. "The fact was that, in spite of the submission of very detailed provisions requiring special study, so carefully had these measures been drawn and so much public attention had they received, they polled a final majority of more than 17,000 votes."

### NOT A CLASS MOVEMENT

"The charge that the League is stirring up class hatred is absolutely false," said Mr. Mills. "This is a farmer's movement and the agricultural population of the state is about 80 per cent of the total. We are co-operating also with organized labor. We do not take anybody but farmers into the League, but we advise the carpenter to join his union. The trade unions have three times voted to support the League program.

"We are not against the business man. When the honest business man, whose aim is service and not graft, learns what we are doing, he is with us. He finds that our program is to his advantage. He can, for instance, get credit from the Bank of North Dakota, without reference to race, religion or politics and simply on the basis of the security which he can offer. He can get his credit at less cost, which enables him to cut his selling prices and increase the amount of business which he can do on credit. There is not a business man in North Dakota who is conducting his business for the service it renders, who is not in favor of that."

### BANK TO AID PEOPLE

The Bank of North Dakota was formed, according to Mr. Mills, primarily to free the people of that state from dependence for credit upon the large banking interests in Minneapolis and St. Paul. These Minnesota banks were the depositories for the North Dakota banks. The formation of the Bank of North Dakota will now keep these large deposits largely within the state. The bank is also the legal depository for all public money. The Bank of North Dakota is being used for the extension of rural credit on reasonable terms.

The press reports that the State Bank of North Dakota had been closed were simple perversions of fact, said Mr. Mills. The bank closed was the Scandinavian-American Bank,

which has been friendly to and has financed many farmers' co-operative enterprises, such as grain elevators. The enemies of the League conspired to wreck it, but it was re-opened in a few days by direct order of the Supreme Court. A great mass meeting of league farmers met in Fargo, denounced the attempt to wreck the bank and subscribed so liberally to its stock that it will soon be capitalized at half-a-million and be the largest and strongest private bank in the state.

#### PROPAGANDA BY "PROFITEERS"

The Non-partisan League has been called seditious and "pro-German." "It is customary in these days," Mr. Mills said, "to call anybody whom we don't like 'pro-German.' Who are making the charges? The parasite interests, the insurance 'sharks' and others whose graft has been interfered with by the League. The League was not organized with reference to the war but for the purpose of putting over an economic program. There is not a political organization in the country which has as clean a slate as the Non-partisan League."

"One reason why the political and business interests are against the Non-partisan League," Mr. Mills said, "is that they cannot capture it. Convention after convention of the populists was captured by its opponents. The Non-partisan League cannot be controlled in this way because the organization goes right down to the farmer himself. In every election precinct there is a caucus of the farmers who hold membership cards in the League to select representatives to the County Convention. Representatives are nominated and elected by the men who know them and what they stand for. These delegates to the County Convention, in their turn, select delegates to the State Convention by the same process. There will be a national gathering in St. Paul next month, the delegates to which will be chosen in the same manner. This method of choosing the representatives of the League will enable the control of the organization always to be kept in the hands of the people for whom it was formed."

### Committee on School Nurses Acts

A special club committee on School Nurses was called together last Monday, November 24. John E. Ransom served as chairman. The other members are Messrs. Graham Taylor, Frederick R. Greene, M.D., Allen B. Pond, Joseph Cummins, C. M. Moderwell.

The Committee felt very keenly that the matter of prime importance at this time was, not whether the School Board or the City should

pay the salaries of the nurses, but whether the nurses should be kept at work so that the health of the children might not be imperilled. With this in mind the committee sent the following communication to the City Council:

"Gentlemen:

"The City of Chicago today faces a serious situation because the lack of an appropriation to cover the salaries of our school nurses makes it necessary to discontinue their services.

"So far as we are able to learn, this situation arises out of the fact that on the one side, the City Council takes the position that the medical inspection of school children, which work entails the services of physicians and nurses, should be paid for out of the school funds, and on the other side the Board of Education holds that school funds either cannot or should not be used for this purpose. Whatever other points of differences there are between these two bodies and whatever the relative justice of their contention, we do not know. The important fact from the point of view of community interest is that because neither body has made an appropriation we are today without the services of the school nurses.

"It goes without saying that, loyal as these nurses may be to the work in which they are engaged, they cannot long continue to serve without remuneration, nor has the community any right to expect them so to serve. We believe that health of the school children of Chicago is of far greater moment than whether some of the means of safeguarding their health be paid out of the funds appropriated by the City Council or by the Board of Education. The public pays the bill anyway and while it is being decided out of which pocket it shall be paid we must have nurses.

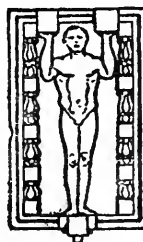
"Therefore, the special committee on School Nursing of the City Club of Chicago suggests to your Honorable Body that during the period of time that may of necessity ensue before the question of what body is to pay for the services can be fully decided, that whatever provision is necessary be made to carry on this work to the end that this important service in safeguarding the health of Chicago's children and that of the community as a whole may not be further interrupted. We would further respectfully suggest that this work be supported during the interim jointly by the City Council and the Board of Education.

"COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL NURSING."

The pay for nurses has now been arranged for by the transfer of funds from other appropriations for the Health Department to the school nurse funds.

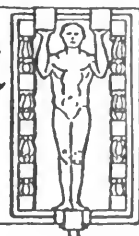
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# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1919

NUMBER 49

Friday, December 12, at Luncheon

**John F. Bass**

*Foreign Correspondent, Chicago Daily News.*

***"The Condition of Europe and the Peace Conference"***

Mr. Bass has just returned to America from a five years' stay in Europe as foreign representative for the Chicago Daily News. In 1914 to 1915, he was with the Russian army in Poland and Galicia; from 1915 to 1918 with the armies in France, Italy and the Balkans.

Since the armistice he has traveled widely in Europe, visiting not only many of the Allied nations, but also the nations of Central Europe. He was at the Peace Conference, during which also he was sent to Poland by the conference with the Allied Mission as representative of the press and to furnish news to the Peace Conference about conditions in that country.

No American returning recently from Europe has had a more comprehensive view of conditions or a greater opportunity to judge the steps which must be taken to restore the nations to normal economic and political life.

Tuesday, December 16, at Luncheon

(Note Change in Date)

**Thomas Adams**

*Town Planning Advisor for Canada*

***"The Zoning of Cities"***

Thursday, December 18, at Luncheon

**Clarence B. Miller**

**of Washington**

*Formerly Congressman from Minnesota*

***"The Non-Partisan League"***

# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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## Zone Plan Conference

DECEMBER 16th and 17th are the dates set for the Citizens' Zone Plan Conference, to be held at the Morrison Hotel. This conference is of prime importance. It will afford every one an opportunity to hear, first hand, of the needs of Chicago and of the results accomplished elsewhere. Club members are urged to attend as many as possible of the meetings.

As arranged at this time the program for the Citizens Zone Plan Conference is as follows:

Tuesday, December 16th, Morrison Hotel  
2:00 P. M.

Address of Welcome—Mayor W. H. Thompson.

What is Zoning?—Dr. Robert M. Whitten.  
Advisor, City Plan Commission, Cleveland.

History of Zoning Efforts in Chicago and  
Present Problems Before Chicago—Alderman  
J. O. Kostner, Chairman, Committee on Build-  
ings, City Council.

3:30 P. M.

General Aspects of Zoning—Mr. Edward H.  
Bennett, Architect and City Planning Expert.

8:00 P. M.

Special Aspects of Zoning—Mr. Herbert S.  
Swan, Secretary, New York Committee on Dis-  
tricting.

Chicago's Need for Zoning—Illustrated.

Zoning Experience in Other Cities, with Sug-  
gestion for Possible Application to Chicago—  
Mr. Harold Bartholomew, City Plan Engineer,  
St. Louis.

Wednesday, December 17th, City Hall

2:30 P. M.

Guiding Principles of Zoning—Mr. Edward  
M. Bassett, Chairman, New York Committee  
on Districting.

Morrison Hotel, 8:00 P. M.

Legal Aspects of Zoning—Mr. Edward M.  
Bassett, Chairman, New York Committee on  
Districting.

Concluding Statement—Mr. Daniel L. Good-  
willie.

(All meetings will be concluded with an open discussion of the subject under consideration.)

That Chicago needs to "set its house in order" is the feeling of a great many people. The Zoning Conference is planned to give a chance to hear and be heard in connection with this all important matter.

## Meeting Cancelled

Due to the illness of Mr. Alexander F. Whyte, the meeting for Thursday, December 4, was cancelled. Mr. Whyte was requested by his physician not to make any public addresses. Word of the speaker's illness came to the Club office at such a late hour that it was impossible to notify members.

## The Undernourished Child

A MUCH neglected factor in health, according to Dr. W. R. T. Emerson of Boston, who spoke at the City Club November 15, is nutrition. Among the remarkable things shown by the war, he said, is the number of men not admitted to military service because of physical deficiencies. These men did not become unfit for military service suddenly. In many cases, the causes go back to undernourishment in the very beginnings of childhood. In order to deal adequately with the problem of undernourishment, therefore, it is important to begin early. It must be dealt with in the public schools.

### NOT A POVERTY PROBLEM

Malnutrition is not a problem of poverty, according to Dr. Emerson. It is as serious among the well-to-do as among the poor. Undernourishment is due to over-indulgence and careless habits as much as to insufficiency. In many well-to-do homes, children are simply "led to the hay stack" and turned loose. If we would devote as much time to the feeding of our children as we do to the feeding of our cattle and horses the problem of malnutrition would not be so serious.

Why is such malnutrition allowed to exist? In the first place, Dr. Emerson said, no effective steps have been taken either by the medical profession or in the schools to identify the undernourished child. The child may look well when dressed and thus escape detection. He is considered well and treated as such. If he falls behind in his studies, pressure at school is increased. Thus a vicious circle is established that increases the degree of malnutrition. Later in life, many of these children, unable to bear the unusual stress, become physical and nervous wrecks.

(Continued on page 244)

## Foreign Exchange Problems

FOR the protection of our own foreign trade, as well as for the restoration of settled conditions in Europe, it may be necessary for the United States to make further credit advances of from two to three billion dollars to European countries. This fact was brought out at the City Club luncheon on November 25th by Mr. H. G. P. Deans, Vice-president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. Mr. Deans is a recognized authority on foreign exchange. In his talk he discussed the present situation and its causes, and the steps required to restore the Foreign Exchanges to a point which will make it possible for Europe to continue to trade with us.

There is no doubt, according to Mr. Deans, that the chief depressing influence has been the great excess of our exports to Europe over our imports. The practical cessation of advances to Europe, the large European issues of uncovered paper, our inability to get gold for our exports or for what is owing us, the transformation of the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation, the long delay in the ratification of the Peace Treaty, the money stringency here, with the resultant higher loaning rates in London and the failure to consummate the deals involving several hundred million dollars which were awaiting the signing of the Peace Treaty, are other causes which have brought about, a condition in connection with foreign exchange, that may have a disastrous effect on industry and business in the United States.

### NEED OF RAW MATERIALS

"The chief difficulty in righting the European financial situation today, is in the acute shortage of raw material and the pressing need of machinery," said the speaker. "Labor troubles are also in evidence. Food has been scarce and prices high. Until Europe can materially increase production, and that is dependent upon raw materials and machinery, there will be no real cure.

"While it is true that European Exchanges ceased a long time ago to bear any practical relation to the gold supply, I seriously doubt if the situation abroad is really as bad as it has been represented. It does not warrant the recent severe slump witnessed here and in some of the continental exchanges. The hopeful fact is that the true wealth of a country lies in its people—in their capacity for work, and their willingness to perform it. In considering the value of the European exchanges proper weight must be given to the recuperative strength and productivity of each of the nations. That

Europe is not bankrupt is evident from the encouraging increase in our imports from England, France and Italy. However, Europe is seriously embarrassed and in urgent need of assistance to obtain raw materials, which, as good business men, we ought to provide.

### PRICES DEPEND ON EUROPE'S RECOVERY

"Europe is burdened with a heavy debt. Much of it has been incurred for war purposes—for purposes of destruction. The money she owes us yields her no dividends, opens up no new territory, stimulates no new industry, but on the contrary hangs heavy about her neck. If she is to repay that debt or even pay the interest on it she must be given the means of getting back on her feet industrially, back into the ranks of the producers, and the United States is the only country that can help her get there.

"On the economic and financial recovery of Europe the ultimate adjustment of prices here and throughout the world largely depends. Payment of the war indemnity depends upon the industrial reconstruction of Central Europe and future development of Southern and Eastern Russia. It may be that for a time, or at least until some of the continental exchanges have had an opportunity to recover, we will have to organize some system of barter under which those products, of which we have a surplus, and for which Europe stands in need, may be exchanged for such products as Europe has to dispose of and for which there is a demand in this country. If we are to retain our foreign trade, or a substantial part of it, together with the goodwill of our foreign customers, it will be necessary for us to adopt a more liberal policy toward these people in their present difficult position.

### EXPORT TRADE IN DANGER

"The European Exchange rates are in some cases running from 40 per cent to 50 per cent discount below par, which means that the foreign buyer has to pay just so much more when he purchases here. In plain words the premium on the dollar in Europe is becoming prohibitive. Many American sales have been cancelled; others will be.

"We cannot expect to sell anything to Europe, at present exchange rates, except such things as Europe cannot get along without. Thrift and economy, industry and increased production in Europe, are of course, the only permanent correctives for these depreciated exchanges, but Europe cannot wait for that, and I don't think

that we want to wait either. The problem requires immediate relief, even if that relief does not cure, and such relief can only come from the prompt extension of large credits for the purchase of the products of American industry and agriculture.

"As a matter of policy I am opposed to unnecessary government interference with or control of business, but we are today confronted with a situation, the gravity of which, I sometimes fear, is not so widely understood as it ought to be. The present difficulties in which the world is involved are the direct result of the war with its enforced discontinuance of production and dislocation of trade. To facilitate their correction there is no country so well equipped as we are. Our nation through its government provided the credits for war. Why should not the same agency provide the smaller, but still very considerable, credits required for Peace?"

"Very short credits will not do. Europe needs at least two or three years in which to recover. A plan might be devised whereby American exporters could be financed by notes of the United States Treasury issued in dollars and secured by the obligations of the individual purchasers, whether they are private firms or corporate companies, additionally guaranteed in every case by the European importer's bank and by a deposit of currency calculated on the basis of current exchange rates, such deposits to be made with an approved bank in the country of purchase, and to be held as security for the due payment of the bills. It would also have to provide that the deposits of currency be maintained at a figure sufficient to give a margin over the value of the dollar as based on the current exchange rate, and not upon an official exchange rate. It would of course be necessary to appoint a board composed of men of the highest standing in the country, and peculiarly qualified for the discharge of their duties, to pass upon all applications for credit.

"In conclusion let me say that it cannot be emphasized too strongly, that it is quite as much to our advantage as to the advantage of Europe to establish additional credits here for the purchase of raw materials and machinery. When in domestic finance, we reorganize an embarrassed corporation, a corporation which owes us money that we would like very much to get back, it has been our custom to help it to get on its feet. So it is with the European situation today. Until she can resume production on a scale in excess of home consumption, the likelihood of our ever receiving even the interest on our loans is remote.

## The Undernourished Child

(Continued from page 242)

### THE CAUSES OF MALNUTRITION

Dr. Emerson mentioned five principal causes of malnutrition:

1. *Physical defects:* Physical examinations will show three to nine defects in every malnourished child, the most important of which are those that interfere with respiration, as adenoids or infected tonsils. The correction of these defects has, in many instances, in the nutrition classes conducted by Dr. Emerson, brought the children quickly up to normal weight.

2. *Lack of home control:* Often children are allowed so much freedom in the home that it is very difficult to correct habits which result in undernourishment.

3. *Over fatigue:* Many children are incapable of the sustained mental exertion of the school room. They lag in their studies and are called lazy when they have neither the physical nor the mental strength to keep up with the tasks planned for well children. Many grown-ups find it difficult to apply themselves closely for more than a couple of hours without definite rest. Yet school children are required to concentrate for nearly three hours at a session. One of the first essentials in bringing about the recovery of the undernourished child is relief from long school hours.

Many other things are also conducive to a state of fatigue in the child, among which may be mentioned excessive reading, late hours, study after school, the "movies." Definite rest periods ought to be provided for the undernourished child. Dr. Emerson described the provision made in his Boston nutrition classes for periods of rest for the children.

4. *Improper food habits:* How many parents know how much their child eats? "Think," said Dr. Emerson, "of keeping a horse or even a pet dog without measuring his food! Yet after the age of two years, few physicians, even, find out whether a child is eating sufficient food for proper growth. Many of these children, besides habitually taking too little food, have serious faults in their food habits, such as the omission of cereals and milk from their diet, the use of tea and coffee, eating candy before meals, and fast eating—habits that in themselves are entirely adequate to cause malnutrition to a serious degree. Yet only rarely are these habits noticed."

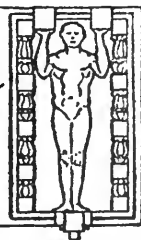
5. *Improper health habits:* The general habits affecting health, also, Dr. Emerson said, have an important bearing on the child's nourishment. Sleeping in an inadequately ventilated room often has the effect of keeping the child under weight.

DEC 18 1919



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1919

NUMBER 50

**Tuesday, December 16, at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00**

## Thomas Adams

*Town Planning Advisor for Canada*

### ***“The Zoning of Cities”***

Mr. Adams' address is of great importance, particularly at this time, because of the consideration now being given zoning in Chicago.

Until he was named Town Planning Advisor for Canada, Mr. Adams had served in a like capacity for the Local Government Board of England and Wales. He is past-president of the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain.

**Wednesday, December 17, at 4:00 P. M.—Ladies' Day**

Joint Meeting of the City Club of Chicago, the Woman's City Club and the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, at the City Club

## Judge Johan Castberg

*Speaker of the Norwegian Storting (Parliament).*

### ***“The Child Born out of Wedlock”***

Judge Castberg is the author of the famous Norwegian law for the better protection and care of illegitimate children.

The present Illinois law on this subject is considered to be wholly inadequate and unjust to this unfortunate class of children.

The meeting is open. Bring your friends.

**Thursday, December 18, at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00**

## Clarence B. Miller

*Formerly Congressman from Minnesota*

### ***“The Non-Partisan League”***

This subject was discussed recently at the City Club by one of the leading speakers for the Non-Partisan League, the organization of farmers in the Northwestern States which has been carrying into effect, through its control of political machinery, a far-reaching program of public ownership.

The City Club, in accordance with its policy of having both sides of controversial issues discussed, has arranged for this address by a leading opponent of the league.

# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship

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By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Vol. XII Monday, Dec. 15, 1919 No. 50

### Prison Discipline

"IN considering prison reform we do not need to be sentimental about the prisoners—most of them deserve to serve their term. However, prisons should be conducted for the protection of society and therefore these institutions, to accomplish their purpose, should send their inmates back to the community better men, with a civic conscience," said Thomas Mott Osborne, Lieutenant-Commander in charge of the U. S. Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., in his address December 2nd before the City Club.

The speaker pointed out that, in all of his experience with prisons and prisoners at Sing-Sing, Auburn and Portsmouth, he had always found that they would respond to the better things if they were properly handled. In this respect, he said:

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

It is in our own interest to see that prisons prepare men for their release. The purpose of these institutions should be educational. However, it is not enough to provide better food and more exercise, for if you stop there you simply make the prisoner a healthier thief on his release; nor is it enough to provide study classes, for that alone will just make brighter crooks. What we must have is a development of better morals. We must create in the prisoner a feeling of community responsibility. He must be taught the value of civic service, while in prison, so that when he returns to civil life he will feel a responsibility to the community.

"The old prison system instead of preparing men for release, does just the opposite, for it acts as a school of crime. No attempt is made to prepare the prisoner for his return to society, instead it has been the practice to break his spirit so that he will give as little trouble as possible while serving his term.

"Prisons too often make bad men worse. They provide a regular school of crime—starting with

institutions for boys, then going to the reformatory and finally offering a graduate course in the penitentiary. We manage to bring out seasoned criminals from institutions whose purpose should be to turn men back to the community as assets instead of liabilities."

At this point the speaker outlined some of the specific causes for the failure of prisons as reform agencies. He pointed out instances of brutality on the part of authorities; organized traffic in "dope" carried on among prisoners, through the guards; and dishonesty of officials in charge of the institutions.

"When men are treated brutally and see that the prison authorities themselves commit offenses against law, it would be strange if the prisoners did not learn to hate society. They rightly blame us for such conditions and when they come out of prison with such grievances they are ready to commit further crimes. That they do not reform under this system is evident from the fact that about two-thirds of the prisoners are men who have served previous terms.

#### THE HONOR SYSTEM.

"The so-called 'Honor System' does not entirely solve our problem of making better citizens of prisoners. This is due to its failure to create among the prisoners a feeling of responsibility to the community. The Honor System compels a man to behave in prison in order that he may secure personal benefits. It does not emphasize his responsibility to his fellows, so when he gets back into community life he has no more civic spirit than before going to prison. He has been trained to think only of his own interests."

#### STUDY PRISON CONDITIONS.

In conclusion, Mr. Osborne pointed out that it is the duty of every citizen to know the prison conditions in his community and to see to it that common sense is applied to the management of such institutions. Bad prison conditions, he said, make more Bolsheviks than come from Europe. We can not hope to stop crime as long as prisons are conducted as schools of crime.

The chairman after expressing the Club's appreciation to Mr. Osborne, called upon Mr. Whitman, State Superintendent of Prisons for Illinois. Mr. Whitman emphasized the importance of preparing prisoners for their return to civil life. He pointed out the necessity of calling to the front the best there is in a prisoner and stated that prisoners would respond to such an appeal.

## The League of Nations

"LIBERALS, the world over, cannot but feel disappointed with the progress made since the signing of the Armistice," said Mr. Alfred G. Gardiner, in his address before the City Club at the December 6th luncheon. Mr. Gardiner, editor of the London *Daily News* and a student of world politics, expressed the opinion that the failure to act favorably upon the League of Nations indicates that the world war has not taught us the desired lessons.

While condemning the Peace Treaty for its failure to accomplish a liberal peace in the spirit of the fourteen points, the speaker commended the League of Nations as a necessary step toward the world organization. The coupling up of these documents has brought about an alliance of the forces opposed to the League with those opposed to the treaty, which is delaying the possibility of any settlement.

### PEACE AFFECTED BY ELECTION

Mr. Gardiner attributed the failure of the Paris Conference to bring about a more liberal peace in considerable measure to the result of our congressional election of 1918 and the subsequent English election. "The failure of the United States," he said, "to support the President in the Congressional election not only influenced the attitude of the people here toward the League of Nations, but in England as well. The enemies of the League in Great Britain took heart when they heard the results of the American election and in the British election which followed, forced Great Britain into line with the French, or old world style of diplomacy, rather than with American Peace ideals.

### TWO COURSES OPEN

"There are two alternatives before us: First, organization of the world for peace; second, reorganization of the world for war. The proposed peace treaty would compel competition in armaments, which means that in self defense each nation would again have to organize for war.

"The Peace Treaty and the League of Nations cannot exist together for they represent entirely different policies. With the formation of the League, the task of the liberals has just started for they must see that it stands as against the Peace Treaty.

"Should the League of Nations fail of adoption the Peace Treaty would form a new balance of power. However, any attempt to maintain peace by this means is useless. History demonstrates the failure of attempts to maintain

peace through a balance of power, and for proof of this we need only consider the Seven Years' War where Russia changed sides, or the recent world war in which the same nation which was expected to be the steam-roller for the Allies was lost from the entente. It is impossible to predict what changes would take place in the balance of power ten years hence.

"The Peace Treaty would afford us no protection from a sinister alliance between Germany and Russia or other Eastern Nations. German industrialism, coupled with Russian man power, would present a tremendous combination of force.

"The failure of a balance of power to keep peace and the possibilities of such an alliance as that of Germany and Russia would force the great nations into competitive armament, should the League of Nations be rejected. If there is to be competitive armament, America, like other nations, will want a navy and army second to none. This desire to have the greatest military force will, in time, create suspicion on the part of other countries, which in turn will result in inflamed public opinion. Then there will always be certain elements of the press ready to cause trouble and take advantage of the people's suspicions to cause a panic, and possibly war.

### LEAGUE WILL PREVENT WAR

"The only way to eliminate these very real possibilities of war, is by the adoption of the League of Nations. We cannot stop here, for the interests of peace demand the elimination of various features of the Peace Treaty, as well as the acceptance of the League.

"The League of Nations is impossible without American support. This fact is more evident now than when the document was first drawn. In the end England would have to withdraw from the League unless given this American support. It is an unfortunate argument to say that America must stay out of European affairs. We should have learned from the world war that America's interests are affected by European events and that America can no longer isolate herself. American interests are interwoven with those of Europe.

"Could the American people but realize that the League is not going to involve them in European problems, which they would not otherwise have to meet, and could they consider it on its merits alone without regard to internal politics, the vast majority would, I feel sure, back the League of Nations.

"The opposition to the League has made much

of the plea of 'Americanism' as a reason for avoiding responsibilities in Europe. To my mind 'Americanism' stands primarily for the liberal idea and that idea can only be spread throughout the world through the League of Nations. It is upon liberalism that the American spirit has been founded from the time of the Revolution. America has demonstrated the possibility of federated states and it now has an opportunity to promote a similar federation for all the nations of the world. The League of Nations is the fulfillment of the American ideal."

#### ALLIES RUSSIAN POLICY WRONG.

In response to a question as to how the policy of the Allies toward Russia could be reconciled with the principles assumed to be underlying the League of Nations, Mr. Gardiner said in part: "If you want a defense of the Allies' action as related to Russia, you have come to the wrong person. Our treatment of Russia has been inexcusable, even wicked. At a time when that country most needed our support we deserted it. A reactionary policy toward Russia was particularly blameworthy, it seems to me, on the part of France, for that nation had its own revolution a hundred years ago and had to face the combat of opposition of monarchical Europe, as well as facing the opposition of Europe. The effort of European monarchies to suppress the revolution created Napoleon. Napoleon in its turn had to be crushed. Yet, instead of helping Russia when that country needed a similar situation, France took the attitude toward Russia that other nations had taken toward that country a hundred years before. No, our Russian policy has been indefensible. It has been vicious and unfair. But, on the other hand, I do not think that our policy toward Russia need be linked with the idea of the League of Nations. It will be the task of liberals to mould the League along liberal lines and to correct the mistakes of policy of which we have been guilty in the peace."

Mr. J. J. GAYNOR, who is in charge of the local census enumeration, asks that all householders make a special effort to be prepared for the enumerators who will start throughout the city on January 2nd.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to supply members with special box prices for cigars during the holidays. Ask the cigar man to show you.

## "Ideals of America"

The City Club symposium on American ideals has been published by A. C. McClurg & Co. The book covers ideals in politics, law, labor, science, education, business, "Society," music, religion, philosophy and literature. Each one of the subjects has been covered by an authority on the subject.

The publication is well worth a careful reading by any City Club member no matter how busy. In order that you may readily secure a copy of the book, arrangements have been made by which they may be purchased at the cashier's desk. Orders may be mailed to the Club office. Stop in and look over the edition—you will want a copy of it.

## Club Appoints Delegates

The Club's Board of Directors announce the appointment of Everett L. Millard and Graham Aldis as official delegates to the Citizens' Zone Plan Conference, to be held at the Morrison Hotel December 16th and 17th. Mr. Millard is chairman and Mr. Aldis is secretary of City Club Zoning Committee.

While these men will officially represent the City Club at the Conference, this does not in any way hinder the attendance at these meetings by other members. In fact, the Zoning Committee is particularly anxious to have as large as possible attendance at the Conference from the Club Membership.

YOU CAN SAVE your friend money, by presenting his application for membership in the City Club, before January 1st, as the initiation fee will be increased at that time.

THERE ARE a great many men who would appreciate cigars as a gift. You can save money by purchasing the "smokes" at the Club.

IN CHECKING UP the books deposited in the Club by the Chicago Public Library, the following volumes were not found:

Automobile Engineering, V. 1.

Automobile Starting and Lighting, by Manley.

Automobile Lighting, by Page.

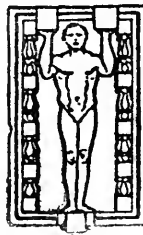
The Gun Brand, by Hendryx.

As these books are overdue at the Public Library, they should be returned to the Club reading room at once in order that the City Club need not be charged for them.

In this connection, members are reminded that books deposited here by the Public Library should not be taken away from the Reading Room.

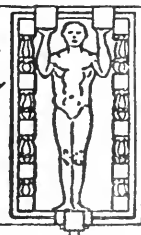
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Zoning Number



# The City Club Bulletin

## A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1919

NUMBER 51

**Next Wednesday, December 24 at Luncheon**

### Anthony Czarnecki

*Foreign Correspondent, Chicago Daily News.*

#### **Observations in Central Europe**

Mr. Czarnecki returned three weeks ago from over a year's stay in Europe during which he spent most of his time in studying conditions in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and Hungary. He was in Budapest during the height of Bela Kun's power and was in a position to observe at close range the workings of Hungarian bolshevism. Mr. Czarnecki will bring to the members of the City Club fresh aspects of the European situation.

*(Special Christmas Menu, see page 256.)*

**Thursday, December 25—Christmas Day**

**CLUB HOUSE CLOSED**

### The City Club and Zoning

THE beginnings of the zoning movement in Chicago were described by Charles B. Ball at the Zone Plan Conference held at the Morrison Hotel last week. The credit for inaugurating this movement, which has now won such universal public support, he assigned to the late Alderman Beilfuss, at whose request Mayor Harrison, in the latter part of 1911, appointed a committee, partly of aldermen and partly of citizens, to consider the question of encroachments on residence districts. Amendments to the Cities and Villages Act, prepared by this committee and endorsed by the City Council, were taken to legislature and duly passed. They failed to become law, however, because of the objection of the attorney general who pronounced their provisions unconstitutional, by reason of which Governor Dunne vetoed the bill. They were presented in substantially the same

form again to the legislature in 1913 but failed of passage.

"This legislative activity," said Mr. Ball, "was partly due to and strongly seconded by the City Club. At the opening of the new Club House, January 8, 1912, the committee on City Planning, which had for its purpose 'the improvement of the physical framework of the City, with a view to the health efficiency and general progress of the community,' presented a series of exhibits relating to the physical side of Chicago, the second of these consisting of building zone plans of German cities. Five zone plans were shown, four of which were the property of Civic Secretary Hooker and one of which was loaned by the Association of Commerce.

"In connection with the extensive Housing Exhibit held by the City Club in April 1913 and

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the various addresses which constituted the symposium on housing, a further presentation was made bearing on zoning. Twenty-three zone plans were exhibited, showing in great detail the methods adopted abroad and combining in scope the period extending from 1900 when piecemeal zoning was in vogue, to 1912 when it had been abandoned by the German cities.

"The exhibit contained a proposed zone plan for Chicago prepared by Charles B. Ball, suggesting development according to three zones: Zone 1 comprised the loop district and the built up area adjoining and it was suggested that the present regulations 10 per cent of vacant space on corner lots and 25 per cent on the interior lots be maintained; the second zone to the north, south and west of Zone 1 was a partially built up area in which it was possible that these percentages be increased to 20 per cent for corner lots and 25 per cent for interior lots; the third zone, however, consisting of unbuilt territory was to have a limit of 25 per cent vacant on corner lots and 50 per cent on interior lots."

Mr. Ball described also the efforts of various individuals, officials and others, and of organizations who co-operated in obtaining passage of the enabling legislation for zoning passed by the Illinois legislature last spring. Among the later activities relating to zoning, not touched on by Mr. Ball, the work of the City Club Housing Committee in 1916, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frederick Pischel, is important. Various committees were at that time engaged in a co-operative city planning study of that part of Chicago north of Kinzie street. The Housing Committee in that study assumed the task of gathering data for use in determining 'what areas should be allocated to residence, industrial and commercial purposes respectively in the City north of Kinzie street.' The committee made a preliminary survey, placing on large scale sectional maps the data showing, block by block, the distribution of property in that area, classified according to its use for industrial, commercial, residential or institutional purposes and

also the distribution of vacant land. Industrial and commercial property was classified as objectionable or non-objectionable with respect to residential neighborhoods. The residential occupation was classified on the maps both as to height and material of construction. These maps are an excellent demonstration of the careful preliminary studies that will be necessary for a scientific, comprehensive zoning of the city area.

The City Planning Committee of the City Club in 1917 supported Alderman Merriam's zoning bill which was defeated at that session of the legislature. In 1919, it was represented by Mr. Donald Richberg, as attorney, and by other members of the Committee at the discussions of the City Council Committee which framed the enabling legislation, which, with amendments, was adopted by the General Assembly. The City Planning Committee gave it support to the passage of this legislation.

Last September, the Directors of the Club recognizing the particular importance of zoning at this time because of the prospect of immediate action by the City Council for the appointment of a zoning commission under the new law and the drafting of zoning regulations, appointed a special City Club Committee on Zoning. That committee has since been in active co-operation with the other organizations participating in the zoning movement. The chairman, Everett L. Millard, was chairman of the committee on arrangements of the Zone Plan Conference held last week, at which zoning authorities from New York, St. Louis, Cleveland, Newark, and Canada were present. Various activities of the zoning committee of the City Club have been mentioned in recent issues of the Bulletin. The personnel of the Committee is as follows: Everett L. Millard, chairman; R. L. Fitzgerald, Henry K. Holsman, Elmer C. Jensen, Elmo C. Lowe, I. K. Pond, Herman von Holst, Donald Richberg, Charles B. Ball, Carl F. Berg, A. S. Carruthers, Graham Aldis, Joseph T. Ryerson and Urban A. Lavery.

AMONG THE GUESTS at the City Club last week on the occasion of Mr. Thomas Adams' address on the zoning of cities, were Hon. Harold Kessinger of Aurora, chairman of the new State Housing and Building Commission; Robert J. Knight, C. H. Hammond and Hon. W. H. Cornwell, members of that commission. Hon. H. A. McDavid of Decatur, also a member of the commission and President of the Decatur City Club, was not able to attend on the occasion of Mr. Adams' talk, but paid us a visit on last Thursday.

## The Condition of Europe and the Treaty

AS a matter of America's *honor*, the peace treaty should be rejected; as a matter of *humanity*, however, as the only means in sight of reestablishing normal economic life in Europe the treaty must be ratified." This was the conclusion arrived at by Mr. John F. Bass, foreign correspondent for five years for the *Chicago Daily News*, who addressed the City Club December 12.

The terms of the treaty, Mr. Bass said, constitute a breach of faith on the part of the allied powers, but there is no other basis now within reach upon which Europe can get back to normal living conditions. The United States should therefore ratify the Treaty, with a statement of its objections to the provisions which work serious injustice and which endanger the future peace of Europe and with an announcement that it will work for a reconsideration, within a definite period of years, of these harmful features of the treaty. Mr. Bass said in part:

### AMERICA CHANGED THE MAP.

"We cannot shirk responsibility for conditions which prevail in Europe. We cannot escape the fact that the map of Europe has been changed by the United States. Of course we did not win the war alone but if we had not entered the war when we did, the entente would have been defeated and an entirely different map of Europe would have resulted. We are responsible, therefore, for the dismemberment of Austria and the creation of the new states which have been carved out of it. These states are still in an unstable condition and, if we do not acknowledge our responsibility and help them, they will not be able to maintain themselves. They do not need simply money loans. We must enter the economic field over there and help them to get back on their feet.

"I agreed with Mr. Gardiner who spoke here last week, when he said that the League of Nations was a good thing and the Peace Treaty a bad thing, but I disagreed with him when he said that the League, not the Treaty, was the important thing. I am sorry that the Senate has concerned itself so much with the details of the League and has ignored most of the large facts in the peace settlement. The peace settlement as it stands is a breach of faith on the part of the allies. From the very beginning of the war, I have been rabidly anti-German, but I cannot stand by now and approve the sort of

thing which I have been condemning in Germany.

### MILITARIZING THE NEW NATIONS

"The history of the allied mission to Poland may furnish a back ground for an understanding of what is happening in Europe. I went to Poland with this mission to represent the American press and to furnish information to the Peace Conference. England, France, Italy and America each sent a separate delegation to Poland as a part of this mission, with separate instructions. These delegations instead of following a common policy were constantly working against each other. France was interested primarily in building up Poland into a great military power which should lie as a wedge between Russia and Germany. The English delegation was instructed to give France a free hand. The American delegation, on the other hand, had no fixed instructions; but it had the fundamentally right idea of endeavoring to work out the situation in the spirit of the League of Nations. That clashed with the French ideas, and rumors, emanating from the French delegation, tending to discredit America's intentions toward Poland had constantly to be denied.

"The policy of the non-American delegations was to encourage a vigorous nationalistic spirit among the Poles. In Galicia there is a national awakening among the Ruthenians, a people who, if permitted, would naturally join with the peoples of South Russia with whom they are racially allied. The Polish population in this district is in the minority but the allies, with the exception of America, urged the Poles to take that country. A French general who had been entrusted with making peace between the Russians and the Poles, when he first came to Lemberg brought four carloads of ammunition with him for the use of the Poles. Naturally the Ruthenians thereafter had no confidence in the sincerity of the allied mission.

"Many such instances could be recounted if there was time, showing that the nations have not been working in accordance with the principle of the League of Nations but have been intriguing to make these new nations into strong military powers.

"The present treaty specifies what Germany is to do toward disarmament, but no adequate provision has been made for the internal enforcement of these requirements. When the Peace Treaty was submitted there would have been no serious objection from Germany to

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drastic provisions for internal supervision by the Allies to enforce disarmament, but this was not accomplished. On the other hand, the Treaty provides for the most drastic interference with the ordinary economic life of Germany, interference which will prevent Germany's recovery to wholesome economic conditions. The sum of the German indemnity, for instance, has not been fixed. There you have the basis of disagreement—an unfixed sum, payable over thirty years, to be enforced by a close supervision of the internal economic life of the nation.

"Another instance of bad faith: Any impartial interpreter would agree that the clause in the armistice providing for reparation means that Germany should pay for the actual direct damage resulting from the war, nevertheless the peace treaty says that this reparation must include such things as pensions to the soldiers and damage done by the allies themselves.

### NEW ALSACE-LORRAINES.

"The Peace Treaty creates a series of new Alsace-Lorraines throughout Europe, South Tyrol, the coal fields of Teschen, Galicia, Lithuania, East Prussia, Danzig, Western Thrace, the Drobrudja and other areas where the seeds of future wars have been sown.

"For these reasons, therefore, I am forced to conclude that America is *in honor* bound not to sign the treaty. But how is Europe to recover, if some basis for renewing her economic life is not provided? The only basis which is now in sight is that provided in the treaty, so it seems that *in humanity* we are bound to sign the treaty.

"I have little sympathy with the reservations which have been proposed concerning America's interests only. I think they represent a very narrow minded attitude toward the great world problems with which we are faced. There is

very little danger that the League will hurt America. We are a strong nation. The important thing, however, is to get back the moral leadership of the world which we had before the Treaty was framed. How can we accomplish this? I think we should sign the Treaty as it stands, stating our objections to it and announcing that America will work for its revision within a certain period of years.

"It seems to me that the League is innocent so far as America's interests are concerned—it neither harms us nor helps us very much. My chief objection to the League is that, if it exercises any power at all, that power will be in the hands of a few unrepresentative men, in no way responsible to the people. The League will be organized too much like the Paris conference, with important decisions being made behind closed doors. The character of the League in that respect ought to be changed, particularly because of America's peculiar methods of conducting its foreign policy. Probably there is no other country in the world in which all foreign affairs, with the exception of the ratification of treaties and the declaration of war and peace, are so completely in the hands of a single man. This is an undemocratic system and it makes our participation in the League as it has been organized a dangerous proposition.

"My conclusion is that if we demand, as a condition of our ratification, that within a certain time changes must be made in the treaty, we will put the nations on their good behavior, we will be in a position to extend our help to them and we can save our own honor."

Asked about the danger of a Russian-German alliance, Mr. Bass said that in his opinion there is a serious danger of such a combination. The Germans know Russia and are bound to get in. The only way to stem that tide is to make Germany join with the allies in developing economic relations in Russia.

**FOR CHRISTMAS—"Ideals in America." Buy your copy at the City Club, \$1.75**

## The Zoning of Cities

EIGHT years ago, Mr. Thomas Adams, then town planning advisor to the Local Government Board of England spoke to the City Club on the operation of the British Town Planning Act. Mr. Adams, who now occupies a position as town planning advisor in the Canadian government, spoke again at the City Club last Tuesday. He came to Chicago on this occasion as guest of the Chicago Zone Plan Conference to advise on problems connected with the preparation of zoning regulations for Chicago. His address at the City Club was on this subject. Everett L. Millard, chairman of the City Club zoning committee and chairman of the committee on arrangements of the Zoning Conference, presided. A report of Mr. Adams' address, somewhat condensed because of lack of space, is printed herewith:

"The interest of this gathering to me is all the greater because on my first visit to the United States in 1911, I had the opportunity in the old quarters of the Club, of speaking to you on the subject of city planning. At that time a great deal of interest was being taken in the question of planning and beautifying cities by schemes which were primarily concerned with the laying out of new boulevards and park systems, the creation of civic centers, and many other admirable things for the improvement of your towns and the proper direction of their civic growth.

### PREVENTIVE CITY PLANNING

"I ventured on that occasion to suggest that this was dealing with city planning in a somewhat one-sided way; that there was also need that attention be given to industries, to the public health, to such questions as you now define under the term of 'zoning.' During the nine years that have intervened since that meeting, very little progress has been made in developing what I might call the practical side of preventive city planning.

"Six to seven hundred thousand people have been added to the city in these years, and yet I was told then that it was too late to city-plan because everything had been done. A new city of very considerable size has been created here, and the question of planning the development of the city in anticipation of future growth has not been fully considered.

"You claim that Chicago is the greatest distributing center in the United States, probably the greatest in the world. Your wholesale trade amounts to something like \$3,430,000,000. You

have a manufacturing industry which represents an output of \$3,000,000,000. All that is being carried on with an organization of a very fine character, so far as business capacity and the utilization of scientific processes is concerned. But here, as in every part of the civilized globe, you have not apparently overcome the chief danger in connection with the building up of these huge industrial aggregations called industrial cities.

### THE BIGGEST INDUSTRY OF ALL.

"Industry today owes a great deal to the men who are organizing it, but it also owes a great deal to the scientists who have made it possible to introduce the standardized processes which are so successfully developed in this country. Now, we want to consider the application of science in the same way to the biggest industry of all, which is the City. The biggest industry in this city is not so big as the city itself. Every industry in this city has to pay for every piece of waste, for every bad piece of planning, for everything that injures the city, its civic life and the health of its people.

"Manufacturers are beginning to realize that the greatest raw material of industry is the strength and efficiency of its laborers. Not only England, but America spent millions of dollars in the middle of the war to build model villages in connection with the ship yards and munition plants. Your greatest captains of industry had come to realize the necessity of providing satisfactory housing and health conditions for those who were working in the industries. One of the problems of statemanship of this country is to provide that in the future our great cities will grow in such a way as not to impair the health and mentality of those who are producing the wealth of the country.

### CONSERVING HUMAN ENERGY.

"The vital need in these countries where we have unlimited natural resources is to conserve and develop human energy. We realize that in our Canadian country, because we have only eight million people to our hundreds of millions of acres of land and yet our land is more congested and is dearer than in some of the European and English cities. Our cities have begun to disintegrate. The action of the United Steel Corporation in coming to Canada and starting to build a town on a farm is simply significant of a process that is going on all over this continent. The big industry that comes to Chicago

tomorrow will probably locate outside its borders, where it can pay less for the land, plan the land to suit itself, avoid the congestion of your loop district and the other areas where they might want to do business, get the advantages of the open country, and yet draw from you all that it wants in the way of civilized advantages and social organization.

#### CONGESTION NOT EFFICIENCY.

"The modern industry is not looking for sites in the congested part of big cities, and yet we have nursed the fallacy so long that we have almost come to the conclusion that congestion is efficiency. But to congest people too much is just as bad as to scatter them too much. We want to apply some method of distributing our population so that we will neither have congestion, on the one hand, nor too scattered a population on the other. The skyscraper is the stepbrother to the vacant lot, and the method of laying out and subdividing our land is not productive of that even development which is necessary for efficiency.

"What is one of the failures of street railway transportation? Over-congestion at one point has produced more evils than the scattered development in the suburbs. You would think that overloading your cars in the central district would produce a higher profit, but it is in the congested cities that the worst problems of street transportation have arisen, because overcrowding of your cars does not make up for the congestion which prevents them from running at reasonable rates.

#### THE HOME AND WORKPLACE.

"Another thing that we do by this lack of efficient distribution of our population is to separate too widely the home of the worker from this job. The worker wants short hours of labor not only because he wants to cut down his working time in the factory, but because he adds the time that he travels to and from his work. In proportion as we allow our cities to be laid out in a haphazard way and not to zone them and plan them for the purpose of securing industrial efficiency and of providing an opportunity for the home owner to acquire his own home within a reasonable distance of his place of employment, we are deducting from our ability to compete with other countries.

"I can look back to the time when it was said that it was the spirit of your Association of Commerce that set the Chicago Plan Commission to work. I can remember reading of the splendid work that was done by the Commercial

Club in finding thousands of dollars for preparing that plan, and helping to carry it out. I remember few cities where that kind of spirit has been shown in so effective a manner. I know there is no city on this continent or in Europe that has applied the same energy to educating its children in love of their city, in the desire to contribute to its upbuilding.

#### WHAT KIND OF CITY?

"No finer work has been done than that in any city. But you are giving, perhaps, if I may suggest it, a little too much attention to the dress, to the outside environment, to the general conception of the city as a whole, instead of getting into the heart of things. You now have your beautiful parks, your admirable playgrounds, your splendid boulevards, but these should be supplementary to a clean, efficient, healthy city, in which no man has to live in a tenement unless he wants to, in which there shall not be acres lying unused because we have too much congestion in one part and a too scattered development in the other. That is one reason I believe why this zoning conference is being brought to Chicago.

"We must pay the respect which is due to the German city planners that the districting a city in centers for industry, for residences and for business was originally their thought. Later, however, when the city planning movement got into England, the emphasis was put on the health of the people rather than on aggrandizement or ostentatious beautification. They said that the first thing is to build up health and then to get the beauty as the expression of civic spirit and healthy citizenship. The people of England apply that method throughout their city planning. Instead of separating the problem they make it indivisible. You cannot separate city planning from your housing problem. You cannot deal with your zone improvements as distinct from your street layout. If you zone your city into industrial, business and residential districts, you have got to plan your streets to meet the need of these various districts. The width and form of construction of a street for industrial purposes is one question; a different kind of street is required for your residential sections.

#### BAD PLANNING IS WASTE.

"In Canada we lay out all our streets the same width because we spread our industries and our business indiscriminately throughout the whole city. The result is that we have to lay out our streets of a strength sufficient to carry the maximum load on every street, whether it be for residence or business or manufacturing.

The streets must be suitable for carrying the heavy manufacturing vehicles that are necessary in manufacturing districts, or else they become broken up and destroyed. So we have to go on getting new debentures every few years to replace them.

"Now, in planning your city, if you put your industries in one place you get concentration of power distribution; you get your railway facilities better organized; your small industries are better able to handle their freight because they can co-operate to load a whole train instead of one or two wagons; you can arrange more easily your facilities for transportation of labor; you can construct your streets to care for the heavy traffic that is wanted for these industries; you can put in water mains that are of adaptable pressure for the purpose of heavy and light industries, and which are not required for the purposes of residences. In all these ways and others this tends to the efficiency of your city development.

"Our burden of taxes is dependent upon the plan of the city in these zones. I have developed a whole city, a small one, from the beginning, from the bare agricultural land upwards, and I know how that process of segregating manufacture in one place has tremendously added to the efficiency of industry.

#### PROTECTING THE HOME.

"Now take our residential areas: In parts of New York today under the zoning regulations a man may build a ten or twenty or thirty thousand dollar home and know that there is no danger that next week somebody will come along and stick a bone factory or a Chinese laundry or a planing mill next door and cause him to lose 25 per cent or more of his investment.

"Zoning is a problem that we want to deal with, not in substitution for your city plan, but as an auxiliary to it. You have a city plan that deals with the realization of a future Chicago by a surgical operation on Chicago as it is. You are going to cut through certain diagonals. You are going to provide main arterial roads outside of the city. Here comes in something that is of great importance in connection with zoning. I do not believe that you can effectively zone the City of Chicago by itself. Big as Chicago is, you cannot zone it with a strong enough hand and leave alone the Cook County area outside the boundary of Chicago. At Gary when they started to build a model city, all the people who were not prepared to submit to the standards in the city went over the border and built their shacks there. There was segrega-

tion of the good within Gary, and of the bad outside. If you apply strong methods of dealing with zoning in Chicago, the man who wants to escape your standards will just go over the boundary and some day Chicago will have to take in the bad development and spend millions of dollars for putting it right.

#### NO MAN'S LAND.

"There is no bigger problem in the American city today than this problem of dealing with the No Man's Land that lies between the city and the rural territory, five or six or ten miles beyond the city boundary, the rural area which is taking the overflow from the city. Those who are in control of that area are not accustomed to deal with problems that such an overflow presents. They are not accustomed to furnish sewers and water supply for the little villages and the farm. They are presented with the problem of the big city, and it confronts them suddenly without being able to deal with it. There suddenly grows up a condition that is not controlled by your building standards, and yet it is but a part of the outgrowth of the city. It is outside, it is uncontrolled. It brings on the worst housing problems, although they could be avoided by proper planning.

"Now, those who have been concerned in the promotion of your city plan were not indifferent to that question, but it has not been dealt with because it requires legislation to deal with it. When I came here in 1911 I was confronted with these arguments: 'Oh, you can do these things in England and in Canada, but you cannot do them in the United States because our constitution prevents it.' I have discovered since that that was wrong, that your constitution would only have prevented you from doing what I suggested under the terminology which I used. If instead of using the English dialect of the American language I had used the American language; if instead of suggesting that you should insist upon proper sanitary conditions under a town planning act, I had said that you could insist upon them under your *police power*; if I had suggested that you should get 'public welfare' instead of 'amenity,' you would have been able to do these things, if they were shown to be reasonable. All my study of the town planning movement in the last ten years has convinced me that if you can show that a city plan ordinance or scheme dealing with zoning, with the height of building, with the use of land, with the area of land that may be occupied can be shown to be a proper regulation for public safety, public health or public welfare.

## This Is the Last Week of the \$10 Initiation Fee

### INITIATION FEE AFTER JANUARY 1st, \$30

If you have a friend who is planning to join  
the Club, NOW is the time to bring him in

***The more members April 1st, the less the dues will have to be raised***

New Members Exempted from Dues Increase till January 1921

if it is reasonable in the eyes of the courts, and if it applies equally to a whole incorporated area (and not to one street or one block) you can secure *more* than we can in our country.

#### WHAT CHICAGO CAN DO.

"I think I have said enough to indicate, first of all, that zoning can be done under your constitutional limitations; secondly, that it ought to be done because it is necessary in the interest of securing efficient methods of carrying on your industry and healthy home conditions. How can you solve your housing problems, if you let houses and factories be mixed up as they are at the present time?

"I think that Chicago is not going to stand still when New York has advanced twenty years in front, as it is today, in the matter of zoning. Chicago is going to go New York one better. This great city of the West that has never yet allowed itself to be regarded as behind in matters of progress, is going to link up with its city plan the zoning plan, and gradually merge the two into one great plan for the upbuilding of a city in which it shall not only be claimed that it is the fifth city in the world in matter of size, but the first city in the world in the way in which it is applying science to its civic growth, in the regard which it has for its growing children, not only in parks and playgrounds but in homes, in the respect which it has for its motherhood, so that there shall be light and sunshine even over her washtub, in the regard which it has to the building up of contentment and the securing of a co-partnership among laborers, so that they shall no longer be working in conflict with the captains of industry but with them towards a greater country and a stronger America, in which shall not only be liberty, but liberty based on science, on justice, and on a future prosperity which will be a triumph compared to the prosperity of the moment."

## These Meetings Will Interest You

There will be held at Chicago New Year's week, from Monday, December 29th, to Wednesday, the 31st, the conference of six important national social science organizations, the American Sociological Society, the American Economic Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Statistical Association, the American Society for University Instructors in Accounting and the American Association for Agricultural Legislation. Authorities in social science from all over the United States will be in attendance and will speak. The programs, which will be at the Hotel La Salle, morning, afternoon and evening, will be of very special interest to members of the City Club. The sessions are open to the public and it is hoped that many City Club members will attend.

The courtesies of the City Club have been extended to members of the above conferences.

OUR OLD FRIEND Louis F. Post, now Assistant Secretary of Labor and a resident of Washington, D. C., visited the City Club last week.

## Special Xmas Luncheon

***Wednesday, Dec. 24th***

**12 to 2:00 P. M.**

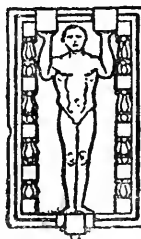
Cream of Tomatoes  
Aux Croutons

Roast Young Turkey with Dressing  
Cranberry Sauce Southern Sweet Potatoes

Pumpkin Pie

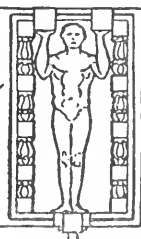
Coffee, Tea or Milk

**85 cents**



# The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XII.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1919

NUMBER 52

**Wednesday, December 31 at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00**

## John A. Fitch

*Contributing Editor, formerly Editor Industrial Department, "The Survey."*

### "The Steel Strike"

The Steel Strike has raised some very fundamental issues concerning the conduct of American industries, issues upon which there is the sharpest and most uncompromising division of opinion, but which must be met and solved if continuous production in basic industries is to be maintained.

John A. Fitch has had a long acquaintance with the steel industry. He was a member of the staff which made the Pittsburgh Survey in 1907-8 and is the author of a volume "The Steel Workers" published in 1911. As industrial editor for the *Survey*, he has given continuous attention over many years to the industrial situation in the steel industry. He has also made special investigations covering the facts and issues in the present conflict. Mr. Fitch represents neither group involved in the strike but will present the situation as he has found it upon investigation.

**Thursday, January 1—New Year's Day**

**CLUB HOUSE CLOSED ALL DAY**

**Friday, January 2nd at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00**

## Alexander F. Whyte

**of London**

*Associate Editor "The New Europe," Formerly Private Secretary to Winston Churchill*

### "British Labor Unrest"

Mr. Whyte's experience in British politics and journalism has been such as to give him a comprehensive understanding of the tremendous changes in industrial relations that have been taking place in Great Britain since the armistice. After making a report on the government system of Workmen's Insurance in Austria for Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Whyte served in Parliament for nine years. As parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill at the British admiralty, he had unrivalled opportunities for the study of political conditions in Great Britain. For four years during the war he held a commission in the Intelligence Branch of the British Naval Reserve. He spent four months in Paris during the Peace Conference.

Due to the illness of Mr. Whyte his address, scheduled for December 4th, was postponed, until this time.

# The City Club Bulletin

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Vol. XII Monday, Dec. 29, 1919 No. 52

### The Non-partisan League

UN-AMERICAN in its principles, disloyal in its activities during the war, undemocratic in the class control which it exercises government, subversive of the freedom of the school system and of press, the Non-partisan League is a menace to our institutions which we cannot afford to ignore, according to Hon. Clarence B. Miller of Washington, formerly congressman of Duluth, who spoke at the City Club Thursday, December 18. This was the second discussion on the subject of the Non-partisan League which has been held at the City Club recently. On November 18th, Walter Thomas Mills, one of the leading spokesmen of the League, addressed the City Club on behalf of the League. It is the policy of the Club, in dealing with controversial issues of this sort, to hear both sides.

#### LEAGUE POWER GROWS RAPIDLY

The influence of the League, according to Mr. Miller, is growing rapidly. It has obtained complete control of the machinery of the government in North Dakota, it has a powerful organization in Minnesota, where it almost carried the last state election, and it is extending its program now to other states, notably Washington, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho. The League has a foot hold in certain communities in Illinois. Mr. Miller predicted that if the proposed combination of forces between the Non-partisan League and the labor organizations is carried into effect, Chicago will be facing the problem of the Non-partisan League within a year.

There is no dispute as to the genesis of the Non-partisan League, Mr. Miller said. For decades the farmers of the northwest have complained bitterly against the system of grading their grain, which they claimed worked serious injustice to them. They had attempted to ad-

just their grievances in numerous ways, but not to their ultimate satisfaction. Particularly in North Dakota they objected to the method of grading of grain. Into this situation, came a "Socialist agitator" by the name of Townley, a man who a number of years before had been a candidate for office on the Socialist ticket and who had failed as a farmer. "Townley," said Mr. Miller, "is a keen, shrewd man. He has taught us some lessons in practical psychology which we ought not forget."

Townley started to organize the farmers. He sent his organizers, always four men together, directly to the farmers, told them that the government had sold out to "big business," urged them to all get together, to put in their own money and to get control of the political machinery of the state. At first they asked six dollars from each member of the League, but Mr. Miller said, they found that it was so easy to get this amount that they raised the ante to nine dollars. It has since been raised to sixteen dollars.

#### TOWNLEY SHREWD PSYCHOLOGIST

"Townley," Mr. Miller said, "showed a wonderful grasp of psychology in this. When a man pays for a thing, he believes in it and stands by it. He built up a strong working organization. He got 40,000 farmers to contribute \$9 apiece. When they paid their money they got a receipt, but after that had no control over its expenditure. So far as I know he never converted any of this money to his own use, but Townley is a Socialist propagandist and he saw a great opportunity with this fund to put over a socialistic program in North Dakota. Socialists and I. W. W. from all over the United States now flocked to North Dakota to take advantage of the situation."

At the first election in North Dakota the League carried the House but not the Senate. They failed to carry the western part of the state, which was to a large extent German. After this election the campaign was carried into Minnesota and in 1917 the program included also South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho.

#### WAR RECORD OF THE LEAGUE

Then America went into the war. "I do not think," said Mr. Miller, "that Townley hates America, but he does not love America. He is essentially an internationalist and has no patriotic feelings. As a Socialist he was opposed to the war. I don't know whether he saw the war as an opportunity to capture the German vote, which previously he had failed to get, but the fact

remains that he and his organization became one of the great dangers to the success of the war program. At the time there was danger that the I. W. W. would interfere with production in the Mesaba Iron Range, leaders of the Non-partisan League downstate were preaching against conscription and against the purchase of Liberty Bonds. The result was that practically every pro-German in the State went into the League and the State Safety Commission, which was organized as a war measure, found its main task was to fight the Non-partisan League." "Of course," Mr. Miller continued, "the issue of loyalty is no longer an immediate one, but I have gone into the war record of the League because it shows the willingness of their leaders to join the worst elements in the community in order to effect their program. Not less than ten of the League's organizers have been tried, convicted or are out on bail."

#### THE MINNESOTA ELECTION

When the League announced that it was out to secure 50,000 dues paying members in Minnesota, Mr. Miller said, nobody dreamed that it could be done. But they did it. With this membership they had about \$800,000 to spend—probably five times as much as the Republicans or Democrats together. They would probably have named their candidate for Governor, an avowed pacifist, except for the fact that he had written a book, reeking with sedition, entitled "Why Your Country is at War." The League claimed that it could poll two outside votes for every vote by a League member, and they did in fact poll 150,000 votes. An alliance had been effected with the labor organizations. Every pro-German locality was carried by heavy majority. They would have won if the Democrats had not abandoned their own candidate and voted the Republican ticket.

#### BOLSHEVISM IN THE NORTHWEST

"The League organizers are not sound," said Mr. Miller, "but they are shrewd and cunning. They insist that the only man who should be respected is the man who works with his hands. They believe in practically everything that is being carried into effect in Russia, except that they do not advocate bloodshed as a method."

"Let no one think that this is a democratic movement. It is the most autocratic movement under the American flag. Townley lives in St. Paul, where the office of the Non-partisan League is, and directs every move that is made by the government of North Dakota at Bismark, 600 miles away. Most of the members of the legislature in North Dakota are Leaguers. They meet regularly in secret caucus, not to

deliberate among themselves, but to receive orders from Townley. In Bismark, Townley has spies watching the movement of every member of the legislature. Governor Frasier is but a wooden automaton of Townley. Townley has the wealth and the well being of the people of North Dakota in the hollow of his hand.

#### CONTROL SCHOOL AND PRESS

"The Non-partisan League has now reached out to control the educational system of the state. They have provided for a new Board of Education of five which will select the text books, determine the curriculum and other important features of the educational system. Two of these are to be elected and three are to be appointed by the Governor. The schools under such an administration will teach the Townley brand of Socialism from the bottom up.

"The League in North Dakota is also endeavoring to control the press. By a new state law, only one paper in each county of the state can receive legal notices. That paper in each county is to be designated by the governor. That throws all legal advertising into the hands of papers which support the program of the League and makes it difficult for other papers to exist. This law will starve out every paper which does not favor Townley Socialism.

"The Non-partisan League aims to maintain its hold on the people by controlling their thoughts. They do this, not only through their influence over the press and the schools, but by educating the people to read only Non-partisan League papers.

"We thought at first that in spite of the League's success in North Dakota it could not succeed among the farmers in Minnesota, but we were mistaken and the farmers of Minnesota have fallen for it head-over-heels.

#### SOUND AMERICANISM THE CURE

"I look upon the Non-partisan League as distinctly a class movement, fostered by men who are not quite sound but who are clever, nevertheless and who have a great organization behind them. The United States must continue to be a government of all the people and not of a class. The leaders of this movement are anti-American. They love not the flag. They have not in their hearts the spirit of American institutions.

"We must teach our children the fundamentals of Americanism so that our government will be able to continue to serve *all* the people, and the red flag of Socialism will have no place here."

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP should be submitted before January 1st, as after that date there will be an increase in the initiation fee.

## Children Born Out of Wedlock

IT has often been pointed out that the inadequacy of the law in this state for dealing with children born out of wedlock works serious hardship and injustice to a class of children who, whatever the sins of their parents, are themselves innocent victims. For nearly fifty years, until the last session of legislature, the Illinois law provided only for the payment of a lump sum of \$550 by the father and released him thereafter from all obligation for the support and education of the child. At the last session of legislature this amount was increased and provision was made for payment over a number of years rather than as a lump sum. However, the amount provided under the amended law \$200 for the first year and \$100 for each of the nine succeeding years after the child's birth, is wholly inadequate. Students of social conditions have brought out the fact that the excessively high mortality among children of this class is due in no small measure to lack of care, conditioned upon inadequate support.

Norway has taken very advanced ground in dealing with the problem of the illegitimate child, or, to use the phrase, adopted in the Norwegian law, so as to erase as far as possible stigma attaching to such children, "the child born out of wedlock." "We ought not," said Judge Castberg, author of the Norwegian law, "to talk of 'illegitimate children,' but only of 'illegitimate' fathers and mothers."

The Castberg law has been very widely discussed in this country as a possible basis for legislation here. Some of the underlying principles of the law have been embodied in bills submitted to the Illinois Legislature. For this reason and because of the well known inadequacy of our own legislation on this subject, it was very fortunate that the City Club was able to arrange, in co-operation with the Chicago Council of Social Agencies and the Woman's City Club, a joint meeting at which Judge Castberg, author of the Norwegian Law, spoke on this subject and on other Norwegian legislation for the protection of motherhood and childhood. Judge Castberg who is speaker of the Storting, the Norwegian Parliament and who was formerly Minister of Justice for Norway, is in America at this time as a representative of his country at the International Labor Conference held at Washington. He spoke at the City Club on December 17th.

A part of Judge Castberg's address dealt with the Norwegian system of maternity benefits and Norwegian divorce laws. It is hoped that these portions of his remarks may be printed in a

subsequent issue of the Bulletin. In speaking of the legislation relating to "the child born out of wedlock" he said:

"Infant mortality is lower in Norway than in most other countries, but it is all too great, mostly on account of defective care and nursing caused by the mother's poverty and her absence from work. There was, however, a group of infants among whom the mortality percentage was more than proportionately high. These were the children born out of wedlock, or as popularly called by a very false name, the 'illegitimate' children.

"Among these children the mortality in the first year of the child's life was about three times as high as among children born in wedlock. The chief cause of this was the neglected position of the mothers. The whole obligation of the father was fulfilled if he paid a miserable allowance for the child at the special request of the mother.

"Two important changes in this respect were effected by the children laws. First, when such a child is born the mother is obliged to state the name of the father; she has also a right to state it some time before the delivery, and with a right then to have the allowances fixed and paid before the childbirth. When the name of the father is stated, the magistrate shall, without request, fix the allowance which the father must pay.

"Secondly, it was made incumbent on the alleged father to render economic support to the mother for the three last months before her delivery, as well as all expenses during the confinement. All the allowances to mother and child were fixed proportionately to the economic situation of the father with a minimum, so that in case the father was well situated, the child was entitled at his expense to a corresponding education and maintenance."

The principles upon which the Norwegian law was based are indicated in the following statement presented by Dr. Castberg to the Storting when the law was proposed and read by him at the City Club meeting.

"In one domain society has not yet reached so far as even to acknowledge the child's natural rights with respect to the parents. This concerns children born out of wedlock. Our legislation is still based upon the offensive and unnatural fiction that such a child has a mother only, and legally no father. This holds even where the identity of the father is established beyond all doubt. His relation to the child is, only a monetary one. From his kin, his name and his estate, the child is barred.

"This is not based on moral grounds because in relation to the mother the child has all a child's rights. The law assumes the responsibility and

care placed upon the mother. From her and her kin it may inherit precisely as a child born in wedlock. Responsibility, duty, burden are placed upon her,—so much the heavier since the father under the law escapes his share. The birth of a child disturbs her entire organism, is a complete revolution in her spiritual, physical and economic life, weakens for a shorter or longer period her ability to work, and demands her strength in the care of the child.

"The disproportion between the man's and the woman's responsibility is so much the more glaring as it is owing to legislation, in the framing of which women have had no share. This is a demoralizing arrangement, because it relieves the man of his natural responsibility and therefore tempts him to recklessness in a relation which should be the most serious. It breaks down the man's respect for the woman, and repudiates that which constitutes the ethical basis of marriage. Coincidentally the man's legalized irresponsibility, contributes to make these children feel themselves marked and disowned, as well as to cause so many of them to go wrong."

"It was provided in the law," continued Judge Castberg, "that when the fatherhood is established, the child shall have the right to take his family name and to inherit from the father quite as a child born in wedlock. If the father leaves another woman as widow, then of course the illegitimate child does not take as inheritance anything of the widow's separate property, or of her half of joint property. We looked upon this right of inheritance not as a question of money, but as a question of justice. We do away with all the secrecy, and suppression which generally puts its stamp on such a child.

"It was this right of inheritance against which the most violent opposition was raised. It was said that it would be disastrous, and a shame to the widow and to the legitimate children if the hitherto unknown 'illegitimate' child should suddenly at the death of the father appear with a claim of inheritance. We answered: 'The shame is not that the child claims its right, but that the father has given life to a child whose existence he has suppressed.'

"In our new marriage law, which was enacted last year, we have provisions which compel each party under oath, to declare by signing her or his name, whether he or she has a child or children out of wedlock before going into marriage. When such children are in existence, it is an offense against the law for the parent to conceal it when going into marriage.

"The person who is indicated by the mother as the father of the child must, if he denies it, file his complaint to the court, which then takes evidence and decides if the denial shall be recognized. This treatment by the court is absolutely free from all expenses. No lawyers have a right to meet in the court in such cases. If it is proved beyond question that the man has had

intercourse with the women at such a time that, in accordance with nature, he can be the father, but the indications are that the woman has had such intercourse with other men, then the sentence will not state the fatherhood, but only the liability of paying the allowances mentioned above. It may happen that there may be some doubt in the court if the man is really the father, but it may also happen that more persons are given up and that the case is going at the same time against more than one person who might be the father. In such cases, the sentence will be that those two or more persons are all in solidarity, as we call it, responsible for the allowances that are fixed by the authorities. In that case the allowances will be fixed in accordance with the economic position of the best situated person, and then it will be also put at a minimum amount for which all shall be in solidarity responsible.

"These children's laws, and especially the law concerning children born out of wedlock, met very strong opposition from many quarters. There were persons who said 'If you make it too easy for such wretched women to have their children out of wedlock, it will be a temptation for them to go on doing so.' Experience has proved that this was nonsense. The opposition against this law has died. There is nobody now who is against the principles of these laws. It was a very peculiar thing that although when we began this reform,—and this, I am sorry to say has been true of most social reforms of somewhat radical nature,—we had the Church, the priests as opponents. They are now strong supporters of what has been done.

"These children's laws have now been in effect for five years. Experience from all parts of the country goes to show that they work extremely well in giving more support to these ill-fated little children and their mothers, and in removing that stamp of outcast which law and custom formerly had branded on their brows.

"We can look up to this great country also in this field. I think at least you have come to this, that all nations, small and great, can have a much more intimate contact with each other in giving each other impulses. It is so, we have learned it through centuries, that the small countries can give some things of value to the whole development of mankind, from the great little Swiss Republic, and the Dutch Republic, down to other small people who by their intellectual life and social life and reforms have given impulses to all other nations. I hope that Norway will take its place in the future in that vanguard forward in the progress of mankind."

## New Members of the Club

Edwin W. Allen, Department Manager, Steger & Sons.

Samuel Amberg, Physician, Medical Research. Edward Anderson, American Coke & Chemical Company.

C. L. Anson, Magazine Writer.

Francis M. Arnold, Director of Music, National Kindergarten College.

Walter S. Baer, President, Baer, Eisendrath & Co.

J. B. Beardslee, Branch Manager, Consolidation Coal Company.

Harry Benner, with Halsey Stuart & Co.

M. A. Bergdahl, Salesman, Hazard Mfg. Co.

Francis H. Bird, Assistant Director, Bureau of Industrial Relations, United Typothetae of America.

E. H. Blichfeldt, Assistant Advertising Manager, Fort Dearborn National Bank.

C. H. Borden, Lawyer, Zane, Morse & McKinney.

Paul M. Boston, Salesman, Lee Higginson & Company.

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John Calder, Manager, Employes Relations Department, Swift & Co.

Arthur S. Carruthers, Real Estate.

Charles E. Clark, Attorney.

Fred E. Clark, Professor, Northwestern School of Commerce.

Richard F. Condon, Cigars.

John A. Cooper, Cooper, Winslow & Davis.

Isaac J. Cox, Prof. of History, Northwestern University.

C. E. Christine, Manager, John V. Steger.

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Clinton S. Darling, Associate Editor, Factory Magazine.

R. T. Derniew, Superintendent, Blakely Printing Co.

D. L. Derrom, Manager, The Isko Company.

N. S. Dean, Traffic Manager, Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

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 Maurice S. Stern, Secretary, Rosenwald & Weil.  
 William Stoecker, Salesman, New York Life Insurance Co.  
 Jos. R. Taylor, Editorial Writer.  
 Gilbert F. Wagner, Attorney.  
 H. L. Ware, Traveling Salesman, Excelsior Shoe Co.  
 Jos. H. Weil, J. H. Weil Coal Co.  
 J. E. Wright, Assistant to First Vice Presi-dent, American Steel Foundries.  
 Erwin P. Zeisler, M. D.

### Our Apologies Herewith

Mr. Douglas Sutherland calls our attention to the fact that in the report of his address on the Initiative and Referendum in the Bulletin of October 27th, he was quoted as saying that in the *Oregon* election of 1902 the single tax propo-sition was carried throughout the rural districts of that state. This was an editorial mistake. Mr. Sutherland was referring to the *Illinois* instead of the *Oregon* election of that year. Mr. Sutherland says he stated that "these public policy questions never had been taken very seriously and generally had gone by default, and the refer-ence to the 1902 public policy single tax vote in *Illinois* (mis-quoted above) was made in support of my contention. Inasmuch as *Oregon* did not adopt the Initiative and Referendum until 1902 and did not vote on any proposals until 1904, and upon no single tax proposal until 1908, the mis-quotation in the Bulletin causes me to appear rather lacking in the correct information, and therefore I would appreciate it if you would give publicity to this letter in the City Club Bulletin."

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